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VOL. LVI. No. 19. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1899. FOR RATES SEE PAGE 5.

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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6, 1899.

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OPIUM EASIER.

The course of the local opium market during the last few weeks has been characteristically erratic, and those who have based their calculations as to the course of the market here on the conditions prevailing in primary markets have been rather at sea. A little more than a month ago the natural gum was selling here at $3.20@$3.25 per pound for case lots, according to test and holder. The advices from abroad about that time told of an easier feeling there due to comparatively heavy receipts and an only moderate demand. As the same conditions were more or less prevalent in this market the tone here became easier, and quotations accordingly suffered a decline to the range of $3.17½@$3.20 per pound. Although this country has recently figured quite actively as a purchaser of opium in the Smyrna market, the spot market here cannot be said to have been otherwise than quite dull and heavy. There has undoubtedly been a material diminution of the speculative demand here, and that of itself, in some ways, has deprived the market of the appearance of any interest or animation. Later advices from Smyrna and Constantinople were rather more bullish in tone than before, but instead of improving things as a consequence thereof, the feeling here became easier than ever and it became necessary to chronicle successive declines in the price of opium in our weekly reports. The most reliable authorities seem to agree that the crop has yielded rather less than 6,000 cases, which would ordinarily have proven a decidedly bullish argument, as original estimates called for a crop varying in amount from 6,500 to 7,000 cases. As an offset, however, to such a feature the correspondence we have printed from abroad in our reports has been almost unanimous in asserting that the prospects for the fall sowings were favorable because of continued rains in the growing districts. As one of our correspondents pointed out in a letter from Constantinople under date of September 15, the fact that the actual yield has been so much smaller than first thought ought not result in any decided upward move as long as buyers felt their way cautiously and did not rush into heavy purchasing. This policy seems to have guided the conduct of intending purchasers in that market, and the result is shown in the fact that prices in Smyrna have shown no improvement, and that the tone of the market there is indeed, still an easy one. The regular jobbing demand in this market has been of such light character and, as we pointed out before, the speculative element has been so largely in abeyance during the recent period, it is not surprising that holders, in their eagerness to do business, have been obliged to make gradual concessions in price to achieve that object. Values to-day are on the basis of $3.10@$3.15 per pound for the natural gum, and, although there are several authorities in the trade who are convinced that the article is very cheap at these figures and who regard it as a prudent investment on that basis, there are, on the other hand, some who believe that the only conclusion possible under the circumstances is that unless the inquiry here from consuming channels shows a quite substantial improvement, values for the immediate future can hardly be expected to be much in advance of those now prevailing.

THE ADVANCE IN CORIANDER SEED.

Among the many articles recently showing regular and substantial advances, hardly any has figured with more persistency and activity than coriander seed. In our market reports for several weeeks past, we have had frequent occasion to chronicle advances in the values of the seed, and the great firmness incident thereto has also been noticed in those reports. The conditions prevailing at Trieste and Hamburg have been very accurately reflected in our weekly reports, both by cable and mail, therein published. The reasons assigned by competent authorities for the steady upward movement in price are confined almost entirely to the old stereotyped and hackneyed "scarcity" which has done service so frequently in explanation of similar movements. Only so recently as the first week in the month of September, coriander was obtainable in the local market as low as two and seven-eighths cents per pound, and several tons of seed changed hands at about that figure. Vague reports of scarcity abroad were then beginning to be received in this market, although they were at first regarded with the incredulity usually attaching to intelligence of that nature. Among these earlier reports here received was one, however, on the authority of a correspondent regarded as entirely reliable by a local house, to the effect that it looked then as if the crop of Mogadore seed would not be over twenty per cent. of the customary yield. After these reports began to assume such definite shape, both holders and prospective buyers were seeking the most reliable information obtainable, and it was then seen that the basis of the stories of scarcity was considerably more substantial than at first believed. Our Trieste correspondence of as long ago as August 26 stated that coriander seed was very firm there, and that only small lots were obtainable at from ten shillings nine pence, to eleven shillings three pence per hundred weight, as to quality. An upward tendency in local values soon began to be noticeable after the confirmation and digestion of the news from primary markets, and it did not take long for the upward tendency to translate itself into a higher range of prices. Shortly after the sales above referred to, the natural seed advanced in this market to a range of three to three and an eighth cents, and the bleached to a level higher by one-eighth and one-quarter of a cent than that. The local demand began to set in with considerable activity, and although the usual speculative element was a partial feature thereof, the more legitimate consuming demand was strongly in evidence as well and unquestionably gave to the market the firmness of undertone it has ever since enjoyed. Week by week in our market report the burden of our remarks as to coriander were to the effect that it had continued its firmness of tone and this had frequently to be varied by the chronicling of increased prices paid by buyers or asked by holders. While at the range of prices last quoted, the sales were quite heavy, indicating the filling of a legitimate consuming demand made necessary by the replenishment of stocks that had fallen away below normal dimensions. In our issue of September 25, we printed a highly significant cablegram from our Trieste correspondent, who stated therein that a great inquiry was prevailing there for coriander, and that scarcely any was to be found. In the same report our Hamburg correspondent, under date of September 14th, stated that the reports of a very small crop of Mogadore seed seemed to have been correct, and continued by asserting that although the season had already far advanced, nothing had come on to that market of the new quality, but that "several lots of pretty well preserved old seed have been promptly taken out of the market and the price for the same is now 2¾c. per lb. c. i. f. steamer New York, while the new seed is firmly held at nearly one cent a pound higher in price." The entire reliability and trustworthiness of these advices from our correspondents has been since amply demonstrated by the course of the local market, as well as those of abroad. Those who took advantage of the information thus presented to our readers, or who were fortunate in otherwise obtaining equally good forecasts, by purchasing coriander seed at the comparatively low figures then asked for it are at the present time in possession of a quite snug little profit, as the price has now reached a level of three and one-half to three and three-quarters cents for the natural seed, and three and three-quarters to four cents a pound for the bleached. Some local authorities have been quoted as saying, relative to the shortage of Mogadore seed, that they consider it doubtful, at present, whether the shipments from there via Hamburg, will in all exceed fifty tons. Making all due allowances for such an extreme estimate, it is obvious that we are face to face with a very decided scarcity of stock abroad and here, and with the lively demand now existing here for the seed, it is reasonable to assume that the present prices are fairly representative of actual values and also that the near future is unlikely to witness any appreciable modification of prices, should the recent active inquiry continue in the strength lately displayed.

NITRATE OF SODA HIGHER.

The course of the market for nitrate of soda has been an advancing one for some time, but as the advance has been gradual, the true significance of the strong statistical situation has not been fully appreciated. The stocks have steadily decreased until there is now but little more than 50,000 bags on hand for immediate delivery, but there are a number of vessels on the way, whose cargoes will be sufficient to supply current requirements. The outlook, however, indicates that later on there may be scarcity and that the conditions will not improve. The total visible supply to the middle of February is about 134,000 bags, and as the monthly requirements are about 80,000 bags, there is rather a close margin to supply any increase in the demand, which is apt to occur at this season of the year. It will be remembered that early last year liberal purchases were made in anticipation of expected difficulties in securing supplies, owing to the war with Spain, and these supplies are believed to have become about exhausted and that consequently stocks in consumers' hands are small. It is therefore believed that the demand during the next three months will be above the normal and that, instead of the middle of February showing a moderate stock, there may be a shortage. The deliveries during the past ten months averaged about 80,000 bags per month, and they exceeded 112,000 bags during October. It will be seen, therefore, that the conditions affecting the article and its strong statistical position favor the expectation of still higher prices which is entertained by importers and warrants the strong position they have assumed.

THE POSITION OF GAMBIER.

Since our last review of this subject, on October 9, the market has ruled quiet and the situation has remained practically unchanged. Buyers' wants have not been pressing, and they have not been inclined to pay the prevailing prices; neither have they exhibited much interest in the future. Holders have continued firm, however, and have refused to shade prices to induce business. Actual transactions have consequently been restricted. Speculators have not been active, and demand has therefore been of a legitimate consuming character. Prices have fluctuated but little, due to the stand taken by consumers and holders, and also to the fact that there have been no arrivals at New York since our last review. The Freeman arrived at Boston on October 14 with 4,477 bales. The greater part of this went immediately into consumers' hands, and the balance found ready buyers at the prevailing quotations. By reference to our market report it will be seen that, with the exception of steamer shipment, which has shown a slight decline, prices are the same at this writing as at the time of our last review.

October is generally a month of large deliveries, and last month was no exception to the rule. The deliveries are estimated at from 20,000 to 24,000 bales, made up of about 10,000 bales of steamer goods discharged early in the month, about 5,000 bales from the sailer Maria, and 5,000 or 6,000 bales from store. The deliveries this month, particularly to the West, will necessarily be much smaller, owing to the close of canal navigation and the interruption to other routes, consequent with the advance in the season. In the following table we give the monthly deliveries for the first ten months in 1899:

	Bales.
October	23,658
September	10,761
August	13,522
July	13,464
June	5,851
May	10,619
April	14,389
March	16,817
February	10,457
January	11,747
Total	131,285

The shipments of gambier from Penang and Singapore to the United States for the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1899, were as follows:

	Tons.		
	1899.	1898.	1897.
To United States	12,050	15,185	13,955
To Great Britain	11,100	7,645	11,285
To Continent	12,725	13,405	10,875

Opinions differ as to the future course of prices, and as much will depend on new features which will appear from time to time we refrain from making any prediction. The visible supply is about 12,500 bales less than it was at this time last month, but it is still equal to about six months' consumption, and it would therefore have a depressing effect if it were not that it is well controlled by those who have been holding it for some time, and who evidently have great faith in the future. Singapore remains firm, and freights are high, which has somewhat of a strengthening influence on the market. It is reported that the coming season in the silk trade will be known as a "black" season, consequently a better demand for gambier is expected from the silk trade. The present position of the article may be said to be steady, and prices are as follows: Store goods are quoted at three cents for steamer goods, with a slight advance asked for sailer gambier. At the close holders steadily adhere to these prices, although a sale of old dried store stock at three cents was reported early in

the week. Goods on the sailer Maria, now discharging, have sold in a small way at the above figure, but buyers are not inclined to pay that price, unless they are in immediate want, as sailer goods on the way, due here in about a month, can be bought at a lower figure. Some time ago it is believed that tanners made fairly large purchases ex the Kynance, in the hope that she would make a quick trip, and arrive here before the close of canal navigation. This she did not do, and it is believed that they have supplied their wants from the Maria and that they may offer for sale their purchases ex the Kynance. This has a slightly depressing effect on the market. Gambier ex steamers on the way is in a steady position, but business is rather small. Shipment prices are firm, particularly for sailer shipment, as freight room on sailing vessels is scarce, and rates are high. Steamer shipment is steady at present, but is quoted slightly lower than it was a month ago. The frequency of steamer sailings and the ability of importers to order goods forward at any time naturally has a tendency to keep spot prices down. In the following table we give the statistical position of gambier on Nov. 1:

	Bales.	Bales.
In store, New York	27,000	....
In store, Boston	650	27,650
AFLOAT FOR AND AT NEW YORK.		
Sailer "Maria" in port, balance to be discharged	8,500	
Steamer due in November, 1899	11,500	
Steamers due in November, 1899	6,000	
Sailer "Kynance," due about Dec. 1, 1899	13,000	
Sailer "R. C. Rickmers," due about Jan. 3, 1900	7,000	46,000
Visible supply to March 1, 1900 (four months)		73,650
Total deliveries for consumption since Jan. 1, 1899 (ten months)		131,285

TRADE ITEMS.

[For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 21.]

Dr. E. Ulirich, of Farbwerke, Hoechst, was a passenger on the Auguste Victoria, which arrived at New York on Oct. 28.

C. W. Hubbard, of C. W. Hubbard & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., was in the city during the week, calling on his friends in the drug and paint trades.

The attention of our readers is called to the want column on page 21. Especially those who may want a position or in need of experienced salesmen or clerks.

A hearing on coal tar products had been fixed for Nov. 2, before the Board of Classification of United States General Appraisers, but the hearing of the first case involved was adjourned to Nov. 17 next.

C. Harold Smith of the firm of Binney & Smith, black manufacturers, left on the steamer St. Louis, which sailed last Wednesday, for an extended business trip through England, Germany, France and Belgium.

Whitall, Tatum & Co. started another green glass factory at their Glasstown works, last Monday, giving employment to nearly 200 persons. The firm is also preparing to build another big tank at its South Millville works.

What promised to be a dangerous conflagration started in one of the warehouses of the Woolson Spice Co.'s plant at Toledo, Ohio, last Wednesday. A general alarm was sounded, and the fire was promptly put under control, with $1,500 loss to the building and $5,000 to the stock, fully insured.

John R. Chadwick, of No. 45 Cedar street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, naming four creditors with claims in $42,154, and giving assets valued at $125. His heaviest creditors are Beeche & Co., on an indebtedness of $37,154, contracted while Chadwick was a member of the firm of Brown, Beeche & Co.

Fire broke out on Oct. 29 in a building in Malden, Mass., occupied by Miner Bros'. fruit nectar factory on Clinton street. The building was also occupied as a storehouse by Gould Bros., dealers in herbs. The building, which was nearly totally destroyed, was damaged to the extent of about $1,500, and is partially insured. The loss to Gould Bros. was about $2,000, and Miner Bros. suffered a loss of about $1,500. Both concerns are partially insured.

The Bradford Glass Co., of Hazelhurst, Pa., was sued recently by some workmen who had been engaged for the season, but were prevented from working by the concern going into the window glass combination. Judgment was given for $7,000 in favor of the workers, but the company has taken the case to the Superior Court.

In the case of the customs authorities against E. J. Walter of Baltimore, charged with undervaluation, and which resulted in the confiscation of the goods by the government, Mr. Walter was exonerated from any wrong-doing or fraudulent intent, it being found that the foreign shippers were responsible for the undervaluation.

Chicago advices are to the effect that the American Linseed Oil Company acquires the property of the Brett-Douglas-Piper linseed opposition at Minneapolis. The American Linseed Company gets the new property through a majority of the stock of a new corporation which was formed to take over the Brett establishment and operate it as a warehouse.

Private advices from Havana state that the United States Government is buying quantities of cement from English manufacturers for the extensive building operations now going on in Cuba. The English are reported to be selling the cement, laid down in Havana, at a price which does not exceed the figure asked by American manufacturers ex works.

A Wheeling (W. Va.) dispatch reports the prices at which the plants recently acquired there by the National Glass Company were taken over at $202,500 for the Crystal Glass Company's plant at Bridgeport, and $80,000 for the West Virginia Company's works at Martin's Ferry. The transfer becomes effective immediately. The old Hobbs plant, now owned by the United States Glass Company, is to be purchased by a local syndicate, headed by United States Senator N. B. Scott, for $52,500.

Anton Heusler, charged with dealing in counterfeit foreign perfumes, was arrested in Milwaukee Oct. 26 by Internal Revenue officers. The capture was made by detectives from New York City. He is accused of selling domestic perfumes in bottles stamped with counterfeit labels indicating that their contents were of foreign manufacture. Heusler, it is charged, disposed of his goods to department stores and wholesale druggists in Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The Lever Brothers, of England, purchased the Vicksburg Oil Mill a few years ago and, having enlarged the building and equipments and built a fireproof brick warehouse, 75 by 270 feet, have placed it among the best equipped mills in the South. It is situated between the tracks of the Y. & M. V. and the A. & V. railways, and on the banks of the Yazoo River canal, so that it enjoys great facilities of rail and water transportation. The mill has a capacity for crushing 240 tons of seed daily, running day and night.

R. S. Wensley, until recently with the firm of McKesson & Robbins, has taken charge of the newly opened New York city office, at 100 William street, of the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., of Cleveland. With Mr. Wensley there is associated in the management of the business here Mr. E. D. Congdon, who comes from the Cleveland house. In their circular the firm say: "We take pleasure in informing you that we have made arrangements giving us greatly increased facilities for handling our business in New York, and beg to invite you to correspond with us when you are in the market for anything in the line of chemicals, acids, oils, gums, shellac, colors, dyestuffs, waxes, polishing materials and kindred industrial supplies."

The steam whaler Jeannette, which arrived at San Francisco Oct. 27, brings dates to Sept. 26 from the Northern fleet, or more especially from the vessels that were cruising at the westward, up to which date but twenty-three bowheads had been secured by the eight vessels, which is certainly poor success. The Jeannette secured eighteen bowheads during the season to the eastward of Point Barrow, which, with the bowheads taken this season by the Beluga, 32; Mary D. Hume, 7; Balaena, 7; Grampus, 2, and Narwhal, 1, makes a total of 67 bowheads taken by the Eastern fleet, which, added to the 23 bowheads taken by the Western fleet, gives the total catch of 90 bowheads, as against 128 bowheads in 1898. But 8 right whales are yet known to have been taken this season.

The Arkansas Railroad Commission to-day overruled the protest of the oil men of the State relative to the tariff rates promulgated last month on cottonseed and cottonseed products. The mill men appeared before the commission in large numbers, all of whom claimed that the mileage tariff objected to was detrimental to the oil mills of the State and if left to stand would drive all cottonseed and seed products to Memphis mills. The protestors wanted the rates to apply to Arkansas milling points only. The members of the commission declined to make the desired change.

The accounts of the Santa Elena Nitrate Company, limited, for the year, show a profit of £208. This, together with the balance of £1,548 brought forward from last year, makes a total at the credit of profit and loss account of £1,756, which the directors propose to carry forward. Notwithstanding that at one time during the year there was an improvement in the price of nitrate, it was not of sufficient importance to justify the outlay which would necessarily have to be incurred on resumption of manufacture. Efforts to renew the combination, so unfortunately broken up in 1897, have not so far proved successful.

The National Glass Co., the combination of table glassware manufacturers, began business last week. For several weeks the directors have been holding daily meetings getting the affairs of the new combine in shape, and the announcement was made last Wednesday that the organization had been completed. All the plants, nineteen in number, have been turned over to the officials. It will require some time to get the new company into good working order, but it is expected that all details will have been completed before Dec. 1. The new concern is a combination of the glass tableware plants of the country. It is capitalized at $3,000,000, and has only one kind of stock.

Bids for supplies of quinine pills for the United States army were opened at the army building on the 28th inst., ten firms being represented in the bidding. The bids were for 5,000 bottles of 500 three-grain pills or tablets, each aggregating a total of 7,500,000 grains of quinine. John Wyeth & Bro of Philadelphia, were the lowest bidders, their bid being 92 cents per bottle, ranging from 8½ cents to 37 cents under the other bids. The bids submitted were as follows: McKesson & Robinson, $1.02*; Schieffelin & Co., $1.05; Lehn & Fink, $1.25; the Fraser Tablet Co., $1.30; R. W. Robinson & Co., $1.23; Wm. R. Warner, $1.23; Parke, Davis & Co., $1.28; the Upjohn Pill and Granule Co., $1.01, and John Wyeth & Bro., 93c.

Texas lines have been advised by the Texas Railroad Commission that in refining cottonseed oil in transit it is a violation of the regulations for expense bills on the crude oil into the refining point to be taken up and applied on a shipment when said expense bills are of a later date than the outbound refined product from the refining point. In other words, the Commission has made a similar ruling in regard to this that they did regarding the concentration of cotton. The Commission evidently takes the view that cottonseed oil cannot be refined and shipped out of refining point before it is shipped in. This ruling is of considerable interest to the railroads as well as Texas oil mills, as it is understood that the basis imposed is quite different from what has been practiced by some of the lines in the past.

The prospectus of the American Hide & Leather Co. was issued in Chicago last Tuesday. The corporation is a combination of about 25 independent companies and firms, with plants situated in various parts of the country. The total authorized capital stock is $35,000,000, of which one-half is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and the remainder common. Of this capitalization, only $13,000,000 preferred and $11,500,000 common stock has been issued, and of this, upward of $700,000 preferred and $35,000 of common will be held in trust for the purpose of acquiring additional properties or supplying additional working capital. In addition to the stock the company has a total authorized issue of $10,000,000 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund 20-year gold bonds, of which $8,445,000 have been issued, the remaining $1,555,000 being held in the treasury. The officers are: President, Thomas W. Hall; first vice-president, W. N. Eisendrath; second vice-president, E. L. White; third vice-president, Theodore S. Haight; treasurer, C. W. Tidd; secretary, Chas. A. Haskell.

Circulars have been sent out by the promoters of the proposed consolidation of printing ink manufacturers to the various manufacturers interested in the deal, giving formal notice that the deal is off. Following is an extract from one of the circulars. "We regret to inform you that we find it impossible to perfect the contemplated consolidation of printing ink interests under the title of the Federal Printing Ink Company. The statistics and data relative to your business will be held strictly confidential, and the papers signed by you will be returned at an early date."

A report has been current that a consolidation of dealers in cork is about to be effected on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. A general consolidation is regarded as somewhat impracticable by the trade here, owing to the number of interests involved. In this country a $1,000,000 cork combination was recently formed, having its headquarters at Pittsburg, known as the Armstrong Cork Company, and includes the following concerns: Williamsburg Cork Company and Truslaw & Co., of Brooklyn; Arnold & Co., the Phoenix Cork Works and the Dodge plant at Lancaster, Pa., and the Conklin & Titus plant at Long Island City.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 21.)

PETROLEUM NOTES.

In the old Macksburg field the Round Rock Oil Co.'s test on the Deal farm will make a 10-barrel producer.

On Broad run, G. W. Harkins has completed his No. 14 on the Inghram farm and has a producer good for 100 barrels a day.

In the northeast extension of the Elk Fork pool, Tyler county, the Rice Farm Oil Co.'s No. 10, R. F. Rice farm, is not good for more than 10 barrels.

On Worthington creek, Union district, Wood county, the South Penn's test well on the E. S. Rice farm is not good for more than 5 barrels a day.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 4 well on the D. Cole farm, located in section 10, Washington township, Blackford county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production natural was 85 barrels.

The South Penn Oil Co. has drilled in a test well on the Stein farm, in the Garner development, east of Proctor, and will have a gasser in the Gordon sand.

On Piney Fork, Wetzel county, W. Va., the South Penn Oil Co. has completed and shot No. 4 on the Mary E. Booth farm and has a 20-barrel producer.

In the northeast extension of the Elk fork pool, Tyler county, the Jacobs Oil Company has shot No. 3, Aaron Jacobs farm, and increased it from 100 to 240 barrels a day.

In the Scio field the Fife Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 4 on the Fife farm and has a show for a 20-barrel producer Donaldson & Co.'s No. 6 Scott is a 20-barrel pumper.

E. E. Harris has completed his No. 1 well on the J. Hannah farm, located in section 5, Penn township, Jay county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 40 barrels.

D. Lamp & Co., on Smith heirs' farm, mouth of Sugar Creek, shows for 75-barrels a day. It is about two miles south of the Tice producer at Bens Run and Middle Island Creek.

E. B. Mitchell has completed his No. 4 well on the D. Sickles farm, located in section 29, Penn township, Jay county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 90 barrels.

In the Jarvisville fifth sand development in Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Co. has completed Nos. 3 and 2 W. C. Perine and E. Dolan and has a brace of 10-barrel producers.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 37 well on the L. Cable farm, located in section 2, Henry township, Wood county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 70 barrels.

E. F. Day has completed his No 2 well on the Eli Kline farm, located in section 32, Scott township, Sandusky county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 45 barrels.

In Union district, Ritchie county, the Carter Oil Co.'s test on the G. P. Zinn farm is making 80 barrels a day since it was shot. The Eastern Oil Co.'s test, Porter Maxwell farm, 500 feet west of M. Murphy's No. 1, Peter Maxwell farm, is through the Gordon and showing for 25 barrels a day.

In the Broad Ripple district a very good well has been drilled in by Stocker & Noelling in their No. 5, Wiggins farm, Ind. It made 125 barrels the first 24 hours and 100 the second day.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 1 well on the L. Howard farm, located in section 9, Chester township, Wells county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 40 barrels.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 6 well on the J. G. Jones farm, located in section 23, Jackson township, Wells county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 90 barrels.

The Lamb & Co. well on the Smith heirs' farm at the mouth of Sugar Creek, is showing for 60 barrels a day. It is located on a line with the developments extending toward Tyler county.

Alex. McDonnell has completed his No. 1 well on the D. F. Curry farm, located in section 14, Jackson township, Wells county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 120 barrels.

Connelly & Winters have completed their No. 16 well on the Hatfield farm, located in section 7, Bloom township, Wood county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 150 barrels.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 3 well on the A. Nelson farm, located in section 7, Washington township, Blackford county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 75 barrels.

The Midway Oil Co. has completed its No. 3 well on the L. O. Storms farm, located in section 11, Washington township, Blackford county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 60 barrels.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 2 well on the J. D. Woodard farm, located in section 9, Washington township, Blackford county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 40 barrels.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 1 well on the J. J. Carriger farm, located in section 14, Jackson township, Wells county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 120 barrels.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 5 well on the F. Korporal farm, located in section 8, Van Buren township, Grant county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 90 barrels.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 1 well on the Burger heirs' farm, located in section 18, Van Buren township, Grant county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 75 barrels.

The Preston Oil Co. has completed its No. 1 well on the Burger heirs' farm, located in section 15, Nottingham township, Wells county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 75 barrels.

John S. Hoyman has completed his No. 6 well on the H. Oberhouse farm, located in section 11, Allen township, Ottawa county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 65 barrels.

The Hurry Up Oil Co. has completed its No. 2 well on the C. Hummel farm, located in section 19, Jackson township, Sandusky county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 60 barrels.

The Palmer Oil Co. has completed its No. 13 well on the Faulhaber farm, located in section 2, Montgomery township, Wood county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 100 barrels.

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 4 well on the Geo. Fillman farm, located in section 3, Montgomery township, Wood county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 60 barrels.

The Harley Oil Co. has completed its No. 2 well on the Wm. Cramer farm, located in section 30, Scott township, Sandusky county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 100 barrels.

The new wells in the northeast extension of the Elk fork pool, in Tyler county, W. Va., all point to the limits of the extension having been reached. The South Penn Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 3 on the John Morrow farm, located 800 feet north of No. 2 on the same farm, and have a small producer, not better than a 15-barrel pumper. The Jacobs Oil Co.'s No. 3 on the Aaron Jacobs farm is making 150 barrels a day, and is the only well in the northeast extension making 100 or more barrels a day.

In the Piney fork development, Wetzel county, the South Penn Oil Company's No. 4, T. W. Riley farm, is a 40-barrel producer after a shot. No. 2, Wilson farm, is good for 20 barrels.

J. N. McConkey has completed his No. 10 well on the J. N. McConkey farm, located in section 10, Washington township, Blackford county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 75 barrels.

The Phoenix Oil Co. has completed its No. 3 well on the D. Dewitt farm, located in section 20, Washington township, Blackford county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 40 barrels.

Geo Whitman, receiver, has completed his No. 6 well on the W. Boyd farm, located in section 8, Jackson township, Seneca county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 60 barrels.

Sparks & Hartman Bros. have completed their No. 7 well on the A. Radeloff farm, located in section 24, Troy township, Wood county, Ohio. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 40 barrels.

In the Volcano district the Mount Farm Coal & Oil Co.'s No. 75 on the Mount farm is a small producer from the salt sand. Dennis O'Brien's No. 28, Wood county petroleum tract, same district, is a small producer. Both are inside of defined limits.

At Cave Run, Lafayette district, Pleasants county, the American Development Co. and South Penn Oil Co.'s No. 2, James Wagner farm, is good for 150 barrels a day from the Cow Run sand. On Shawnee run, same district, Barnsdall & Co., William Wagner farm, is a duster in the Cow Run sand.

In the Cow Run sand territory, Pleasant county, the Octo Oil Co. has completed its No. 4 on the M. Riggs farm and has a 100-barrel producer. The same company's No. 2 on the J. E. Reynolds farm is good for 50 barrels a day. The St. Mary's Oil Co. has completed its No. 4 on the Isaac Bills farm and has a small producer.

Two miles northeast of the Wolf Summit development, in Harrison county, J. M. Guffey has drilled in a test well on the J. W. Monroe farm and will have a producer. In the Jarvisville end of the same development the South Penn's No. 4, W. C. Perine farm, is a 15-barrel pumper. No. 2, William Nuzum farm, will make a 10-barrel producer.

One of the best wells struck in this end of the field for some time is E. Priddy's No. 6 Jos. Glendenning, in Jackson township, Jay county, Ind. When it came in and was put to pumping without shooting it started off at 30 barrels per day. It was shot and started off at 200 barrels per day, a record that has not been equalled by Jay county territory for a long period.

A Baku correspondent of a London firm, in referring to the participation of foreign, and especially English, capital in the Russian petroleum industry during the past three years, estimates that at the present time no less than £4,000,000 of English capital has been invested in the trade in that period. Prior to the introduction of foreign capital it was found impossible for the Russian oil to compete with American petroleum.

In the Wilson Run pool, in Monroe county, O., J. W. Henderson & Co. have completed their No. 2 on the Bodi lot at Rinards Mills and have a small producer not good for more than 5 barrels a day. In the same district Boggs & Co. have completed their test well on the Bodie 30-acre lease, and have a duster. This pool completed 22 wells during the month. Six were dusters and the remainder showed an average initial production of 17 barrels.

Operations northeast of Cadiz are commencing as rapidly as the material can be placed on the ground for starting new work. Those who expected the Bricker farm well to stop flowing have been disappointed. The very fact that it has not done so has stimulated operators to put forth an extra effort to speedily get new work started. Locations and rigs building, with an occasional well drilling, entirely surround the Bricker farm producer. Of late the well of the Bricker Oil Company has averaged 120 barrels a day and shows no signs of letting up. It flows at intervals of one hour. There is quite a spirit of rivalry among the crews of several wells to see which can get the sand first. The oil, instead of being 41 gravity, as previously reported, is 47¾, or 1 degree higher that the Scio product.

The Warren and Indiana Oil Co. has completed its No. 4 well on the S. A. Sanders farm, located in section 7, Bear Creek township, Jay county, Ind. The first 24 hours' production after shot was 50 barrels.

Near Legionville, Beaver county, Gibson & Co. have drilled their test well on the J. Musgrave farm through the 100-foot and have a duster. The location is one-third of a mile from the Bachelor Oil Co.'s No. 6 on the Susan Cookson farm.

In the Garner district, east of Proctor, Wetzel county, W. Va., the South Penn Oil Co. A. J. Stein farm, two and a half miles north and east of Garner wells, has a fair gasser, but no oil from the Gordon sand. Southwest of the Garner, the same company is dry in the Big Injun on Zeri Paugh farm. The old well on the Garner farm is still making 170 barrels a day and the Carter & Trees well on the Huggins farm is holding up at 190 barrels a day.

Wellsville is again convulsed with excitement and all on account of another good well at that place. A. B. Smith & Co. shot their No. 5 on the Wells farm, and during the 24 hours following the well produced 225 barrels. This is the best well that has been drilled in that territory. It is located in the bunch of producers. McFarland & Markham have also shot their well on the Mick farm and will have a five-barrel producer. This location is in advance of the producing wells.

Report comes from Indianapolis that the oil operators of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio have joined together and formed an enormous combination. The work of organization has been carried on with utmost secrecy, and even now most of the details remain to be arranged. One thing is decided, however, and that is that Indianapolis is to have one of the new refineries, in which will be handled all the Indiana product, except that portion which is piped into Illinois for the Chicago market from contiguous Indiana counties. At present the new company only controls three refineries—Amos Steele, Smith Co.'s, Bayonne, N. J.; Northern Oil Co.'s, Findlay, Ohio, and Cudahy's, Kankakee, Ill. New refineries will be built as soon as final details or organization have been perfected, and will be located in Indianapolis, Toledo, Marietta, Ohio, and Corsicanna, Tex.

The shallow-sand territory on Cave run, Lafayette district, Pleasants county, in which the big Cow Run sand producers have been found recently, proves to be a narrow streak but a few hundred feet wide and only a short distance on either side from a good producer is almost certain to result in a duster. The American Oil and Development Company and the South Penn Oil Company have been following up the narrow streak with good success and have secured production of about 1,000 barrels a day from that source. These companies have not escaped getting an occasional duster along side of their good producers. These two companies are the largest holders of territory along Cave run and are getting in material for about 40 more wells. There are about 20 wells drilling and starting in that part of Pleasants county. It is shallow drilling and a good producer soon pays for itself and incidentally helps out on a duster. The general direction of the producing belt is east and west.

A granite monument, to cost $20,000, is to be erected in Woodlawn Cemetery, Titusville, to the memory of Col. E. L. Drake. The shaft will be the gift of an unknown pioneer in the oil business, a life-long friend of Col. Drake whose first well, a short distance from Titusville, was the inception of the great oil industry. Col. Drake was born in Greenville, N. Y., in 1819, and he had a varied career in several States until in 1857, when he was induced by a New Haven, Conn., banker to take $200 worth of stock in what is known as the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company. He located the lease where the first well was drilled, but it was not until two years later that the hole was completed at a depth of 69½ feet. In 1863 Col. Drake returned to New York, where he lost his small fortune in speculations, and this left him penniless about the time his health failed. Finally he moved to Bethlehem, Pa., and during a long illness he received aid from the oil men, who in 1871 sent him $4,833. In 1873 the Pennsylvania Legislature granted the Colonel a pension of $1,500 a year, to be continued to his wife after his death (which occurred at Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 9, 1881), so long as she remained a widow.

OBITUARY.

Levi Wade.

Levi Wade, formerly prominent in the oil refining business in Pittsburgh, died at his home in Allegheny City, Pa., on October 26, in the 88th year of his age. Though feeble from the infirmities of advanced years, Mr. Wade had been up and about on the Wednesday previous to his death, which event was quite unexpected. Deceased was one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Allegheny County, having engaged in business there in 1838.

Mr. Wade was born at Woburn, Mass., and received a liberal education there. He studied for the ministry of the Baptist Church, but had to give up the profession on account of delicate health and adopted a business career. He went to Pittsburgh, where he established himself in the wholesale shoe business with his brother Abner. They had the largest concern of the kind west of the Alleghany Mountains at that time. Levi then built a plant for the manufacture of varnish on the South Side. Subsequently, early in the sixties, when the discoveries of petroleum in the surrounding countries had been important, he erected an oil refinery in the Lawrenceville district of Pittsburgh, one of the pioneer establishments of the kind in the United States. When the combination of oil refining interests occurred, he retired and had not been in active business since 1867. All his business enterprises were very successful and he amassed a large fortune. He was an extensive owner of real estate in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegeheny and had, besides, tracts of property in Michigan and Missouri, as well as considerable possessions in coal lands in Washington and Beaver counties.

Mr. Wade was married in 1839 to Miss Abigail Annie Rogers, of Dover, N. H., and she died in 1893. He is survived by three children; Dr. Frank H. Wade, Mrs. J. C. Lippincott, and Mrs. Charles P. Stevenson. Deceased was a man of generous instincts, liberal to charities and particularly solicitous about the welfare of young men to many of whom he gave the first start in life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paint Grinders' Association of the United States.

President William L. Davies, of the Paint Grinders' Association of the United States, has issued the following call for a meeting:

Following the preliminary meeting in May, it has been deemed advisable to hold the next meeting of the Paint Grinders' Association of the United States in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, 10 a. m., at the Auditorium Hotel. The subjects to be brought before the meeting are as follows:—

Deferred from the previous meeting—Terms, and dating bills ahead; consigning of goods; distributing agents; traveling salesmen; tare allowance on putty packages.

Since the meeting in May the following subjects have been suggested for consideration and discussion:—

The broad and indiscriminate guarantees now being made and given covering the use of prepared paint and results.

Credit Bureau or Clearing House. In the face of existing conditions, the possibility or advisability of grinders combining in the matter of purchasing raw material.

What is the average cost of manufacturing and marketing our products irrespective of the cost of the raw material? It has been suggested that a thorough discussion of this important subject would be decidedly educational in character, and have quite a bearing on competition, based upon what seems at times to be a wrong conception of what it actually costs to produce and market goods.

Would it not be desirable and feasible for the manufacturers of prepared paints to combine or pool issues, in the matter of meeting, if possible, by concerted action, the crusade that is now being carried on by the white lead corroders by means of extensive newspaper and other advertising against ready mixed or prepared paints, thus prejudicing consumers against their use?

The above subjects all represent matters naturally of the greatest interest to the paint manufacturers of the United States, and a full and free discussion covering same, and such other matters of mutual interest as may, and probably will be presented for consideration, must unquestionably result in

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Packed in Cases containing 100 One Pound Packages
Grades—Gold Medal Extra, Gold Medal No. 1, Silver Label
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profit and benefit to all concerned. In consequence it is expected that the importance of the meeting will insure a large attendance.

Baltimore Bowling Scores.

In the Wholesale Drug Trade Club series on the 27th ult., the Root and Herb team won two from the veterans of the Winkelmann & Brown team. Col. Brent Waters made high score, 236, and high individual average, 183 1-3 for the Roots. Muller made high score, 169, and Kothe high average, 159 1-3, for the Winkelmanns.

Col. Waters' score, 236, put him also high for monthly tenpin prize, taking the place of Richards, whose score was 231. The score was as follows:

ROOTS AND HERBS VS. WINKELMANN & BROWN COMPANY.

Baumg'tner	162	192	171	Muller.....	154	115	169
Beaumont..	186	171	150	Vordenberg.	155	114	156
Baker.....	125	165	139	Trible.....	140	139	109
Waters....	136	178	236	Winkelman.	143	125	140
Davis.....	133	153	155	Kothe.....	162	167	149
Totals...	742	859	851	Totals....	754	660	732

Roots and Herbs' average, 817 1-3.
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company's average, 715 1-3.

The Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Club held its weekly meeting last Tuesday night. It resulted in Gilpin, Langdon & Co. taking all three games from James Baily & Son. Smuck made high score, 201, and high average, 164 2-3, for Gilpin, Langdon & Co. W. Wahl made high score, 177, and Byers and Fairley tied for the highest average for James Baily & Son. The scores follow:

GILPIN, LANGDON & CO. VS. JAMES BAILY & SON.

Geers	114	145	88	W. Wahl..	177	95	124
Ijams	194	144	132	Richards ..	149	159	102
Cann	106	143	109	Byers	150	129	136
Taple	104	143	108	Holzerman	142	104	114
Smuck	201	123	170	Fairley ...	99	173	143
Totals ..	719	698	667	Totals ...	717	660	619

G., L. & Co.'s average, 694 2-3.
J. B. & Son's average, 665 1-3.

The Gardeners' Club, though it recently lost a series of nine games to the Sharp & Dohme team, challenged the victors to three more games, which were rolled last Wednesday evening. The S. & D. team took all three games from the Gardeners. Dohme made high score, 197, and Goldsborough made high average, 179, for the Dohmes, and Seybold made high score, 187, and high average, 169 2-3, for the followers of horticulture. To-night the Union Bowling Club will do its worst at the Diamond. Following are the scores:

SHARP & DOHME VS. GARDENERS.

Goldsboro.	187	181	169	Richmond .	136	136	122
Blumner ..	133	181	147	Lehr	115	148	147
Sattler	141	126	175	Kriss	119	155	156
Kornmann	128	149	139	Halliday ...	179	157	130
Dohme	163	141	197	Seybold	187	155	167
Totals ..	752	778	827	Totals....	736	751	722

Sharp & Dohme's average, 785 2-3.
Gardeners' average, 736 1-3.

Drug Trade Bowling Scores.

The second series of games in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association tournament were rolled at Reid's alleys, 200 Church street, on the 28th of October.

In the second game, between Colgate & Co. and Dodge & Olcott, the teams were tied at the end of the tenth frame. Mr. Howe, of Dodge & Olcott, was the last man to roll. He had to make a strike on his last ball to tie the score of Colgate & Co., and succeeded. An extra frame was rolled, Colgate & Co. scoring 83 to their opponents' 62, winning the game. Scores:—

FIRST GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	Dodge & Olcott.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Kimball...	1	4	5	124	Ely	3	0	7	114
F.M.R'b'n.	1	2	7	107	Olin	1	3	6	130
W.R. R'b'n	2	1	7	112	Bellstein ..	2	1	7	109
Littell	2	5	3	151	Robertson..	1	2	7	115
Smith.....	3	5	2	186	Howe	6	2	2	201
Total....	9	17	24	680	Total.....	13	8	29	669

FRAMES.

R. W. Robinson & Son—
59 135 190 255 331 399 470 530 603 680
Dodge & Olcott—
62 123 209 283 361 408 473 533 605 669

SECOND GAME.

Colgate & Co.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	Dodge & Olcott.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Barnes ...	3	5	2	182	Ely	3	5	2	162
Crystal ...	2	5	3	159	Olin	3	3	4	137
Kennedy...	4	3	3	142	Bellstein ..	2	5	3	155
Faulkner..	4	3	3	173	Robertson..	3	0	7	114
Colgate ...	3	2	5	139	Howe	6	3	1	227
Total....	16	18	16	795	Total.....	17	16	17	795

FRAMES.

Colgate & Co.—
81 164 236 322 413 489 574 638 714 795
Dodge & Olcott—
59 152 220 300 407 478 555 636 721 795

THIRD GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	Colgate & Co.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Kimball ..	4	1	5	142	Barnes	1	5	4	142
Kent	0	5	5	127	Crystal	1	4	5	123
W. R'b's'n	3	2	5	126	Kennedy...	2	4	4	151
Littell	2	5	3	159	Faulkner...	1	4	5	134
Smith	5	4	1	192	Colgate	2	5	3	152
Total....	14	17	19	746	Total.....	7	22	21	702

FRAMES.

R. W. Robinson & Son—
88 165 255 330 408 470 559 618 672 746
Colgate & Co.—
74 143 212 285 350 408 482 559 639 702

FOURTH GAME.

Merck & Co.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	General Chemical Co.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Urbach ...	2	2	6	125	Jaeger	2	4	4	136
Heins	4	5	1	202	Norman ...	2	5	3	160
Stein	2	4	4	145	Wuillamey.	3	1	6	119
Looker ...	2	4	4	141	Gore	3	1	6	134
Darius ...	1	4	5	128	Storm	4	1	5	158
Total....	11	19	20	741	Total.....	14	12	24	707

FRAMES.

Merck & Co.—
68 130 201 275 362 442 515 582 628 741
General Chemical Co.—
49 135 203 292 363 447 515 576 633 707

FIFTH GAME.

General Chemical Co.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	Parke, Davis & Co.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Jaeger	2	2	6	125	Doran	0	4	6	119
Norman ..	1	5	4	130	Brunn	1	5	4	135
Wuillamey.	2	1	7	99	Carragan...	3	1	6	126
Gore	2	4	4	140	Blake	0	5	5	131
Storm	3	4	3	170	Carr	1	5	4	146
Total....	10	16	24	664	Total.....	5	20	25	657

FRAMES.

General Chemical Co.—
64 135 218 305 366 424 490 559 607 664
Parke, Davis & Co.—
40 122 195 256 316 370 439 514 584 657

SIXTH GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.	Merck & Co.	S.	S.	B.	Sc.
Doran	1	4	5	129	Urbach	4	1	5	167
Brunn	3	3	4	156	Heins	2	3	5	140
Carragan..	4	0	6	119	Stein	0	4	6	117
Blake	1	5	4	141	Looker	2	1	7	115
Carr	0	7	3	149	Darius	0	5	5	127
Total....	9	19	22	694	Total.....	8	14	28	666

FRAMES.

Parke, Davis & Co.—
59 120 191 270 334 421 483 553 624 694
Merck & Co.—
39 108 157 227 288 348 440 509 601 666

Fertilizer Manufacturers' Consolidation.

The Savannah News prints the following relating to a proposed consolidation of the fertilizer manufacture of the entire South:—

"Apparently the fertilizer manufacturing business of the South is about to be concentrated in the hands of one concern. In fact, this is nearly the case already. The recent purchase of the properties of the Commercial Guano Co. at Savannah and Columbus by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. is only one of several large purchases of a similar character made by the latter concern.

"The deal with the Commercial Guano Co. has been very quietly conducted, though it has been in progress for some time. The vice-president and general manager, Mr. John W. Huger, is in Atlanta, and there is no one here in position to give information. The two plants at Savannah and Columbus were easily worth in the neighborhood of $500,000, that at Columbia being almost new, and as it is understood that a liberal price was received for the properties, it is not likely that the figure is anything less than $500,000.

"Only a few months since the Virginia-Carolina Co. bought out the Baldwin Fertilizer Co. of Savannah, with its large factories at Port Royal, S. C. About the same time the Virginia Co. acquired the Standard Fertilizer Co. of Charleston, and it is now reported on good authority that it has more recently acquired the Edisto Manufacturing Co. of that city, the Standard and the Edisto being two of the largest fertilizer companies in South Carolina. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. also owns large phosphate interests in South Carolina and Florida, having acquired practically all of the $1,000,000 of the capital stock of the Peace River Phosphate Mining Co. of Florida, which was largely owned in Savannah and Atlanta.

"The first large deal of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. in this section was when it bought out the Southern Fertilizer Co., which included the large properties formerly operated by George W. Scott of Atlanta and Comer, Hull & Co. of Savannah. The recent purchase of the Commercial Guano Co. gives the Richmond corporation every fertilizer factory at Savannah, with the exception of the Savannah Guano Co. Not only this, but it is said that there is only one other fertilizer factory in the State which is not controlled by this corporation, a small plant at Voldosta. Pretty much the same condition exists in South Carolina, where the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. has acquired everything in the fertilizer line, with the exception of a few small plants.

"The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. is capitalized at $24,000,000, and its headquarters are at Richmond. * * * What the effect of this big consolidation of the fertilizer manufacturing interests will be remains to be seen, but it is a question of considerable moment to the business interests of Savannah and the surrounding territory. One effect of the consolidation has already been forecasted, and that is an immediate advance in the price of fertilizers. Fertilizers were lower than usual last season, in the face of the fact that there was a very decided advance in phosphate. The advance in the cost of fertilizer can very readily be attributed to the increased cost of materials, and is only what might have been expected anyway.

"Another very perceptible effect of the consolidation will be the decrease in office force and in the number of traveling men on the road. It is estimated that the fertilizer companies employed last season as many as 150 traveling men in this State. With practically all the interests consolidated and no competition to speak of, it is already predicted that the number of traveling men in the field for the fertilizer interests will be cut down to a fraction of what it was during previous seasons. Savannah has already felt the effect of the reduction in office forces. Of the three local companies which have been absorbed by the Richmond concern the offices of all three have been discontinued."

Gambier Shipments.

The following telegraphic advices received from Singapore by J. W. Phyfe & Co., report the exports from Singapore and Penang during the last half of October as follows:

To United States—Gambier, 1,000 tons; black pepper, 100 tons; tin, 700 tons; nutmegs, 29 tons.

To Great Britain—Gambier, 475 tons; black pepper, 40 tons.

To Continent—Gambier, 950 tons; black pepper, 500 tons.

The total exports since Jan. 1 are:

	To U.S. Tons.	To G.B. Tons.	To Cont. Tons.
Gambier	12,050	11,100	12,725
Black pepper....	2,320	3,760	2,720
Nutmegs	294	....	....

The shipments of gambier to the United States show a decrease from the corresponding period of 1898 of 3,000 tons, while the exports to England were 3,500 tons larger. Exports of black pepper were slightly larger in quantity to the United States and smaller to Great Britain. The shipments to the Continent showed a slight falling off in gambier and a small increase in black pepper.

New Corporations.

The Miami Soap & Chemical Company, at Cincinnati, O. Capital, $5,000. Incorporators: A. Pattie, C. M. Cist, C. L. La Boiteaux, E. S. Brown, C. A. Pattie.

The Powell Oil Mill Company, of Bastrop, Texas, to crush cotton seed, etc. Capital, $27,000. Incorporators: W. E. Goodman, W. A. McCord and Chester Erhard.

The Van Horn Soap Company, at Tacoma, Wash., to manufacture soap. Capital, $3,000. Incorporators: J. F. Van Horn, A. S. Read, L. Davis, all of Tacoma.

The Lawrence Paper Company, at Portland, Me., to manufacture paper. Capital, $310,000. Incorporators: E. W. Hunt, H. B. Russ, C. S. Farr, all of Portland.

The Royal Chemical Works, at Chicago, Ill., to manufacture chemicals. Capital, $5,000. Incorporators: L. A. Van Dyke, J. Tumock, W. F. Seidel, all of Chicago.

The Clinton Medicine Company, at Rochester, N. Y., to manufacture medicines. Capital, $5,000. Incorporators: G. T. Getzkow, Mary L. Getzkow, G. A. Kapell, all of Rochester.

John Wyeth & Bro., at Philadelphia, to manufacture medicinal preparations. Capital, $24,000. Incorporators: F. H. Weyth, E. T. Dobbins, H. C. Starin, W. A. Sailer, all of Philadelphia.

The Leadville Drug Company, at Leadville, Col. Drug business. Capital, $10,000. Incorporators: W. R. Gilbert, M. Tower, J. W. Downs, R. Evans, J. B. Skeene, all of Leadville.

The Wabash Portland Cement Company, at Milford Township, Ind., to manufacture Portland cement. Capital, $600,000. Incorporators: A. L. Stephens, E. N. Cottrell, J. H. McWilliams.

The Diamond Mirror Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa., to manufacture mirrors. Capital, $10,000. Incorporators: M. Albe, J. W. Hedderick, C. J. Seideneck, H. Heck, J. L. George, all of Pittsburgh.

The Producers' Explosive Company, at Lima, Ohio, to manufacture nitroglycerine. Capital, $10,000. Incorporators: W. Reddick, W. P. Jacobs, E. Wannamaker, D. L. Davis, W. L. Reddick.

The Kaufman Fertilizer Company, at Indianapolis, Ind., to manufacture fertilizers. Capital, $48,000. Incorporators: A. G. Kaufman, H. L. Kaufman, of Indianapolis; J. Fisher, W. Fisher, both of Terre Haute.

The Hollander Drug Company, at Jersey City, N. J., to manufacture drugs. Capital, $25,000. Incorporators: Adolf Hollander, Joseph M. Hollander, of Braddock, Pa.; William H. Bramhall, Jersey City, N. J.

The Grape Capsule Company, Allentown, Pa., to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations. Capital, $20,000. Incorporators: J. K. Bowen, H. J. Kline, J. I. Harper, G. F. Sieberling, D. H. Kratz, all of Allentown.

The Bay State Supply Company, to manufacture oils, grease and engineers' supplies. Capital, $50,000. H. L. Rowell, president; Geo. H. Marston, treasurer; Henry J. Mount, manager. Headquarters, Newburyport, Mass.

The Great Bend Brush Company, at Great Bend, Pa., to manufacture brushes. Capital, $10,000. Incorporators: F. Nitchke, of Livingston Manor; W. J. Day, F. C. Day, G. W. Case, J. B. Nitchke, all of Great Bend.

The Berkshire Co-operative Glass Company, at Portland, Me., to manufacture window glass. Capital, $500,000. Incorporators: J. T. Fagan, G. F. Gould, B. M. Welch, all of Portland; C. Hines, W. G. Harding, of Berkshire, Mass.

The Dove Pure Oil Company, at New York City, to manufacture food oils from natural products. Capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators: J. Rosenbaum, R. G. Shipman, H. F. Spooner, G. H. Westfall, all of New York City; T. Darlington, of Greenwich, Conn.

The American Paint Company, at Ridgewood, N. J., to manufacture paint, etc. Capital, $50,000. Incorporators: Alexander McElwee, Arthur J. Anthony, Adolphus E. Bayreuther, of New York City; John B. Rose, Newburgh, N. Y.; Frederick C. Smith, Ridgewood, N. J.

New Corporations in October.

The record of new corporations during October in the principal Eastern States, for companies of $1,000,000 authorized capital and over, shows an aggregate capitalization of over $320,000,000, comparing with $193,000,000 for September and $252,000,000 for August. The figures given are of authorized capital merely. The actual paid-in capital would, in many, and probably in a large majority of instances, be only a fraction of these figures.

New Jersey stands first in the compilation for the month just ended, the charters taken out in that State giving a combined capitalization of over $200,000,000. Of this, nearly one-third was contributed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which has an authorized

capital of $64,000,000, half in preferred and half in common stock. Two companies had a capital of $25,000,000 each. These were the Philadelphia Electric Company and the Railways & Light Company of America. The Federal Telephone Company, the Alaska Industrial Company, and the Havana Traction Company add $10,000,000 each, the Continental Automobile Company $8,000,000, and the Porcelain Faced Brick Company $6,000,000.

Delaware charters foot up to $50,000,000, of which $30,000,000 comes from a single concern, the Pure Milk Company. In West Virginia there are several companies with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The total for that State is $55,000,000.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Internal Revenue Stamps Refund.

Washington, Nov. 3, 1899.

During the past week the Bureau of Internal Revenue has made two decisions of importance with regard to the refunding of amounts paid for proprietary and documentary stamps used in error or excess or unused, and also amounts paid in the form of special taxes by persons engaged in oil or sugar refining or other industries taxed by the War Revenue act where such amounts have been paid in excess. With regard to the refunding of amounts paid for proprietary and documentary stamps, the Commissioner, in a circular to a collector, says:

"The attention of this office having been called to the propriety of a modification of the ruling embraced in Treasury decision 20,125, relative to the refunding of amounts paid for documentary and proprietary stamps, the ruling is hereby revised as follows:

"This office holds that a stamp once affixed to an instrument, paper, or document requiring such stamp, and canceled, cannot lawfully be removed therefrom and affixed to another instrument, paper, or document requiring a stamp.

"In cases where stamps have been affixed to instruments not requiring them, and canceled, or where, by error, stamps of greater value than that required by law have been used, the amounts paid in error or excess may be refunded upon claims made on Form 46 accompanied by the stamps, and, where practicable, by the instruments to which the stamps have been erroneously attached, or copies thereof.

"These instructions as to the use of Form 46 will also apply to cases where an instrument is duly stamped and is accidentally injured or found to be defective, and a substitute is prepared and duly stamped.

"Instruments or papers requiring stamps should not, as a rule, be stamped until about to be used or delivered. As long as deeds, bonds, insurance policies, and similar papers remain in the hands of the party executing them, they require no stamps. Where a document not used or delivered may have been prematurely stamped and the stamps canceled, the claim for refunding may be made on Form 46 and will be considered under section 3220, Revised Statutes. In every such case this office will require positive evidence that the paper was never delivered or used. Where practicable, the fact of the non-delivery or non-use of an instrument or paper should be established by the sworn statements of both parties to the contract, and it should be clearly stated, under oath, who paid for the stamps, whether they were purchased at a discount or at the full face value, and whether the party in whose name the claim is made has been reimbursed for the stamps by any person or persons.

"Where stamps have not been affixed to an instrument, or, having been affixed, have not been canceled, and the party paying for the stamps desires to have them redeemed, the claim should be made for redemption on Form 38, and it will be considered under section 3426, Revised Statutes.

"Collectors should in all cases, before transmitting a claim to this office, see that the rulings relating thereto have been fully complied with; that the deputy collector's affidavit has been made and his own certificate signed, and if a previous claim has been presented, that the fact is noted."

Concerning the refunding of special tax, the Commissioner has ruled as follows:

"On and after Nov. 1, 1899, in certifying claims on Form 46 for the refunding of taxes and before forwarding such claims to this office, you will please see that the receipts on Form No. 1 given to the taxpayers at the time of payment accompany the claims, or that their absence is satisfactorily accounted for. In such cases, where the claim is for a portion only of the amount covered by the receipt and the claimant desires to retain the receipt, the fact that a claim for refunding has been presented, with the amount of such claim and its date, should be indorsed upon the receipt by the collector or a deputy collector, and the collector's certificate, on Form 46, or the affidavit of the deputy collector should show that such indorsements were made on the receipt.

"If the claim is for the redemption of a special tax stamp and prepared on Form 38, the stamp must accompany the claim, and if the claim is for the refunding of a special tax with penalty and made on Form 46, as directed in circular letter of June 20, 1899, the special tax stamp and the receipt on Form 1 should both accompany the claim.

"In claims for the refunding of amounts paid for documentary stamps used in error or in excess, the stamps must accompany the claims, or satisfactory evidence furnished showing that such stamps have been totally destroyed. Where practicable, the instrument must accompany the claim.

"In cases where, on account of the denomination of the stamps used, the exact amount of stamps used in excess cannot be removed from an instrument, a greater amount of stamps should be removed in the presence of a revenue officer, and other stamps substituted sufficient to pay the tax. The claim may then be made for the value of the stamps removed, less the discount, if any, allowed at the time of purchase. The revenue officer in whose presence the stamps were removed should certify to the fact as to the value of the stamps retained on the instruments."

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Newport News and Swanton, Vt., for Imported Goods in Transit.

Washington, Nov. 3, 1899.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has made a special ruling designating Newport News, Va., and Swanton, Vt., as transit in bond ports of entry through which goods may be sent into Canada without the payment of duties, as is now the case with the leading Atlantic ports. For several years importers handling many lines of goods, including South American fertilizers and West Indian asphalt, have been anxious to secure for Newport News the through transit privileges enjoyed by more northern Atlantic coast cities.

Gen. Spaulding has finally granted the desired concession, and in promulgating his decision has announced the requirements that will be made hereafter with regard to transit in bond goods arriving at all ports. Following is the ruling referred to:

"Section 3005, Revised Statutes, provides that merchandise arriving at ports which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the adjacent British Provinces, may be entered at the custom-house and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States without the payment of duties, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Such merchandise should be entered for immediate transportation and exportation in bond without appraisement, and consular certificates will not be required.

"Merchandise exported to any place in the British possessions under the above referred to form of entry, if voluntarily landed or brought into the United States, is liable to forfeiture, and every person concerned in such proceedings shall be liable to a penalty of $400.

"On arrival at Newport News, Va., Swanton Vt., or any other port of entry or sub-port of entry which may be hereafter designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, of merchandise from foreign countries, whether dutiable or free, which shall appear by the invoices, bills of lading, manifests, or other satisfactory evidence, to have been intended for immediate transportation and exportation to places in the British possessions in North America, the consignee or agent may make entry in triplicate, describing the route by which the merchandise is to be forwarded. An invoice showing the value of the merchandise should be submitted at the time the entry is made, but consular certificates will not be required. The entry shall be substantially the form prescribed in article 431 of the customs regulations of 1892. Duties will be estimated on the foreign market value of the goods, and the consignee or agent shall give bond in a penal sum equal to double the value of the goods with the duties added, such bond being conditioned for the exportation of the merchandise within six months from date of entry.

"After entry has been made and bond given, the proceedings indicated in articles 433 to 438, inclusive, of the customs regulations of 1892 will be followed."

Exports of Cottonseed Oil.

The following are the official returns of the exports of cottonseed oil in gallons during the month of September, 1898 and 1899, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington:—

	1899.	1898.
Arizona	.....	.....
Baltimore	32,496	5,550
Bangor	.....	.....
Boston	15,173	43,010
Brazos de Santiago	.....	.....
Brunswick	.....	.....
Champlain	.....	.....
Charleston	.....	.....
Chicago	.....	.....
Corpus Christi	42,300	21,315
Detroit	.....	2,770
Galveston	135,922	232,834
Huron	9,139	35,358
Memphremagog	.....	.....
Mobile	.....	.....
New Orleans	381,652	976,570
Newport News	141,710	265,608
New York	1,058,023	802,436
N. and S. Dakota	.....	.....
Norfolk and P.	208,000	382,750
Paso del Norte	.....	.....
Pensacola	21,350	.....
Philadelphia	.....	.....
Saluria	212,738	.....
San Diego	.....	.....
Savannah	.....	.....
Wilmington	.....	.....
Vermont	18,012	9,952
Total gallons	2,276,515	2,778,153

TOTAL MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Jan.	1,156,564	2,891,213	4,787,762	8,389,487
Feb.	1,982,685	3,447,686	4,151,707	5,427,822
March.	1,976,593	3,538,576	3,043,909	4,946,440
April.	2,042,885	2,204,862	3,729,172	3,482,987
May.	1,588,920	2,724,710	3,538,136	2,408,458
June.	1,901,805	1,433,366	4,019,025	2,541,592
July.	1,573,161	1,770,599	1,225,156	2,577,454
Aug.	1,177,826	1,913,958	2,127,609	3,106,770
Sept.	1,850,676	1,876,143	2,778,153	2,276,515
Oct.	1,823,997	3,053,395	4,055,295	.....
Nov.	2,411,943	2,633,317	6,446,572	.....
Dec.	2,110,860	5,704,661	6,798,718	.....
Total.	21,597,918	33,181,491	46,710,214	.....
Av'g.	1,790,826	2,765,124	3,892,518	3,906,392

SPECIAL

WARNING to the U. S. TRADE

Against Selling, Shipping or Consigning

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

From the U. S. A. to Canada and British Colonies.

Office of

Firm of M. HOFF,

(LEOPOLD HOFF,) Proprietor.

MALT EXTRACT MAKER,

HAMBURG.

LABORATORIES:

Freeport, Hamburg,

AND AT

Hoffwalde, near Hamburg.

SOLE AGENTS for CANADA:

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

Montreal and Ontario.

M. HOFF'S LONDON HOUSE

"Leopold Hoff,"

29 New Bridge Street, E. C.

Agencies for Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Made by M. Hoff, Hamburg:

Melbourne.

Capetown.

Bombay.

Buenos Ayres.

Port Elizabeth.

Copenhagen.

Stockholm.

Kiel.

Lubeck.

36 Schauenburger Strasse,
Hamburg, October 4th, 1899.

Having learned with surprise that the preparation sold in the United States under label "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract" has been and is still sold by certain parties in the United States to Canadian firms, and that it has been shipped from the United States and especially from New York to Canada, in cases branded "Eisner & Mendelson Co."

I Hereby give notice:

1st. That such sales and shipments have been and are infringements of my rights, recognized and acknowledged to be existing and in force.

2d. That only my firm, M. HOFF, has the right to make sales of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in Canada. No firm Johann Hoff, nor the Eisner & Mendelson Co., nor their agents, nor parties buying from either of them, are entitled to sell, ship or consign directly or indirectly Johann Hoff's Malt Extract as aforesaid.

Please NOTE WELL that no other Johann Hoff's Malt Extract but that manufactured by me and bearing the name of my firm, M HOFF, HAMBURG, on label and my trade mark, "M H," can be legally sold in the British Colonies and in the United Kingdom.

I call upon the firms handling Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in the United States to discontinue such practices, and shall hold them responsible for their violations of my rights.

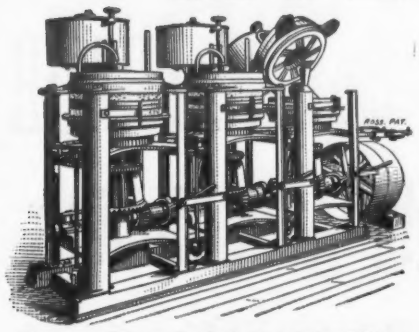
I have taken steps that all Johann Hoff's Malt Extract not bearing my firm name, M HOFF, and my trade mark, "M. H.," on label, shipped after to-day from the United States or from elsewhere to Canada, shall be seized at the Canadian Custom Houses and I shall commence action against all parties who may infringe on my rights by making such shipments.

Yours faithfully,

M. Hoff.

LEOPOLD HOFF, Proprietor of the firm M. HOFF.

NEW DESIGNS
MILLS
AND
MIXERS
For Grinding and M'xing
All Materials



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GRINDERS OF
Turkey Umbers, Italian Siennas, Bone and Ivory Black.

PAINT MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 39.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 4, 1899.

The month has opened well and the prospects are that a good amount of business will be put through during November. The close of canal navigation restricts shipments of the more bulky products somewhat, but it is believed that the movement West will be much larger this year than has been the case in past seasons. There is a strong tone to the paint market, and prices are firm but without important change during the past week. Orders for the lead products are received for spring delivery. Corroders are not inclined to anticipate the future and refuse to quote prices. Stocks of the lead products are small, and the bulk of the production is required to meet contract deliveries. All zincs are firm and in good request. Dry colors are steady and in good demand. The blurs are firm, with an upward tendency. Quicksilver vermilion is higher, as intimated in our last. Vandyke brown is still very scarce on spot. Earths and clays are all in good request, and supplies in nearly all cases are at a low point. This is particularly true of bulk china clay and talc.

White Lead, Zinc, Etc.

WHITE LEAD.—The past month has been one of the best the trade has experienced for several seasons, and the indications are that the coming winter months, instead of being dull and uninteresting, will be active, as grinders already are looking around for their supplies of dry lead in anticipation of their spring wants, which indications now indicate will be large. Corroders, however, are not booking orders beyond this year at current prices, as the chances are that prices to correspond with other raw materials will be advanced before the close of the year for 1900 business. Stocks continue low both here and at the West of dry lead, and corroders find no trouble in getting full prices for any stocks they may have in excess of their contract deliveries to their regular trade. Prices remain unchanged for the present for dry lead at 5½c. for either process, less the usual terms. To correspond with the advance abroad, agents of the English makes of lead in oil have advanced their price for the old established brands, and are now quoting 9@9¼c, but for the other makes not so well known they make no change, but continue their previous quotation of 7¾@8c., as to make and seller, but are offering only in a limited way for arrivals. The various corroders continue their present quotations as follows: "We quote, subject to change without notice, above brands of white lead, dry or in oil, red lead and litharge, in kegs: In lots of less than 500 lbs., 6½c. net; in lots of 500 lbs. and over, 6c., dry white lead in bbls. ½c. per lb. less than price in kegs. Red lead and litharge in bbls. and half bbls., same as price in kegs. White lead in 12½-lb. tin pails (packed in 100-lb. cases), 1c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead in 25-lb. tin pails (packed in 100 or 200-lb. cases), ½c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead assorted in 1-lb., 2-lb., 3-lb. and 5-lb. cans (packed in 100-lb. cases), 1½c. per lb. over price in kegs. Terms: On lots of 500 lbs. and over, 60 days or 2 per cent. discount for cash, if paid in 15 days from date of invoice. Quantities: To make either of above required quantities any assortment of packages of either or all of the above articles may be counted. The above prices and terms supersede all previous prices and terms offered by this company."

RED LEAD.—Though the past month was one of unusual activity, the present one, however, is showing signs of a slight falling off in the demand, especially for spot delivery, though more inquiry is reported for forward deliveries, but domestic corroders at the moment are not anticipating the future, as the chances are that prices for the incoming year will be higher than those prevailing for the current year. There are no excess stocks either here or at the West, and corroders find no trouble in getting their own figures if they will accept orders in excess of contract deliveries. For the present they quote 6½c. and upward, as to quantity, less the usual terms. German is in good request for forward, but the scarcity of stocks abroad and the high prices named restricts trading, as buyers are holding off until they have exhausted their old stocks, which cost them less money. For arrival 8¼@8½c. is named, as to grade and quantity. English is in the same position, with limited offerings for arrival, at 8¼@8½c., as to make and date of shipment.

LITHARGE.—There is no change in the situation. Stocks continue light both here and at the West; as about all of the glass factories here have lighted their fires, there is an increased demand from that quarter. The rubber factories are also busy and drawing freely upon their contracts, which in many cases have been increased several times, for delivery over the current year. There is some talk of the corroders increasing their output should this demand continue in the future of the same dimensions that has characterized it the past six months. For the present we quote 6c. and upward as to quantity less the usual discount terms.

ORANGE MINERAL.—French continues scarce both here and on the way, with intimations that a further advance in values may come at any moment. Agents are selling in a retail way at 11¼c. and upward, as to position of goods. German on the spot is still in light supply and held at 10@10¼c. for the extra grades. There is an increased demand for other grades for forward delivery, and sales are reported at about 9¼@9¾c. as to grade, seller and date of shipment. English has been advanced abroad but so far agents here have not revised their prices, but are offering in a limited way at 10@10¼c. for extra and 9¼@9¾c. for ordinary grade as to quantity and seller. Domestic is offered in a limited way at 7¾c. and upward as to quantity, usual terms.

PIG LEAD.—The market was steady around 4.62½c. with 4.60c. bid up to the close, when prices eased off and sales were made around 4.57½c. for spot to December. Sales have been made for several hundred tons at St. Louis at 4.45@4.50c. as to quality. London cables soft Spanish a shade better at 17.5s.@—. The metal exchange in their review of the St. Louis market says: Total sales for the week were 19 cars, of which three were common at 4.45c. and 16 were chemical at 4.47½c.@4.50c. The feeling was easy most of the time, but it cannot be said that the market was depressed, for there was a local demand at all times, sufficient to absorb the offerings. The market closed about steady at 4.45c. for Common to 4.47½c. for the better grades, which prices were obtainable for small lots. Receipts past week 32,990 pigs, against 41,745 the week previous. Receipts since January 1st, 1,314,732 pigs against 1,658,647 the corresponding time last year. Shipments past week, 19,387 pigs, against 22,839 the week before. Shipments since January 1st, 970,525 pigs, against 1,100,178 the same time last year.

ZINCS.—No change in the situation from what has existed for several months past. Dealers, however, who have stocks, find no trouble in selling, which they are doing at full prices. No intimation is given by the New Jersey company what the prices for 1900 will be. Meanwhile, they continue their previous quotations of 4½@5c. as to quality. Florence is in the same position; light stocks are held firm at 7½@8c. for red and 8@8½c. for green seal as to quantity. German is being offered more freely for forward delivery in a quiet way.

Dry Colors.

REDS.

CARMINE.—Demand is principally of a jobbing character, but values are well maintained at our previous quotations. Supplies are ample. We quote $2.10@2.25 for bulk and $2.40@3.50 for smaller quantities.

VENETIAN RED.—Consumption requirements are still large, notwithstanding the advance of the season. All receipts go immediately into consumers' hands, and spot stocks are conse-

Atlantic White Lead & Linseed Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"ATLANTIC" WHITE PURE LEAD

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD CO. PURE WARRANTED ROBERT COLGATE & CO. TRADE MARK

Red Lead, Powdered and Flake Litharge and Glass-House Lead

ALSO

Refined Glass House Lead

Especially adapted for the manufacture of Finest Quality of Glass and we guarantee its Uniformity.

LINSEED OIL

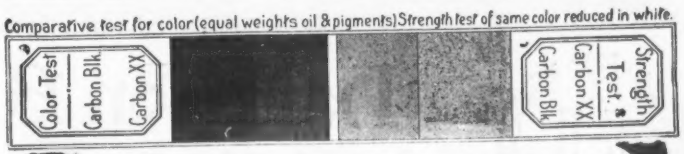
RAW, BOILED AND REFINED

Also a Superior Grade especially adapted for Varnish Makers' Use.

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Block Tin Pipe.

100 William Street, NEW YORK

Comparative test for color (equal weights oil & pigments) Strength test of same color reduced in white.



IF YOU BUY A BLACK

from us and it is not exactly what it should be—if you're not satisfied—tell us, and we will make it right,—either by taking back the Black and refunding the money you paid us for it, or by sending another Black that is right. We try to avoid mistakes, but never to avoid righting them, and we sell only those Blacks that are reliable and worth buying. When asked, we tell all we know about the Blacks sold by us—what they are made of and the purposes for which they are best suited. We have learned something about Blacks as a result of many years' experience and study, and our information is at your service for the asking. We supply all kinds of Blacks,—Carbon, Lamp, Ivory, Bone, Vegetable, &c., &c.— and if you will oblige us with samples of the Blacks you want matched, we will gladly send counter samples with quotations.

BINNEY & SMITH,

BLACK MAKERS,

257 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Now is the Time

for brightening floors.

No. 61 Floor Varnish

Dries quickly,
Not affected by water,
Very durable.

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The Eagle White Lead Co.

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Corroders by the Old Dutch Process,

White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge

Established 1843 CINCINNATI, OHIO. Capacity 12,000 Tons

AGENCIES—Boston, Mass., 5 & 7 Lancaster Street, James H. Prince Paint Co., Agents.
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Philadelphia, 142 N. 4th Street, T. E. Bannan, Agent.
Baltimore, Md., 447 North Street, Geo. O. Shivers, Agent.
Memphis, Tenn., The True-Tagg Paint Co., Agents.
Cleveland, O., The A. T. Osborn Co., Agents.
Chicago, Ill., E. B. BENNETT, 127-131 W. Harrison Street, Agent for Chicago and the Northwest.
St. Louis, Mo., 1015 Lucas Ave., F. L. Powers, Agent.
New Orleans, John R. Todd & Bro., 308-310 Gravier Street, Agents.
Buffalo, N. Y., 354 Ellicott Square, A. S. Goltz, Agent.
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The Eagle White Lead Co. Is an INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

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From Selected Grades of the Best and Purest Pig Lead.

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Prepared with great care for Family use, absolutely safe and the best Illuminator in the World

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FOUNDED 1793—INCORPORATED 1898.

Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead, Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Chemicals,

Philadelphia, Chicago, New York.

Trade Mark. Trade Mark.

quently kept at a low level. The foreign market for all the bright oxides remains firm, but importers experience a little less difficulty in getting their orders filled promptly. Supplies of the domestic product are ample, but by no means excessive, and prices are steady at .80@1.10c., as to quantity and quality. The imported is firm, and we quote 1¾@2c. for first quality and 1¼@1½c. for second quality.

VERMILION.—Owing to the further advance in quicksilver, which we noted in our last issue, the American manufacturers of the vermilion have advanced prices, and now quote 67c. for barrels or kegs, 68c. for 30lb. and 50lb. bags, and 70c. for broken lots. Terms: 30 days, 1 per cent. off for cash in ten days. Importers of the English product have also advanced their quotations, and now quote 69c. for kegs and 70c. for bags. Demand continues good and supplies in manufacturers' and importers' hands are rather small. Chinese vermilion is in good jobbing request. Supplies are small and prices are firm at 80@90c., as to quantity and quality.

BLACKS.

CARBON.—Business continues of good volume and the entire production finds a ready outlet. Prices are steady at the range of 10@20c. for the higher grades and 6@10c. for the lower grades, as to quantity and quality.

LAMP BLACK.—There is a good amount of new business doing and deliveries on old contracts are heavy. There is no scarcity of supplies, however, and prices remain unchanged and steady at 3@5c. for the lower grades, 8@9c. for the medium grades and 12@30c. and upward for the better grades.

BLUES.

CHINESE.—Demand continues good and keeps supplies at a very low point. Manufacturers are inclined to limit production to their contract requirements because of the relatively high cost of manufacture. Prices for the color, consequently, have a higher tendency, but no change has occurred during the week under review. We quote 33@40c., as to quantity, quality and seller.

PRUSSIAN.—The market continues strong and values have an upward tendency, due to the high cost of production. There has been no change during the past week, however, and we continue to quote 30@34c., as to quantity, quality and seller. Demand is good and manufacturers have small, if any, stocks, and in many cases they cannot make prompt delivery on their contracts. Yellow prussiate is a trifle firmer for forward delivery, and we have heard of no sales during the past week under 18½c. for 1900 delivery.

SOLUBLE.—Demand is good from all sections of the country and manufacturers are all firm in their views. We quote 33@38c., as to quantity, quality and seller. Supplies are low, as manufacturers, in the face of present prices, are inclined to limit production to actual contract requirements.

BROWNS.

UMBER AND SIENNA.—There is a good consuming demand for both of these earths and stocks are kept at a low point. The foreign markets are strong and prices here are steady at our last quotations.

VANDYKE BROWN.—Spot stocks are very small and dealers are compelled to turn down orders, except to their regular trade. The foreign market is firm and only small supplies are on the way to this country. The scarcity will therefore continue for some time yet. Prices are unchanged, but practically nominal.

GREENS.

CHROME GREEN.—Demand is good and supplies in dealers' hands are small. Prices are firm at our last quotation.

YELLOWS.

CHROME YELLOW.—Supplies of this article are small and dealers are firm in their quotations. There is a good consuming demand from all sections of the country.

OCHER.—Demand shows some falling off consequent with the close of canal navigation. Jobbing orders are numerous, however, and the total trade is of good volume. Supplies are low on spot; there is but a small quantity on the way, and the foreign markets are strong. Quotations here for the imported are therefore firm. Domestic qualities are in fair supply and steady in price.

Miscellaneous.

BARYTES.—Supplies of the domestic are now coming forward freely, but demand is good and there is no accumulation of supplies at any point. Prices are steady, as last reported. German is also in good seasonable request; supplies are small on spot and on the way, but goods are freely offered for shipment. Prices are firm. We quoted $18@20 for first quality domestic and $14.50@17 for second quality, as to quantity; German, $18@20, as to quantity and quality.

CHINA CLAY.—There have been no further arrivals of bulk goods this week and the arrival of 2,000 tons last week apparently did not relieve the scarcity to any noticeable extent. Cask goods are freely offered and demand is good. Prices are steady and we continue to quote $15@17 for the finest kind of imported and $11@15 for the medium and lower grades, as to quantity. Domestic is steady at $8.50@10, as to quantity and quality.

FULLER'S EARTH.—Demand is good and the large spot supply of a month ago has been considerably reduced. Shipments are still coming forward freely, however, and prices are steady at 75@80c. for powdered and 75@90c. for lump.

PUMICE.—The situation remains practically unchanged. Large shipments by canal to the West have necessarily ceased, but there are still numerous jobbing orders. Supplies are ample and prices steady. We quote 2@2½c. for original casks, 5@15c. for selected lumps in barrels and 1.85@2½c. for powdered.

PUTTY.—Demand is good for prompt delivery and prices are firm at the combination's quotations of 1.70c. for bulk, 2.20c. for bladders and 3.25c. for one and five pound tins. The position of linseed oil has a strengthening influence on prices.

TALC.—Stocks on spot are small, particularly of the Italian and quotations for that grade are practically nominal. There has been an arrival of 1,000 bags from France this week, the greater part of which will go immediately into consumers' hands. Stocks of the French are small on spot. Demand for both Italian and French is good. Domestic is also in limited supply and prices are steady. We quote: Italian, 1½@2c.; French, 1¼@1½c.; American, 0.90@1.10c.

WHITING.—A good consuming demand continues, but supplies are ample. New features are lacking and prices are steady at the combination's quotations, which follow: Commercial, 42½@50c.; gilders', 47@56c.; extra gilders', 57@64c.; American, Paris, 65@70c., and English cliffstone, 75c.@$1.20. These prices are for 50-barrel lots. For larger quantities they can be shaded.

Mixed Paints.

The movement into consumption on old contracts is large and there is also a good amount of new business doing, principally in small orders for immediate delivery. Dealers are gradually catching up with their orders and can now make more prompt deliveries. Prices continue steady and without change.

Colors in Oil.

Demand is good and prices are firm at previous quotations. The strong position of dry colors and linseed oil gives the market a steady tone.

Metallic Paints.

There is a steady movement into consumptive channels at full prices. New features are lacking.

Varnish Gums.

Demand for varnish gums is still rather slow, but dealers are firm in their views and believe that consumers will ultimately have to come into the market and pay the present prices or possibly a higher rate, as the primary markets are strong and in many cases tending upward. Spot offerings are small and consumers' supplies are not large. There has been a fair amount of business done in kauri for spring delivery, but in other gums for future delivery very little has been done. Auckland is reported strong for the higher grades, which are in small supply. The lower grades are in fair supply, but values continue steady. At the last auction of kauri gum in London demand was only fair, but prices were well maintained—the medium grades showing a slight advance. The following were the prices established: Fine glassy pale white sold at £14 12s. 6d.; fine hard glassy amber, £10 10s.; good hard medium to dull, £7 10s. @£7 12s. 6d.; pale chips, 80s.@81s.; fair brown chips, 77s. 6d.; blocky dust, 21s.; and low brown dust, 12s. 6d. per cwt. Bush, extra superior white, £8; good medium bush, £5 10s. @£5 12s. 6d.; extra fine hard pale chips, 87s. 6d.; bush chips bold, palish, 68s. 6d.; medium ditto, 56s. Manila copal is in better request on spot and prices are about ½c. higher on all grades. The spot stock is still fairly large, but it is being gradually reduced, as Singapore remains firm and shipment prices are relatively higher than spot quotations. Batavia damar is rather slow of sale. Consumers' wants are being supplied by receipts of gum purchased some time ago. Batavia continues to report a firm market and dealers here refuse to shade prices to induce business. Zanzibar copal is little called for, but prices are high and firm by reason of small supplies in all positions.

Glues.

There are no new features in the situation. Demand is good and takes up the entire production, preventing any accumulation of supplies in manufacturers' hands. Prices are firm, and for the higher grades an upward tendency is noticeable. Foreign glues are also in a steady position and prices are firm at our last quotations.

Glass.

WINDOW.—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Richmond jobbers held a meeting in this city on Wednesday. The general situation of the window glass trade was talked over, but there were no new developments. Nothing was done with regard to prices except to reaffirm the present discount of 80 and 10 per cent. off the American list. Demand is now fairly good and full prices are readily paid. Up to within the past week or so there has been a disposition among consumers to withhold their orders in the expectation that factories would begin operations, causing glass to be more plentiful and of better assortment. During that time it is reported that sash men were exchanging glass among one another. During the past week, however, it has been very generally realized that active operations will not be resumed until about December 1, at the earliest, and that very little new glass will reach this market this year. Buyers have consequently become more active and jobbers report a good business. French glass is firm at 80 and 10 per cent. off the French list. Demand is good. There are no new features in the situation at Pittsburgh, and the situation, as reported in our last issue, remains practically unchanged.

FRENCH LIST.

SINGLE.

Sizes.	1	2	3	4
6x8 to 10x15	$15 50	$14 50	$14 00	$13 50
11x14 to 16x24	18 50	17 75	16 75	16 00
13x22 to 20x30	24 25	23 00	21 25	20 00
15x36 to 24x30	26 50	24 50	22 00	....
20x28 to 24x36	28 75	26 75	24 00	....
26x34 to 30x40	32 25	30 50	27 00	....
32x38 to 30x50	38 25	36 50	32 75	....
30x52 to 30x54	39 75	37 50	33 75	....
30x56 to 34x56	41 50	39 00	36 00	....
34x58 to 34x60	43 50	42 00	39 00	....
36x60 to 40x60	47 50	44 25	42 00	....

DOUBLE.

Sizes.	1	2	3
6x 8 to 10x15	$21 50	$20 50	$19 75
11x14 to 15x24	26 00	25 00	23 75
18x22 to 20x30	33 50	31 75	29 75
15x36 to 24x30	36 50	33 75	30 50
26x28 to 24x36	40 00	37 25	33 75
26x34 to 30x40	45 00	42 75	38 00
32x38 to 30x50	52 75	50 50	45 50
30x52 to 30x54	55 00	51 75	46 75
30x56 to 34x56	57 00	54 00	49 75
34x58 to 34x60	59 50	57 50	53 50
36x60 to 40x60	64 50	60 50	57 50

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All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 inches.

Discount, 80 and 10 per cent.

PLATE.—Demand is good, and our previous quotations of 75, 10 and 5 per cent. off the list is well maintained. Supplies are ample, but no surplus is apparent. At a recent meeting of the National Mirror Association, the manufacturers reaffirmed the quotations established at the Buffalo meeting in September, and which, through some misunderstanding, were not generally adhered to.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Changes in California Paint Trade.

San Francisco, Oct. 28, 1899.

The San Francisco paint and oil dealers, both large and small, are wondering what is about to take place in the business of this city, inasmuch as it looks as if the firm of W. P. Fuller & Co. is about to have a rival of large proportions. It has been whispered about for some time past that the establishment of Coburn, Tevis & Co. was to undergo a change in its personnel. Everybody has been wondering who the new partner was to be and where he was to hail from, it having been reported by some folks that an Eastern man was about to enter the firm. However, the bomb has exploded as far as speculation is concerned, because Mr. Hugh Tevis has withdrawn from the business, and Mr. William-Frank Whittier, formerly with the old firm of Whittier, Fuller & Co., has entered the business, which is now incorporated under the name of the Whittier-Coburn Company. The capital stock is placed at $500,000, and is divided into 5,000 shares at $100 each. The officers of the new concern are: William R. Whittier, Clarence W. Coburn, W. Frank Whittier, Walter J. Weatherly and Sigmund Schwabacher. When Mr. Whittier withdrew from Whittier, Fuller & Co., a little over five years ago, it is said that there was an understanding between the retired member and the Fuller people that for a large consideration to be paid to the former, he would agree to remain out of the paint business in San Francisco for five years. The time of the agreement was up last January, and it was freely prophesied that Mr. Whittier would soon be in the business again, as his obligations to Mr. Fuller were at an end. It seems that Whittier owns the buildings on Fremont street where the white lead works of the old Whittier-Fuller house were located and where W. P. Fuller & Co. retained the factory until their lease expired, on the first of January, 1899, at the same time that their agreement with Mr. Whittier terminated. In the mean time, Fuller put up a large paint factory elsewhere in this city, into which they moved at the beginning of the present year. Now it looks to a man up a tree as though some lively times will soon be experienced. Rumor has it that the Whittier-Coburn Company will, in the course of a short time, have their own corroding works in operation in the Fremont street buildings, owned, as aforesaid, by Mr. Whittier. W. P. Fuller & Co. having been the largest concern of its kind here, has always been in a position to control a very extensive trade in both the paint and glass fields, including their own "pioneer white lead;" but since the new corporation has begun business, it seems as if a large competitor has come into existence. The members of both firms are very reticent, and do not appear to be anxious to throw any light upon the subject in any way. There is no doubt but what they are both in ignorance, to a great extent, as to just

FACTS ABOUT ZINC WHITE

In a series of tests made by the Ohio Association of Master Painters, during 1893-95, twenty-three brands of "straight" and combination leads were tested for wear, whiteness, covering properties, freedom from chalking, etc. All of the eleven brands of pure lead showed a tendency to chalking and cracking, none of them wore better than "fairly well," and none of them were white. All the combination paints, with a single exception, showed better wear than pure lead, none but combination paints were found to be white and free from chalking and cracking.

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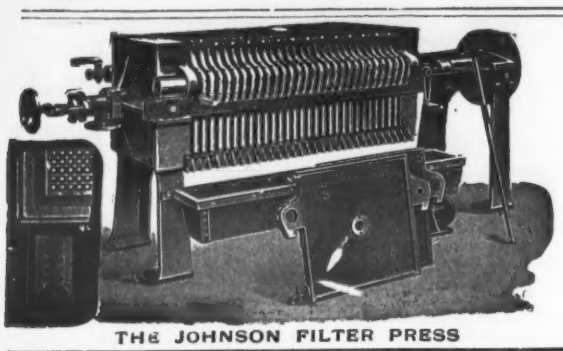

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what may come about. In the mean time, the other dealers are wondering what it all means, and how they will fare if Whittier-Coburn Company and W. P. Fuller & Co. should begin a war against each other. The small dealers say that it will reduce their margins of profit to such a low scale as to almost drive them out of business. Others say that they will wait and watch developments, as some very interesting times can probably be looked for. This deal has certainly stirred up the fraternity more than anything has since the time that Whittier, Fuller & Co. underwent the great change in its membership by the withdrawal of Mr. Whittier and others. Your representative has been following this matter up very closely and is in a position to give the facts in the case as far as they are reported by the different people along Front street. However, as far as getting at anything definite is concerned, it is not possible as yet, because, as before stated, the two firms are not willing to talk much nor throw any light on the thing. If Dame Rumor is correct, though, there will be some hot times in the San Francisco paint and oil business. In the mean time, every one is resting on his oars and preparing to brace himself for something surprising to turn up. While the new concern is incorporated with a capital of $500,000, it is generally believed that a great deal more money than that can be shown by them. It simply means that another wealthy house has entered the field, and is out for all the business that can be obtained.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Drawback on Lead Products.

Washington, Nov. 3, 1899.

A highly important case, involving issues of consequence in many lines of trade, has been referred to the Attorney-General by the Secretary of the Treasury for an opinion as to the powers of the Treasury Department in the premises. The case has arisen on the application of Tatham & Bros., manufacturers and exporters of various kinds of lead products, who desire to secure a drawback of duty on these goods equal to the usual 99 per cent. of rebate allowed on the exportation of articles made wholly or in part of foreign materials, while the government proposes to scale the amount to about 89 per cent. The circumstances of the case, together with the action taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and the contentions of the applicants, are set forth in a brief which has just been filed by the Attorney-General and from which the Reporter's correspondent has been permitted to make the following abstracts:—

"Section 29 of the act of July 24, 1897, provides that the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals may be designated as bonded warehouses and that in these imported ore or crude metal may be refined without payment of duty. The act further provides: (30 Stat. L., 211.)

"'That each day a quantity of refined metal equal to 90 per centum of the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall me set aside, and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, * * * or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption, and the exportation of the 90 per centum of metals hereinbefore provided for shall entitle the ores and metals imported under the provisions of this section to admission without payment of the duties thereon.'

"The following facts appear in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not now necessary to point out an error in fact in this letter, as it does not interfere with the illustrative value of the case.

"The Guggenheim Smelting and Refining Company, of Perth Amboy, N. J., imported 60,465 pounds of unrefined or base lead bullion. This was smelted by them, and 90 per cent. of the amount imported, being 54,419 pounds, in the form of 562 pigs of refined lead, was set aside as required by this law. The applicants now claiming drawback, Tatham & Brothers, purchased this lead and paid duty on it. The rate of duty on lead bullion is two and one-eighth cents per pound on the gross weight. The amount of duty thus paid was at the statutory rate per pound upon the entire 60,645 pounds imported, $1,284.88, and not upon the number of pounds, 54,419, actually withdrawn by them. The duty on that number of pounds would have been but $1,156.39, a difference of $128.49.

"We are not now complaining at this rate of assessment, but lay particular stress upon the amount paid and the mode of its calculation, because the present controversy is based upon the amount paid. The facts in relation to the payment of duty, while stated in the letter of the Secretary, do not develop this point as clearly as its importance seems to us to warrant. What we wish to make clear at this time is that the actual amount of duty paid by Tatham & Bros. on the withdrawal of the refined lead was $1,284.88.

"Section 30 of the act of July 24, 1897 (30 Stat L., 211) provides as follows:

"'That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per centum of such duties.'

"Tatham & Bros. manufactured all this lead on which they had paid duty into bar lead and shot, and exported it with claim of drawback. They assert a right to drawback of the entire amount which they actually paid as duty when they

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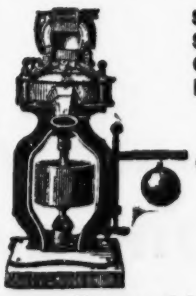

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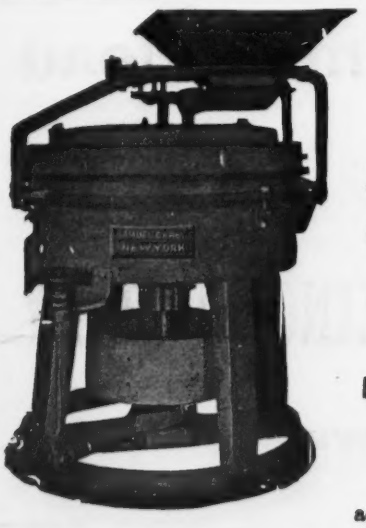

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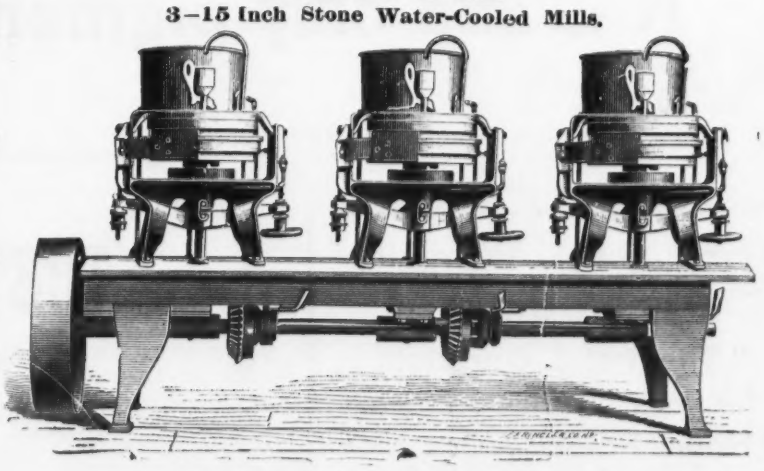

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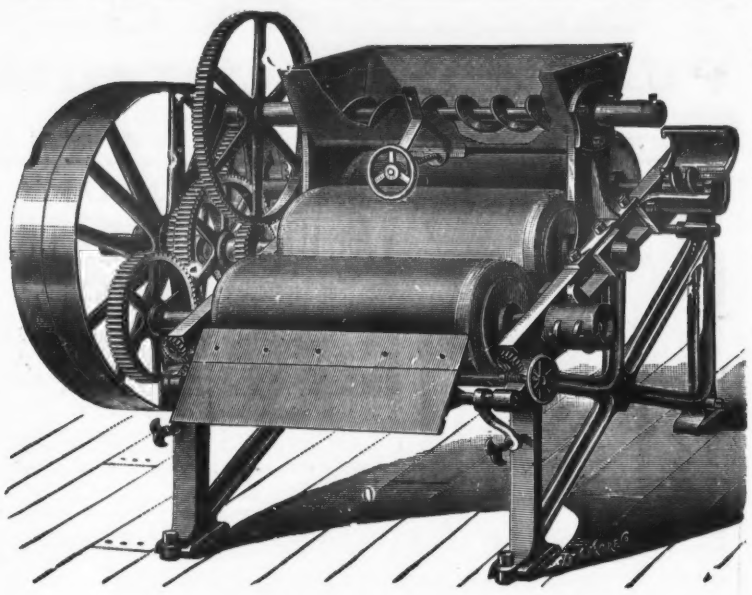

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withdrew this lead ($1,284.88), less the statutory deduction of 1 per cent., namely, $1,272.03.

"The Treasury Department on March 31, 1899, synopsis 20,934, decided that a drawback was due of the statutory rate per pound upon 54,419 pounds of lead actually used in manufacture and exported, and that the fact that the duty paid by the applicants on this quantity of lead was $1,284.88 did not enlarge their right. The Department, in consequence, offered to repay $1,156.39, less 1 per cent., $1,144.83.

"Upon the claimants' protest the Department reconsidered the case. In other cases of drawback the established rule is to allow for wastage occurring in the process of manufacture. It was concluded that this rule was applicable here, and inquiry was made into the wastage occurring in the process of smelting. On June 12, 1899, the Collector of Customs at New York was ordered to allow, in addition to the duty of two and one-eighth cents per pound upon the number of pounds of lead actually exported, the amount found to have been actually wasted in the process of smelting. This was held, in the case of lead imported as base bullion, to be 2 per cent. of the net weight of the exported article. On the importation now under consideration this would amount to 1,088 pounds, $23.13. This makes the drawback now offered $1,179.53, less 1 per cent., $1,167.74. The manufacturers claim the entire duty paid $1,284.88, less 1 per cent, $1,272.03. The amount in controversy is therefore $104.29. The amount becomes significant when the same principle is applied to many importations occurring in the business of numerous manufacturers.

"The claim now made is based both upon a literal construction of section 30 and upon its general purpose and spirit, entirely consistent with this literal interpretation.

"The language used in this section is that the drawback shall be 'equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used.' The only responsibility is to ascertain what was the duty paid on the materials used in the manufacture of the exported articles. That is shown by the certificate cited. The manufacturer withdrew 54,419 pounds of lead, and on this paid $1,284.88 as duty. He then manufactured and exported the entire amount which he had withdrawn, and on which he had paid duties. The law makes his drawback equal to the duties which he paid. No degree of refinement of argument, of elaboration of detail, or of mathematical calculation can shake the plain correctness of this position. The language of the statute imperatively requires the amount of the drawback to be measured by the amount of the duties paid. No less duty was paid on this entry than $1,284.88. The materials used in the exported articles were the very quantity authorized to be withdrawn and actually withdrawn, on which the duty was paid. How this may have been calculated is immaterial to the manufacturer. He was required as a condition to withdrawing 54,419 pounds of lead to pay $1,284.88. He exported the entire amount, on which he paid this duty, and asks a drawback of the entire duty paid.

"The words of the statute being clear, it is unnecessary to resort to interpretation for determining its meaning. Yet the most cursory examination shows tha this construction is required by the general purpose of the act. The revenue policy of this country is based upon the taxation by tariff duties of a large number of articles at high rates. If an American manufacturer uses foreign materials, thus heavily taxed, in making articles for export, he is handicapped by that tax in the markets of the world. Yet to sell in foreign markets, open to all nations, he must use the cheapest materials, whatever their origin. It is necessarily recognized that competition with foreign manufacturers in the open markets of the world is impossible unless the American manufacturer for export is relieved from the taxation thus imposed. Several means have been adopted to this end, of which sections 15, 29 and 30 of the act of July 24, 1897, (30 Stat. L., 207, 211) are examples.

"Section 15 provides for this by authorizing bonded warehouses. In these, manufacturers requiring taxable materials can be carried on for export without payment of either internal revenue or tariff taxes. Section 29 is a special application of this principle to smelters. Experience has shown, however, that only very large establishments can operate under these sections. The expenses of supervision required by the Treasury regulations are so great that unless a very extensive export business is carried on the percentage of cost of supervision is in excess of possible profit. As a consequence of this, the operation of this section, which has been a part of every tariff act since 1890, is now confined to about five factories.

"Section 30 aims to accomplish the same purpose—an equal opportunity to American manufacturers in foreign markets—in another way. This purpose has been declared by the Supreme Court, as to a similar earlier provision, as follows (Tidewater Oil Co., v. The United States, 171 U. S., 216):

" 'The object of the section was evidently not only to build up an export trade, but to encourage manufactures in this country, where such manufactures are intended for exportation, by granting a rebate of duties upon the raw or prepared materials imported, and thus enabling the manufacturer to compete in foreign markets with the same articles manufactured in other countries.'

"Sections 15 and 29 give materials duty free. Section 30 provides for the payment of duty and a drawback upon exportation. It is the same purpose accomplished in a different way, as was said by the Supreme Court in Campbell v. United States, 107 U. S., 413:

" 'The provision of the drawback provision is to make duty free imports which are manufactured here and then returned whence they came, or to some other foreign country—articles which are not sold or consumed in the United States.'

"It must immediately be seen that the object of this act is not accomplished unless the duty actually refunded is the same as the duty actually paid. It was upon this principle that the rule was clearly stated in the statute that the drawback should be 'equal in amount to the duties paid.'

"The principle is clear in its application to the present case. The duty paid was $1,284.88. The purpose of the statute cannot be satisfied by refunding a less sum.

"The practical importance of this question is considerable, and may be illustrated by a tabulation showing the discrimination imposed by the Treasury interpretation in favor of (say) a German, and against an American, manufacturer, competing for the Chinese trade.

"Suppose an importation of 100 tons of crude lead bullion in bond, equal to 200,000 pounds. Let the selling price of the pig lead made from this bullion be 3 cents per pound in bond in New York.

"If refined in a bonded smelter, 90 per cent. can be sold at this rate for export and the import bond be canceled.

90 per cent of 200,000 lbs., 180,000 lbs., at 3c. per lb.	$5,400
This is the price paid by the German manufacturer.	
If it is sold here to an American manufacturer, he pays:	
180,000 lbs. at 3c. per lb.	$5,400
Duty on 200,000 lbs, at 2⅛c.	4,250
Total	$9,650
The drawback allowed is:	
180,000 lbs. at 2⅛c. per lb.	$3,825
Cost to American manufacturer	$5,825
This is a discrimination against the American, and in favor of the German, manufacturer of	$425

"He must charge more in the Chinese market, putting him at a disadvantage. But if he recovers a drawback on exportation of the entire duty paid, he is then placed on an equality in the Chinese market, in accordance with the law's intentions, less 1 per cent retained by statute.

"Light is also thrown upon this question by another consideration. Section 29 declares that the direct exportation in refined form of 90 per centum of the amount of metal imported shall be sufficient to warrant the free entry of the foreign ore or bullion.

"The only difference in the two modes of exportation is that in the pending case a payment of duties and a domestic manufacture has intervened between the refining and the exportation. To refuse the same freedom from tax after manufacture which is granted on direct exportation without manufacture is to give a premium on export without manufacture. It is to assume that Congress intended to discriminate against the domestic, and in favor of the foreign, manufacturer. But

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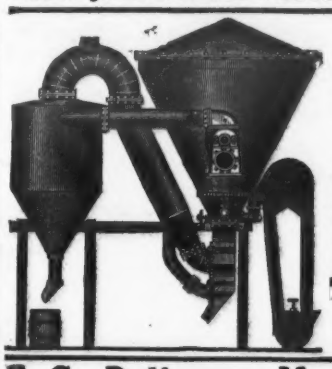

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we have already seen that the Supreme Court has declared the object of the drawback law to be 'not only to build up an export trade, but to encourage manufactures in this country.

"Surely the tariff laws must be read more as a harmonious system, aimed to accomplish a fixed legislative purpose. When Congress declares that the direct exportation of 90 per cent. of the amount imported is a sufficient exportation to relieve from the payment of any duties, it is a necessary deduction that the exportation in manufactured form of the same quality on which duty has been paid is sufficient to warrant the repayment, by way of drawback, of the entire amount of duty paid.

"In synopsis 19,670, July 19, 1898, an opinion of the Attorney-General of July 14, on the application of the Selby Smelting and Lead Company is promulgated, in which the question was presented whether any inquiry could be made into the question whether the 90 per cent of refined lead set aside under the statute consisted in part of domestic lead mixed with the imported lead for fluxing purposes. It was held that the proviso of the statute concluded that question and that the lead set aside under the law was conclusively distinguished as imported lead. The opinion then says (p. 96):

" 'From that time on, in contemplation of law, and by the action of the government, the refined lead set aside became and was imported material on which duties had been paid. The government is estopped, by its own conduct, from claiming this lead to be other than the imported lead which it set aside and upon which it collected duties.'

"The question now under consideration is governed by this reasoning. The lead which has been used in the manufacture of articles for exportation is the very imported lead which was set aside and upon which duties were collected. The government, having received a duty of $1,284.83 upon this very lead, is now estopped by its own conduct from claiming the same lead, when exported, to be any other or less quantity than that upon which it collected duties. The purpose of the law being to refund the amount collected, the government, after collection, cannot declare that the duty was paid on some other lead than that particular quantity, in this case 54,465 pounds, which the Secretary of the Treasury says was 'not exported but subsequently withdrawn for consumption in the United States.'

"Yet it is unnecessary to resort to these arguments. The respective rights of the United States and the exporters as to drawbacks are positively settled by the clear terms of the statute, 'the duties paid.' These rights are confirmed, were confirmation needed, by an examination of the purpose of the drawback law to repay what was exacted on importation, so as to give the American manufacturer a position equal to that of other nations in the world's markets."

[Imports and Exports.

Below we give a summary statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1899, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. We also give the same information for the corresponding period of last year for comparison:

Alizarine and alizarine colors, lbs.	4,022,965	4,019,386
Argol, or crude tartar, lbs.	16,696,980	17,887,886
Asphaltum, of bitumen, crude, tons	49,137	75,069
Bark, hemlock, cds.	18,488	17,417
Barks, cinchona or other quinine, lbs.	2,931,887	2,362,103
Bristles, lbs.	1,065,320	1,418,370
Brushes	$607,669	$682,799
Cement, lbs.	586,016,766	568,137,096
Clay of all kinds, tons.	80,535	89,514
Coal tar colors and dyes	$2,924,717	$3,160,076
Cochineal, lbs.	102,045	103,041
Cocoa, crude, etc., lbs.	18,566,487	28,926,474
Cork, mfrs. of	$237,667	$371,959
Corkwood, or cork bark, manufactured	$928,232	$978,079
Cutch and gambier, lbs.	28,550,561	26,990,546
Dyewood extracts, etc.	2,711,681	2,318,519
Glass bottles, etc., empty or filled	$256,962	$309,850
Glass, cylinder, crown etc., unpolished, lbs.	35,668,364	34,601,731
Glass, cylinder and crown, polished, unsilvered, sq. ft.	2,621,809	1,673,007
Glass, cylinder and crown, polished, silvered, sq. ft.	3,681	1,014
Glass, plate, fluted, rolled or rough, sq. ft.	199,904	108,163
Glass, plate, cast, polished, unsilv'd, sq. ft.	268,043	649,806
Glass, plate, cast, polished, silvered, sq. ft.	419	21,370
Glue, lbs.	3,134,569	4,493,984
Glycerine, lbs.	11,679,896	12,205,526
Grease, n. e. s.	$455,809	$492,706
Guano, tons	3,471	1,908
Gum, arabic, lbs.	662,435	846,883
Gum, camphor, cde., lbs.	1,363,253	1,372,422
Gum, chicle, lbs.	350,228	2,410,638
Gum, copal & kauri, lbs.	4,157,888	12,626,353
Gums, all other.	$1,708,679	$774,224
Hops, lbs.	963,836	639,454
Indigo, lbs.	2,933,377	3,134,315
Lead, pigs, bars, etc., lbs	871,400	462,773
Lead in ore, lbs.	131,474,263	143,960,894
Licorice root, lbs.	68,910,980	70,321,737
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder, lbs.	80,141,204	89,078,043
Linseed or flaxseed, bu.	108,209	61,396
Logwood, tons	38,682	23,956
Other dyewoods	$182,461	$102,750
Mineral waters, all not artificial, gls.	1,063,605	1,387,894
Nutmegs, lbs.	877,960	1,146,349
Oil, mineral, gls.	1,268,736	911,871
Oil, whale and fish, gls.	262,898	306,640
Oils, other animal, gls.	2,009	9,437
Oils, volatile or essential	$1,178,578	$1,458,099
Oil, olive, gls.	599,096	811,135
Opium, crude, lbs.	314,212	243,263
Opium, prepared, lbs.	75,730	85,019
Paints and colors.	$857,148	$1,002,342
Pepper, lbs.	8,281,971	9,954,820
Perfumery, cosmetics, &c	$302,610	$381,646
Phosphate, crude, tons.	26,008	73,453
Other fertilizers	$545,606	$575,893
Plumbago, tons	9,273	15,189
Potash, chlorate of, lbs.	3,708,418	1,238,394
Potash, muriate of, lbs.	61,257,620	66,937,100
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude, lbs.	8,820,066	17,021,619
Potash, all other, lbs.	24,088,057	26,754,541
Quinine, all salts of, oz.	2,960,124	3,032,814
Shellac, lbs.	6,170,239	7,581,099
Soap, fancy, perfumed and all toilet, lbs.	511,655	605,801
Soap, all other	$193,064	$195,002
Soda, ash, lbs.	54,807,174	27,521,380
Soda, caustic, lbs.	19,392,543	10,108,529
Soda, nitrate of, tons.	107,683	102,960
Soda, sal, lbs.	3,521,922	5,462,904
Soda, other salts of, lbs.	18,369,521	19,869,527
Sponges	$292,526	$434,336
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude, tons	137,788	105,666
Sulphur ore, tons.	93,571	283,824
Sumac, ground, lbs.	7,858,536	9,014,818
Vanilla beans, lbs.	58,476	245,501
Zinc, in pigs, lbs.	2,113,577	2,024,540
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.		
Acids	$135,455	$117,602
Acetate of lime, lbs	31,171,378	40,100,621
Alcohol, proof, gls	1,656,266	562,270
Alcohol, wood, gls	260,135	651,998
Ashes, pot & pearl, lbs.	802,475	974,015
Bark, and extracts of, for tanning	$226,558	$359,285
Beeswax, lbs	99,928	178,662
Candles, lbs	2,585,470	2,522,445
Cement, bbls	26,550	64,906
Copper, sulphate of, lbs.	12,611,979	26,063,198
Cork, mfrs. of	$46,165	$24,101
Cottonseed, lbs	21,865,110	26,358,338
Dyes and dyestuffs	$329,023	$310,211
Flaxseed, bu	829,494	545,577
Ginseng, lbs	81,728	100,304
Glass, window	$16,640	$26,465
Glass, all other	$889,122	$1,222,421
Glucose, of grape sugar, lbs	174,520,800	174,842,901
Glue, lbs	1,790,931	1,816,504
Grease and all soap stock	$1,573,513	$2,054,959
Gunpowder, lbs	678,887	1,261,860
Hops, lbs	10,214,751	9,786,085
Lampblack	$140,974	$159,806
Lard, lbs	517,286,514	500,963,350
Lead, pigs, bars, etc., lbs	32,763	75,779
Lime, bbls	35,465	55,476
Matches	$47,696	$82,157
Medicines, patent or proprietary	$1,637,702	$2,151,805
Naphthas, including all lighter products, gls.	11,824,382	13,080,160
Oil, cake, cottons'd, lbs.	662,257,037	714,631,910
Oil, cake, linseed, lbs.	285,966,719	354,794,088
Oil, corn, gls	2,121,653	2,131,132
Oil, cottonseed, gls	29,429,529	35,561,336
Oil, fish, gls	583,990	391,861
Oil, illuminating, gls.	605,109,004	554,553,448
Oil, lard, gls	545,292	813,411
Oil, linseed, gls	67,577	87,494
Oil, lubricating, gls	47,898,434	50,306,133
Oil, mineral, crude, gls.	88,420,662	87,077,171
Oil, min. residuum, bbls.	456,339	416,327
Oil, peppermint, lbs	102,075	101,481
Oil, other essential	$118,613	$138,714
Oil, whale, gls	76,056	37,715
Oleo oil, lbs	105,776,846	110,460,099
Oleomargarine, lbs	4,531,992	3,465,066
Paints and colors	$534,028	$833,793
Paraffine wax, lbs	111,369,764	129,176,690
Perfumery and cosmetics	$209,524	$261,099
Phosphates, crude, tons.	436,956	680,759
Other fertilizers, tons.	7,249	37,508
Quicksilver, lbs	729,440	1,079,832
Rosin, bbls	1,803,940	1,995,805
Roots, herbs and barks, n. e. s	$131,850	$119,128
Soap, toilet or fancy	$261,966	$254,773
Soap, all other, lbs	21,471,247	30,350,368
Spermaceti, lbs	182,525	192,442
Spirits turpentine, gls.	15,121,917	13,721,864
Starch, lbs	59,092,918	95,808,440
Tallow, lbs	81,296,457	77,665,676
Tar, bbls	19,642	32,158
Turpentine & pitch, bbls	16,605	18,227
Varnish, gls	309,994	371,620
Whalebone, lbs	72,724	109,050
Zinc, oxide of, lbs	5,130,384	7,735,872

Cinchona in Java and Madras.

The remarkable change in the position of quinine which is mentioned in our trade report this week once more calls attention to the anomalous behavior of cinchona and its chief alkaloid so far as price principles are concerned. Java has been behaving badly this year, in the opinion of speculators, by increasing her shipments of bark in face of a rising market. According to the prophets the shipments would not increase, either because the planters had at last seen that their best policy was to get double prices for half the normal supply of bark, or because their plantations are shrinking in production. Now the indicator on the speculative dial has swung round with a vengeance, and at the moment the quinine manufacturers are giving quinine speculators as hard a squeeze as they have felt these past two years. It is all the harder because it was unexpected. At the critical moment we receive two valuable reports having an indirect bearing upon the matter, which it may be well to give the gist of, especially as one of them deals with that abstruse problem—Java cinchona. They are written by Mr. W. M. Standen, Director of the Madras Government cinchona plantations, one dealing with the work of the Department during 1898-99 and the other with cinchona cultivation in Java, which island Mr. Standen visited, at the request of his Government, in order to ascertain the successful methods of cultivation adopted there. Taking the latter first, we note that the report commences with a short history of cinchona cultivation in Java, which dates from 1852, when a single plant of calisaya, grown in Paris from seed collected by Weddell in South America, was received by the Curator of the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg. Further supplies of seed and plants were subsequently received from South America, and at the end of 1863 there were more than half a million cinchonas planted out on the Government estates. It was soon found out that this species (Pahudiana) contained very little quinine, and its cultivation was given up, propagation being confined to calisaya, officinalis, and succirubra. The Dutch Government in December, 1865, purchased a parcel of seed from a Mr. J. W. B. Money, who had bought it from Mr. Ledger, and in the following year 12,000 plants raised from this seed were put out and called "Ledgeriana." The bark from these trees was first analysed in 1872, and was found to be exceptionally rich in quinine. Since then no effort has veen spared in propagating from the richest of these trees, with the result that Java exports about 80 per cent. of the world's quinine requirements. The area now under cinchona in the island is estimated by Mr. Standen at 20,000 acres, but he could not obtain exact figures. The low prices for bark which ruled a few years ago led to the uprooting of a considerable number or trees to make room for tea, so that the area under cinchona is not so large now as it was five years ago. The recent advance in the price of bark, however, has revived interest in planting, and several new clearings have been made. The Government plantations cover 2,205 acres, and in addition there are 83 private plantations, of which 58 are in the Preanger residency of Western Java, a district which is admirably suited for cinchona cultivation; the remaining plantations are chiefly in Central Java. Mr. Standen describes at length the propagation of the trees and harvesting of the bark. The most marked characteristic of the cinchonas in Java is the luxuriance of their foliage. The trees have fine, healthy crowns, and show very little tendency to run to seed. In this respect they present a marked contrast to the cinchonas grown on the Nilgiris and in the Wynaad, which ripen at an early age, and are generally somewhat deficient in healthy foliage.

As regards cost of production, this may be put down at As. 2-10 3 per lb., to which must be added freight and charges, bringing the total to As. 3-7 pies per lb. The total quantity of Ledgeriana bark harvested in 1897 was 578,-298 lbs., which averaged 7-16 per cent. quinine sulphate, and this figure may be taken as representing the average of the whole crop. The cost per unit was, therefore, 5-8 pies, or rather less than ½d. The average analysis of the whole crop from Java is not much above 5¼ per cent. sulphate of quinine, so that the cost of production of a unit is about ¾d. The average unit price in Amsterdam in 1897 was 4-7c., or rather less than 1d., and the net profit for that year on the Government plantations was 121,516r., which is equal to a net profit of 55r. per acre. The Java planters have always recognized the fact that the chief object of cinchona cultivation is to produce quinine rather than bark, and the success they have achieved is vary largely due to their perseverance in selection based on analysis. The officinalis in Java, which was raised from seed received from the Government plantations in India, is grown to a limited extent; but the average of thirty analyses of this bark made by Mr. P. Van Leersum shows 8-25 per cent. quinine sulphate. Referring to the future of cinchona, Mr. Standen says that the extraordinary fluctuations in the bark market in the course of the last few months have shown that the Java planters are in a position to cause a rise or fall in prices in proportion to the amount of bark they export; but the planters have hitherto failed to take advantage of this position, and by shipping large quantities of bark whenever the market has improved, have invariably sent prices down. Mr. Standen is of opinion, however, that the large shipments which have been made this year —viz., 5,090,800 lbs. from January to June (the highest total that has ever been shipped during the first half of the year)—cannot be kept up without discounting the yield of the plantations in the future, unless new land is opened to counterbalance the lower yield from ground which has been replanted. Mr. Standen concludes his report with some suggestions regarding cinchona cultivation in India, and one of them is that succirubra bark should be shipped in the form of quills. In Java great care is taken with the preparation of these quills, and each strip, after being partially dried in the sun, is curled round a piece of bamboo and tied firmly to it. The bamboo is removed when the bark is dry, and the quills, after trimming and sorting, are packed in wooden cases. Another suggestion is that further attempts should be made to cultivate Ledgeriana from seed obtained from Java. So far, well; but this week's movement in quinine is, we repeat, emphasis of the fact that bark shipments are not the sole controlling influence on prices.

CINCHONA IN MADRAS.

We now take up the report of the Nilgiri plantations, but must deal with it briefly. In the three plantations (Doddabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker) there are at present 1,675,103 trees. Of these 331,405 are on the first named plantations, 539,226 of them being Cinchona officinalis and 61,806 C. hybrid and others; Nedivattam has 315,553 C. officinalis and 291,920 C. hybrid, and Hooker has 806,637 trees, consisting of 1,147,801 C. officinalis and 507,979 hybrid, etc. Last year a total of 101,307 lbs. of bark was harvested on the three plantations, and of this quantity 89,354 lbs. consisted of officinalis (crown) and hybrid bark and 11,953 lbs. of red barks. Coming to details regarding the manufacturing department, we find that the total amount of bark worked was 461,-717 lbs., consisting of 373,967 lbs. of crown and hybrids and 87,750 lbs. of red bark; and the alkaloids extracted amounted to 19,841 lbs., of which 12,603 lbs. was quinine (201,648 oz.) and 7,238 lbs. was "febrifuge," which is greatly in excess of any previous year, the average amount of bark treated daily being 1,500 lbs. As the Government thought it desirable that at least 10,000 lbs. of quinine should be manufactured yearly, Mr. Standen wished to show them that he could exceed this quantity, and that without incurring additional expense on machinery. As at present equipped the factory is able to deal with at least 450,000 lbs. of quinine-yielding barks per annum. An average of 3 per cent. bark would give 13,-500 lbs., while 3½ per cent. bark would give an outturn of 15,750 lbs. quinine sulphate per year. The quantity of bark purchased from private growers during the year was 405,074 lbs., of which quantity 347,451 lbs. was worked. It is somewhat difficult to estimate the cost of producing the quinine, as the matter is complicated by "febrifuge." In the manufacture of the latter product, the chemicals used for 3,460 lbs. of febrifuge from 87,750 lbs. of red bark cost 1r. 0a. 5p. per lb. of febrifuge (say 1d. per oz.); labor cost 0.3a. 7p. per lb., so that the total cost by acid process was 1r. 4a. 0p. per lb. (say 1⅝d. per oz.). The chemicals and oils used for the extraction of quinine and febrifuge from the crown barks cost 1r. 14a. for each pound of alkaloid, against 1r. 8a. 1p. in 1897-98, the increased cost being due to the higher price of fusel oil, which cost about 14l. per ton more than in 1897-98. Mr. Standen estimates that, including the value of the bark (As. 5-1 21 per lb.), the total cost of manufacturing the 12,603 lbs. of quinine sulphate was 120,960r. 5a. 8p., or 9r. 9a. 6p. per lb., and, taking the value of the rupee at 1s. 3d., this works out at 12s. per lb., or exactly 9d. per oz. The 7,238 lbs. of febrifuge manufactured from red and crown bark cost 32,316r., or 4r. 7a. 5p. per lb. (equal to about 4d. per oz.). The crown barks worked up during the year averaged 3.37 per cent. quinine and 1.01 per cent. of febrifuge, and the red barks averaged 3.94 per cent. of febrifuge. The average yield of total alkaloids from the 461,717 lbs. used was 4.29 per cent. Excellent result altogether.—Chemist and Druggist.

Spodumene.

H. Reinbold & Co., of Custer, have shipped three carloads of spodumene from the Etta mine last month. The ore is being shipped to Germany for treatment. If the ore holds out, the output will be increased to 100 tons per month until 500 tons more have been mined, which amount, it is said, will supply the market for the next three years. The extraction of lithia is very expensive and requires a large plant for treatment. The total consumption of the salts is less than 100,000 pounds a year. The spondumene in the Etta mine is the only mineral so far found that carries a percentage of lithia large enough for extraction, although it is found in several other localities. Mr. Reinbold has analyzed over one hundred samples from different tin and mica mines, but none so far of a quality that would justify mining, besides the mineral must be in large bodies, as it is worth only $15 per ton. Spodumene value, as triphyllite had been used exclusively up to that time.—Custer, S. D., Chronicle.

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OIL MARKET.

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Saturday Evening, Nov. 4, 1899.

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COTTONSEED REFINED.—We have to report an exceedingly dull and weak market, with both refined and crude declining, but notwithstanding the lower prices, buyers, both here and in Europe, show no inclination to buy any important lots. The mills cannot understand these declining prices, which, in almost every instance, show them a heavy loss for their product, but they must bear in mind that, even though the crop should turn out to be ultimately short and prices be higher later in the season, that while the pressure of the crop is on, the price paid for seed does not necessarily influence the price obtainable for oil, this being regulated by the values of competing greases, and the inexorable law of supply and demand. Looking at it from the standpoint here, and all the information we can obtain from the foreign markets, there would appear to be nothing in sight to advance prices for the near future; in fact, it would seem as if, unless the demand showed a decided and immediate improvement, prices would have to go still lower. Buyers have the upper hand, for the time being, at least, in the fact that they have a certain amount of stock on hand and contracted for, while mills, owing to the fact that they are now entering into the height of the crushing season, are bound to accumulate more or less stock, and when their tanks are full, are forced to sell, no matter what the price may be, and these forced sales, in the present dull state of the market, simply supply buyers with further ammunition to operate on the bear side. There is not much demand for crude beyond the two refiners in the Atlantic, who have paid 20@21c. for several hundred barrels for prompt delivery. None of the others will pay over 19c., and that is the idea of refiners in this section. In the Valley they are bidding 20@20½c., at which a few small sales have been made. Memphis mills are holding for 22c. Unless seed should break, these prices are likely to be maintained. The Atlantic mills, it is reported, have agreed upon $12 for seed, which is about $2 above last season. There have been free offerings here of prime summer yellow for December forward in a small way at 26½c., and a few isolated sales have been made thereat. It is claimed that these offerings are intended to influence the price of seed, but so far the effect is not preceptible. There has been considerable inquiry for spot oil to be shipped by steamer sailing early in the week, and 27@27½c. has been paid for prime yellow, and 26@26½c. for good off summer yellow. Exporters continue their course of indifference, which has characterized them of late, but at the close, there were placed several thousand barrels of prime yellow for December forward for shipment from New Orleans at slightly reduced limits; beyond this very little has been taken at this port for foreign account. The weakness of lard and tallow are not indicative of any marked activity in cotton oil, or a possible rise in values. In fact the tendency is the other way. One of the strange features of the trade is, while all other branches are active and prices are tending upwards, provisions, on the other hand, are weaker and tending to a lower range of values. Surely the consuming capacity of the country is not on the decline in the present free circulation of money among the laboring classes. Perhaps some of the wise ones among our readers can explain this anomaly; I give it up. There is not much demand at the moment for either winter yellow or white oil, the trade apparently have not worked off their low priced stocks purchased before the advance. The market closes at 27@27½c. for spot summer yellow, 26@26½c. for December. Off yellow 26@26½c. for prompt, with only limited offerings; winter yellow 29@31c. according to make, and white oil 29@30c. The sales reported comprise 1,500 barrels Atlantic crude for prompt delivery at 21c., 20 tanks Texas do at 21c., 13 tanks Atlantic do at 20c., 150 barrels crude here at 24@24½c., 150 barrels prime yellow prompt at 27c., 750 barrels do at 27@27½c., 500 barrels do at 27c., 100 barrels off yellow at 26½c., 100 do nearly prime at 26c., 500 barrels prime yellow December-January at 26c., 500 barrels do early December at 26½c., 600 barrels do January-March at 27c., 1,600 barrels do prompt delivery at 27½c., 2,000 barrels do December forward at 27c., 450 barrels do December at 26½c., 200 barrels white oil for December at 30c., 200 winter yellow at 32c., and 400 do at 29c.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending Nov. 2, 1899.	Since Sept. 1, 1899.	Same time last year.
Africa, Algiers ...	5,000	5,000	11,250
Egypt	2,500	30,800	15,000
South	.....	1,352	702
West Coast	.....	15,243	.....
Argentine Repub..	.....	16,204	5,225
Australia & N. Z..	.....	16,682	12,826
Austria	.....	155,030	378,528
Belgium	.....	56,150	28,571
Brazil	6,147	74,498	213,184
British Guiana ...	1,419	11,076	14,524
British W. Indies.	7,114	51,229	52,949
Central America..	.....	2,137	1,112
Chili	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	1,133	6,961	5,702
Danish W. Indies.	.....	313	1,499
Denmark	.....	21,850	23,100
Dutch Guiana	.....	.....	10
Dutch W. Indies..	.....	503	.....
Ecuador	.....	506	.....
England	20,202	187,015	245,971
France	287,335	981,230	1,095,268
French Guiana ...	.....	100	570
French W. Indies.	13,068	62,367	76,056
Germany	30,796	182,197	95,382
Gibraltar	.....	.....	168,532
Italy	52,000	289,487	322,885
Japan	.....	1,000	.....
Malta	.....	.....	5,000
Mexico	470	2,898	10,180
Netherlands	45,709	312,556	245,121
Newfoundland ...	.....	.....	6,088
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....
Norway & Sweden	.....	5,400	.....
Peru	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	120	120	444
San Domingo	.....	8,008	16,765
Scotland	15,000	120,575	33,042
Spain	.....	15,000	.....

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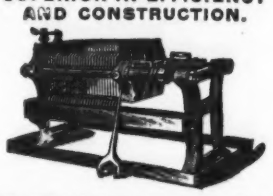

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Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED.—The market remains steady at 44@46c. for spot oil, as to brand and seller, with a good consumptive demand. A few small sales were made early in the week at a shade under 44c., but at the close prices became firmer and orders for less than the regular quotations were turned down. It is reported that several of the Western mills were shut down to-day for want of cars to bring in the seed. Stocks are not excessive; in fact, some of the leading crushers are about six weeks behind with their deliveries, hence the usual accumulation of stocks in November and December do not look so promising this season. Messrs. Ira A. Kip & Co., in their circular on the seed situation, say: "Imported into United States from Jan. 1 to date: From Calcutta (bags), 1899, 6,825; 1898, 18,650; 1897, none. From Europe (bags), 1899, 10,851; 1898, 23,814; 1897, 27,039. From South America (bags), 1899, none; 1898, none; 1897, none. Imported into United States past month (bags), 1899, none; 1898, 1,364; 1897, 4,096. On the way for the United States, by mail, to Sept. 28 (Calcutta, bags): 1899, none; 1898, 6,825; 1897, none. On the way for the United States, by cable, to Oct. 31 (Calcutta, bags): 1899, none; 1898, none; 1897, 7,000. Stock in importers and speculators' hands in Boston, Oct. 31 (Calcutta, bags): 1899, none; 1898, none; 1897, none. Stock in importers and speculators' hands in New York, Oct. 31 (Calcutta, bags): 1899, none; 1898, none; 1897, none. Visible supply (bags): 1899, none; 1898, 6,825; 1897, 7,000. Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands: 1899, none; 1898, none; 1897, none. Deliveries since Jan. 1, New York and Boston (bags): 1899, 17,676; 1898, 42,464; 1897, 27,039. Deliveries past 30 days (bags): 1899, none; 1898, 1,364; 1897, 4,096. Consumption for years (bags): 1898, 48,289; 1897, 27,769. Prices current, Oct. 31, on Linseed Association terms: 1899, $2@2.02½ steam, $2.02½ from England, less 1 per cent.; 1898, $1.59 steam, $1.66 from England, less 1 per cent.; 1897, $1.55@1.57½ sail shipment, $1.57½ from England, less 1 per cent.

COTTONSEED REFINED.—We have to report an exceedingly dull and weak market, with both refined and crude declining, but notwithstanding the lower prices, buyers, both here and in Europe, show no inclination to buy any important lots. The mills cannot understand these declining prices, which, in almost every instance, show them a heavy loss for their product, but they must bear in mind that, even though the crop should turn out to be ultimately short and prices be higher later in the season, that while the pressure of the crop is on, the price paid for seed does not necessarily influence the price obtainable for oil, this being regulated by the values of competing greases, and the inexorable law of supply and demand. Looking at it from the standpoint here, and all the information we can obtain from the foreign markets, there would appear to be nothing in sight to advance prices for the near future; in fact, it would seem as if, unless the demand showed a decided and immediate improvement, prices would have to go still lower. Buyers have the upper hand, for the time being, at least, in the fact that they have a certain amount of stock on hand and contracted for, while mills, owing to the fact that they are now entering into the height of the crushing season, are bound to accumulate more or less stock, and when their tanks are full, are forced to sell, no matter what the price may be, and these forced sales, in the present dull state of the market, simply supply buyers with further ammunition to operate on the bear side. There is not much demand for crude beyond the two refiners in the Atlantic, who have paid 20@21c. for several hundred barrels for prompt delivery. None of the others will pay over 19c., and that is the idea of refiners in this section. In the Valley they are bidding 20@20½c., at which a few small sales have been made. Memphis mills are holding for 22c. Unless seed should break, these prices are likely to be maintained. The Atlantic mills, it is reported, have agreed upon $12 for seed, which is about $2 above last season. There have been free offerings here of prime summer yellow for December forward in a small way at 26½c., and a few isolated sales have been made thereat. It is claimed that these offerings are intended to influence the price of seed, but so far the effect is not preceptible. There has been considerable inquiry for spot oil to be shipped by steamer sailing early in the week, and 27@27½c. has been paid for prime yellow, and 26@26½c. for good off summer yellow. Exporters continue their course of indifference, which has characterized them of late, but at the close, there were placed several thousand barrels of prime yellow for December forward for shipment from New Orleans at slightly reduced limits; beyond this very little has been taken at this port for foreign account. The weakness of lard and tallow are not indicative of any marked activity in cotton oil, or a possible rise in values. In fact the tendency is the other way. One of the strange features of the trade is, while all other branches are active and prices are tending upwards, provisions, on the other hand, are weaker and tending to a lower range of values. Surely the consuming capacity of the country is not on the decline in the present free circulation of money among the laboring classes. Perhaps some of the wise ones among our readers can explain this anomaly; I give it up. There is not much demand at the moment for either winter yellow or white oil, the trade apparently have not worked off their low priced stocks purchased before the advance. The market closes at 27@27½c. for spot summer yellow, 26@26½c. for December. Off yellow 26@26½c. for prompt, with only limited offerings; winter yellow 29@31c. according to make, and white oil 29@30c. The sales reported comprise 1,500 barrels Atlantic crude for prompt delivery at 21c., 20 tanks Texas do at 21c., 13 tanks Atlantic do at 20c., 150 barrels crude here at 24@24½c., 150 barrels prime yellow prompt at 27c., 750 barrels do at 27@27½c., 500 barrels do at 27c., 100 barrels off yellow at 26½c., 100 do nearly prime at 26c., 500 barrels prime yellow December-January at 26c., 500 barrels do early December at 26½c., 600 barrels do January-March at 27c., 1,600 barrels do prompt delivery at 27½c., 2,000 barrels do December forward at 27c., 450 barrels do December at 26½c., 200 barrels white oil for December at 30c., 200 winter yellow at 32c., and 400 do at 29c.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending Nov. 2, 1899.	Since Sept. 1, 1899.	Same time last year.
Africa, Algiers	5,000	5,000	11,250
Egypt	2,500	30,800	15,000
South	.....	1,352	702
West Coast	.....	15,243	.....
Argentine Repub.	.....	16,204	5,225
Australia & N. Z.	.....	16,682	12,826
Austria	.....	155,030	378,528
Belgium	.....	56,150	28,571
Brazil	6,147	74,498	213,184
British Guiana	1,419	11,076	14,524
British W. Indies.	7,114	51,229	52,949
Central America.	.....	2,137	1,112
Chili	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	1,133	6,961	5,792
Danish W. Indies.	.....	313	1,499
Denmark	.....	21,850	23,100
Dutch Guiana	.....	.....	10
Dutch W. Indies.	.....	503	.....
Ecuador	.....	506	.....
England	20,202	187,015	245,971
France	287,335	981,230	1,095,268
French Guiana	.....	100	570
French W. Indies.	13,068	62,367	76,056
Germany	30,796	182,197	95,382
Gibraltar	.....	.....	168,532
Italy	52,000	289,487	322,885
Japan	.....	1,000	.....
Malta	.....	.....	5,000
Mexico	470	2,898	10,180
Netherlands	45,709	312,556	245,121
Newfoundland	.....	.....	6,088
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....
Norway & Sweden	.....	5,400	.....
Peru	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	120	120	444
San Domingo	.....	8,008	16,765
Scotland	15,000	120,575	33,042
Spain	.....	15,000	.....

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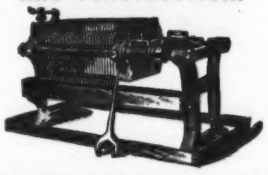

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U. S. Colombia....	1,261	2,746	4,550
Uruguay	.....	30,594	49,147
Venezuela	.....	.....	348
Totals.....	489,361	2,665,486	3,121,149

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW ORLEANS, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending Nov. 2, 1899.	Since Sept. 1, 1899.	Same time last year.
Austria	.....	30,250	.....
Belgium	.....	14,950	155,000
Cuba	.....	6,250	.....
Denmark	.....	16,500	37,750
England	.....	25,000	145,000
France	.....	138,750	827,500
Germany	.....	5,000	120,000
Ireland	.....	.....	1,250
Italy	.....	.....	20,000
Netherlands	.....	167,750	732,500
Totals.....	.....	404,450	2,045,250

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM BALTIMORE, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending Nov. 2, 1899.	Since Sept. 1, 1899.	Same time last year.
Belgium	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	3,750	2,500
England	.....	.....	12,500
France	.....	.....	.....
Germany	5,000	63,900	13,000
Ireland	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	10,000
Scotland	.....	5,000	6,250
Totals.....	5,000	72,650	44,250

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM GALVESTON, BY COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

	For week ending Nov. 2, 1899.	Since Sept. 1, 1899.	Same time last year.
Austria	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	78,200	.....
Denmark	.....	64,515	11,500
England	.....	.....	25,000
France	.....	618,696	85,000
Germany	.....	30,110	52,450
Italy	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	129,157	258,824
Netherlands	.....	179,100	203,300
Totals.....	.....	1,399,778	636,074

Memphis Cotton Oil Market.

Nov. 4, 1899.

Market quiet with 20@20½c. bid for Valley crude, with few sales. Memphis asking 22c. loose.

Kansas City Oil Market.

Nov. 4, 1899.

Prime crude sales, 20 tanks Texas at 21c. Valley now unsalable at these prices, buyers expecting further concesions, but bids 1c. less declined, tendency still downward. Prime yellow offers at 22½c. Texas, without buyers. One lot butter oil reported sold at equivalent 23c. Texas, but refiners generally asking 24c. to 25c. Tallow quite active at the decline early in the week, now relapsed into dullness, but buyers now filled up, and still lower prices appear imminent. Prime packers' nominally 5½; off grades neglected and reduced prices fail to attract buyers. Greases in better supply and held comparatively firm, with a fair demand whenever sellers make concessions. Prime white, 4⅛c.; B, 4c., and yellow, 3¾c. asked.

Cocoanut Oils, Etc.

CEYLON.—All the cheap lots on the spot were cleared up to-day, the sales aggregating about 75 tons at 5⅞c., closing firm at 6@6¼c., as to quantity and seller. Shipments are held at 5⅝c. and upward, according to date of arrival. The next vessel due has 300 tons, about all sold. Cuban is held at 5¾c.

COCHIN.—While the demand is not brisk, a fair jobbing trade is being done in store parcels at 7⅝@7½c., as to quantity and seller here, and December shipments are held at 6½c. and upward, with option up to end February can be secured at 6¼c.

CORN.—The market is more or less irregular. The mills being sold up to January, consumers have to depend on second hands for their supply. There have been sales of several single carlots at 4.55@4.60c., but these offerings are being curtailed. Store parcels are held at 5@5¼c., as to seller.

PALM.—The stocks for prompt delivery are still in small compass and held firm at 5½c. for red and 5⅝@6c. for Lagos. Palm kernel is a shade easier, though not quotably below 5⅞c.

OLIVE.—The market for spot lots of the best grades is firm at 58c., and for ordinary grades at 56c., at which a good jobbing business is being done. Shipments of old crop are held at 56c. for green oil, but makers are not offering new oil at the moment. Olive foots are selling freely on the spot at 5¼c. New crop shipments are held at 5⅝@5½c., but the offerings are limited.

Animal and Fish Oils.

COD.—There is very little doing at present, and in a jobbing way dealers continue to realize 33@34c. for domestic and 38@40c. for Newfoundland.

DEGRAS.—The demand has been fair, the requirements apparently increasing. There is no change in the conditions affecting the article, and prices are steady at 2¼@2⅜c. for German and 2½@2¾c. for English, as to quality.

LARD.—While the market for lard has ruled somewhat lower and shows no decided indications to warrant the expectation of a recovery, the price of oil has remained stationary. This is rather an unusual condition, but pressers report no difficulty in maintaining previous quotations, as the demand is active, the movement into channels for consumption being such that there is no accumulation and some pressers have nothing to offer, their production for some time ahead being under contract. Not only is there an active demand for home use, but export requirements have been unusually heavy of late, and the government having made heavy purchases, have caused the strong position. We quote prime at 44@46c., as to make, and for small lots some pressers require 47c. The lower grades are in good request and firm at previous quotations.

MENHADEN.—Evidences of the near approach of the close of the fishing season are seen in the reports from the fleet, the f[illegible]arce, and the stormy weath[illegible] week has tended to scatte[illegible]e to sea the few schools that had remained near the coast. No sales of crude are reported and none is offering, although the fishermen still quote 22c. for Southern and 25c. for Northern, with some having their ideas up to 27c. for the latter. A lot of 200 bbls. was shipped to Genoa the past week at 25c. Bleached and pressed oils are in moderate request, but show no change.

NEATSFOOT.—The demand is good, but supplies are light and prices are consequently firm, but as yet not quotably higher.

RED.—The demand for saponified has been good, and prices have been steady at 4¾@4⅞c., as to make. Elaine is in fair request and steady at 29@31c., as to quantity.

SPERM.—A sale of 250 bbls. crude was made here at 46c. for export, but holders at New Bedford have their ideas above that figure. The stock is now 4,178 bbls. Bleached is in moderate request and steady.

WHALE.—Crude is entirely nominal in the absence of supplies, and bleached, which is in light supply, has but little call and is steady.

Mineral Oils.

BLACK.—The demand has been fairly active, principally for 25@30 c. t. and also for 15 c. t., with some inquiry for zero. All grades continue firm.

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THE PLANTERS COMPRESS COMPANY, No. 89 State Street, BOSTON, Mass.,
has commenced shipments of these presses for this season's use, and there is going to be a large demand for cotton in *LOWRY* bale form.

CYLINDER STOCKS.—The demand has been fairly active, consumptive requirement apparently increasing. Prices are firm at the recent advance.

NEUTRAL.—The demand continues good. The market is firm at the recent advance. Outside lots are on offer, but no important sales are reported.

PARAFFINE.—There continues a fairly active demand for this class of oils. An advance averaging about 1c. is announced, but varying from ½ to 1¼c., according to grade, for which see prices current on page 39.

SPINDLE.—There is no falling off in the demand, which continues active. Prices are very firm.

Oil Cake and Meal.

The market for linseed cake is a shade easier and may be quoted at $27@27.25 f. o. b. per ton. Early in the week 200 tons was taken at $27.25 f. o. b. Baltimore. Since then exporters have withdrawn their bids and are waiting for something to turn up in their favor. Cotton cake and meal is in good request, and the mills in the southeastern section are selling freely at $20 short ton. Memphis is also better, and sales have been made at $19 short ton. There is a scarcity of meal in New England, and dealers are willing to pay $25@26 short ton for a choice quality for December-February delivery. New Orleans and Texas are quiet but steady at previous figures.

Exports of Flaxseed from New York.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1899.	Same time 1898.
Belgium	8,407	8,407	57,596
England	34,099	51,964	78,463
France	20,356	37,151	.....
Germany	33,075	33,075	41,904
Netherlands	24,855	282,627	650,094
Scotland	8,399	8,399	.....
Totals	129,191	421,623	828,057

Exports of Flaxseed from Boston.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1899.	Same time 1898.
England	.....	68,212	.....

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

PARAFFINE WAX.—The shipments during the past week have been larger, amounting to about 3,000,000 pounds. For home consumption the demand continues to be restricted by the scarcity of supplies. Outside lots are offered sparingly and are nominally quoted at 6¼@6½c. for 124@126 m. p. The principal holders quote crude at 6¼@6½c. for 117 m. p. and 6c. for 124@126 m. p., without offer. We quote: Refined at 7¼c. for 120 m. p., 7½c. for 125 m. p, 8c. for 130 m. p. and 8¾c. for 135 m. p. For 140 m. p. 12½@13½c. is quoted without offer.

TALLOW.—The week opened dull, as exporters were waiting for the auction sales. These come 3d lower. Out of 2,000 casks offered, about half sold at the decline. Melters, however, were not influenced in the least by the results of the auction sales, as it leaked out that some of them had been doing a direct export business on their own account. In other words, they stole a march on the exporters by selling 1,000 hogsheads of city at prices which they considered more advantageous to them than through exporters. Whether this will prove so remains to be seen, as exporters generally are not caught napping. To-day it was reported that 4⅝c. had been declined for 50 city, but at the close 4⅝c. was generally quoted for city and 4¾ for tierces.

GREASES.—In sympathy with a weak and declining lard market prices are easier all around. Buyers are only taking such lots as their current wants require, while exporters are simply waiting. Prices may be quoted nominal at 3¾@3⅞c. for brown to choice and yellow 3⅞@4c.

The Price of Lard at Chicago.

Oct.	Cash.	Dec.	Jan.
28....	5.25 @5.27½	5.22½@—	5.37½@5.40
30....	5.12½@5.25	5.20 @5.25	5.37½@5.42½
31....	5.20 @5.25	5.15 @5.17½	5.32½@5.35
Nov.			
1....	5.17½@5.20	5.10 @5.12½	5.25 @5.30
2....	5.17½@5.20	5.07½@5.12½	5.25 @5.30
3....	5.17½@5.20	5.07½@5.10	5.25 @5.27½

The Hudson Medical Co. has been incorporated at Verona, N. J., to manufacture drugs; capital, $4,000. Incorporators: Ernest L. Gould, Verona, N. J.; Wm. C. Reid, Westfield, N. J.; Frank M. Lawrence, New York city.

The Columbian Drug Co. has been incorporated at Portland, Me., to manufacture chemical preparations; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: W. F. Casey, G. C. Douglass, both of Worcester, Mass.; J. H. Hill, of Portland, Me.

NAVAL STORES.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 39.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 4, 1899.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There has been a fair demand for spirits, but values have declined ¾c., owing to more plentiful offerings both here and in the South. Consumers continue to buy in a hand-to-mouth manner, which tends to keep values down. It is generally believed that with more liberal buying the market would steadily advance. Receipts are now coming forward freely, but the opinion prevails that a falling off may be expected from now on. There is some dealing in Savannah in futures, and it is reported that about 12,000 barrels have been sold for next summer's delivery at 40½@41c. The close to-day is rather quiet, but values are steady at 50¾c. for Southerns and 51¼c. for machine made barrels. Savannah closes steady at 47¾c. for machines.

ROSINS.—There has been a good demand for low grade rosins, supplies have been further reduced and at the close offerings are very limited and holders are inclined to demand a slight advance over our last quotations. Mediums, however, have been rather neglected, as stocks are freely offered; values are rather weak, and it is thought that for a firm bid the present quotations could be shaded. Pales continue in good request, spot offerings are very small and all receipts find ready buyers at full rates. Southern advices are to the effect that all rosins are in good request, particularly for export. Values are firm.

TAR AND PITCH.—Receipts of tar are small, and, as demand continues good, prices are firmer. Pitch is also in good request, and full rates are readily paid. We quote: Tar, regulars, $2.10; oil barrels, $4.10@4.15; pitch, $1.60@1.70.

NEW YORK NAVAL STORES STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER.

	Rosin.	Spirits of turpentine.	Tar.
Stock in yard Sept. 28, 1899	25,197	1,015	1,337
Receipts during month—			
Brunswick, Ga.	4,475	230	....
Savannah, Ga.	1,815	740	....
Wilmington, N. C.	487	665	672
Georgetown, S. C.	6,119	1,168	415
Charleston, S. C.	2,495	665	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,499	607	....
Old Dominion Line	1,313	340	503
Gulf ports	....	....	....
	20,202	4,415	1,590
Deliveries during month	25,856	3,980	1,874
Stock in yard Oct. 31, 1899	19,543	1,450	1,053

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 3, 1899.

Spirits firm at 47¾c.; sales 1,057; receipts, 923; exports, 1,530; stock, 27,023. Rosin firm; sales, 3,150; receipts, 2,234; exports, 6,610; stock, 147,153. Prices: A, B, C, D, E, $1; F, $1.07½; G, $1.10; H, $1.17½; I, $1.20, M, $1.65; N, $2.20; W G, $2.70; W W, $3.55.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 3, 1899.

Turpentine steady, unchanged; sales, none. Rosin steady, unchanged; sales, none.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 3, 1899.

Spirits turpentine quiet at 47½@48c; receipts, 99 casks. Rosin firm, unchanged; receipts, 360. Crude turpentine quiet, unchanged; receipts 48. Tar steady at $1.30; receipts 184

Liverpool, Nov. 3, 1899.

Turpentine—Spirits steady, 37s. 6d. Rosin—Common steady 4s.

London, Nov. 3, 1899.

Turpentine—Spirits, 36s. 4½d. Rosin—Fine, 9s. 6d: American strained, 4s. 9d.

TRADE ITEMS.

The Fidelity Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated at Dover, Del., to deal in baking powder; capital, $300,000. Incorporators: W. Hohnes, Jr., E. Wardmann, of New York city; H. C. Browne, of Wilmington, Del.

The Edison Chemical Co. has been incorporated at Dover, Del., to manufacture chemical preparations; capital, $200,000. Incorporators: Franklin Everhart of New York, Edward T. Canby, Gardner W. Kimball of Wilmington, Del.

The Wheeling Red Cross Medical Co. has been incorporated at Wheeling, W. Va., to manufacture and compound drugs and medicines. Incorporators: Dr. J. A. Monroe, G. M. Medick, F. G. Evans, D. G. Evans, T. E. Baron, all of Wheeling.

Mr. Henry B. Kendall, manager for the firm of Arthur Merrit & Co., dealers in chemicals and dyestuffs at 97 North Moore street, died suddenly on the afternoon of Friday, the 3d inst., in the office of the Hotel Cadillac in this city, where he had gone to visit friends.

Andrew De Lisser, of Kingston, Jamaica, has bought a large building at Atlanta, Ga., and will build a $100,000 soap factory as a branch of his Jamaica business. Mr. De Lisser has selected Atlanta because of its nearness to the raw materials—cottonseed oil, rosin and tallow.

A number of Chicago men and several representatives of other cities have been in consultation with reference to forming an anti-trust baking powder company. It is announced that the details have been completed, and that one of the largest baking powder plants in the country will be established at Chicago.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

The American Window Glass Company.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1899.

The stockholders of the American Window Glass Co., the recently formed combination of window glass manufacturers, met last Wednesday afternoon in this city for the purpose of completing their organization. Fifteen directors were chosen, as follows: James A. Chambers, M. K. McMullen, William Loeffler, E. I. Phillips, William G. McCandless, T. H. Given, H. Sellers McKee and Thomas Wightman, all of Pittsburgh; P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins and S. L. Bodine, of Philadelphia; T. F. Hart, Muncie, Ind.; N. T. De Pauw, Alexandria, Ind.; J. G. Sayre, Marion, Ind., and H. B. Smith, Hartford City, Ind. The directors subsequently organized and elected the following officers: James A. Chambers, president; M. K. McMullen, first vice-president; William Loeffler, second vice-president; T. F. Hart, third vice-president; E. I. Phillips, secretary, and William G. McCandless, treasurer.

After the close of the meeting it was announced that the factories under control of the new company would not be put in operation until the stock in its hand had been reduced to 300,000 boxes, but it was not stated when this would be or how much was in stock at present.

There are 424 pots now in operation, outside of the consolidated factories, and the number idle, controlled by the American Window Glass Co., aggregate a capacity of about 2,200 pots.

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JOSEPH BONDY'S SONS
467 Broadway, New York
IMPORTERS OF
Bleached Cotton Waste
For Smokeless Powder, Pyroxyline, Celluloid Soluble Cotton, etc.
Write for Samples.

WANTS.

SPECIALS OR NOTICES in this column are at the rate of Two Dollars for each insertion—for eight lines or less. All over eight lines Twenty-five cents per line of about six words. The full amount in cash must accompany all orders.

WANTED

A refiner in Texas who understands making all grades of cotton seed oil, principally summer yellow and white oils. Reasonable salary will be paid. Address, giving reference and salary expected, "REFINER," care of this paper.

POSITION WANTED.

A gentleman who has been manufacturing a full line of paints and paint specialties for more than twenty years is open for a good engagement, and would take an interest in a good live paint house. References first class. Address SECRETARY PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB, 100 William st., New York.

WANTED.

By an established manufacturing concern, a chemist, or chemical engineer, with ability to perform analytical work if desired, and experienced in the handling and superintendence of processes for the production of heavy chemicals. State age, experience and references; also where educated. All communications will be considered confidential. Address, "CHEMIST," care of this paper.

ACETIC ACID—GLYCERINE.

Should like to handle these articles for manufacturers only; in Philadelphia and vicinity. Have facilities for handling quantities. Address "U. N. O.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

A fully equipped oil business, safe, office furniture, tanks, some trade. A fine chance to start in the business for little money. Rent, $62.50 per month, including steam heat. Below the bridge, this city. Address, "SELLER," care of this paper.

SALESMAN WANTED.

One with a trade to take an interest in old established oil firm. Splendid chance for getting into business, with talent for capital. Address, "OIL FIRM," care of this paper.

WANTED.

By a wholesale and manufacturing drug establishment, a city buyer. Must have had experience. Address "DRUGS," care of this paper.

WANTED.

Thirty or forty heavy tin varnish tanks to hold 300 to 500 gallons each. Address BOSTON VARNISH COMPANY, Everett, Mass.

POSITION WANTED.

A young chemist, experienced in work in oils and colors, and also familiar with general organic work, including spirits, oils, sugar, food stuffs, etc., desires a position as analyst, or for other chemical work. Good references furnished. Address "BURETTE," care of this paper.

WANTED.

Position as general manager and salesman, by gentleman who has been in the paint and color business for many years. Understands the business thoroughly, and has a large acquaintance throughout the United States and can control good trade. Address Box 132, care of this paper.

FOR RENT.

A drug store on Upper Broadway at a very low figure, to responsible parties. Apply to C. E. S., No. 2787 Broadway.

POSITION WANTED.

A thorough, young, practical chemist desires position with a manufacturing concern. Best of references. Address L. A., Box 3075, New York City.

FOR SALE.

One New 20-inch (K. & H.) Fine Color Mill and Mixer. One Young Pony Mixer—New. One 20-inch Kaestner Iron Frame Lead and Color Mill—New. One 26-inch Ross Wood Frame Lead Mill—Good Condition. One 16-inch (Kaestner) Western Mill and Mixer—New. Two 24-inch Walton Mills—Good Condition. Large variety of second-hand Paint Machinery Bargains now in stock.

WANTED—TO BUY.
Second-hand Paint Machinery.

LYONS MACHINERY CO.,
Station B, No. 3, CINCINNATI, O.

To Chemical, Color and Other Works

We are prepared to do drying under Vacuum for the trade and to build Vacuum Dryers to order.

ALEX. P. MENDE & COMPANY,
536 W. 14th Street, New York.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Saturday Noon, Nov. 4, 1899.

During the past week there has been a further advance in both crude and refined, and this has tended to increase the eagerness with which operators in the fields have sought to secure leases of territory which is thought to assure a fair prospect of yielding oil. The monthly summary of operations in the principal field shows the effects of the higher prices which have ruled of late, the number of wells completed during October having been far in excess of those completed during the month preceding, while the number of wells drilling at the close of the month and the number of rigs in course of construction have increased in every oil producing State. The results of development operations during the month of October have also been better and the new production shows an increase of about 5,000 bbls. The more favorable feature is that the increase is due not only to the larger number of wells completed, but also, in part, to an improvement in the average production of the wells, notwithstanding that a large number of dry holes have been reported, as was expected from the nature of the operations, the search for oil having extended far in advance of defined territory, and this has brought new sections into prominence. Even with this increase in new production, however, the gap between average runs and deliveries has widened, the latter having increased, as is usual at this season of the year. The export movement, too, has apparently been stimulated by the advancing tendency of prices. On the exchanges little has been done, although the bids for certificates have kept above the price paid for credit balances.

Refined and Products.

There has been a spurt of inquiry for refined in barrels for export, and several engagements are reported. The requirements for bulk shipment have been unusually large, and the total engagements for the week have reached 400,000 bbls. The price of barreled oil was on Tuesday advanced to 9.25c. for New York loading and to 9.20c. for Philadelphia loading. The principal foreign markets are firmer. Quotations to-day by cable were: Antwerp, 22f.; Bremen, 8.15m.; London, 7@7⅛d., and Liverpool, 7⅛@7¼d. Freight rates were firm at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d., hence to London, and 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. to Continental ports, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots have been in active request, and are firm on the basis of 9½c. for 150 deg. water white from tanks and 12c. in barrels.

Cases for export have been in active request, and sales of about 575,000 are reported. The price of plain tops has been advanced to 10.50c. Freight rates are firm. The nominal rates for large vessels are: For Amoy, 23@24c.; Bombay, 16½@17c.; Calcutta, 15@16c.; Colombo, 22@23c.; Java, 20@22c.; Padang, 22@23c.; Hong Kong, 21@22c.; Saigon, 20@22c.; Shanghai, 25@26c.; Singapore, 18@19c., and Yokohama, 23@24c.

Crude for export has been in light request, and sales of about 10,000 barrels are reported. Washington crude is quoted at 9.25c. in barrels. Cases for export have been in request and sales of about 60,000 are reported.

Prime city naphtha has been steady at 10½c. For export, sales of about 15,000 bbls. are reported.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE.

National Tran certificates, ℔ bbl.	$1.56 @1.57
Washington crude, in bbls. ℔ gal.	9.25
Washington, crude, in bulk	6.75
Residuum, bbls, for export	6⅛@ 7

CRUDE AT THE WELLS.

The following are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells:

	1899.	1898.
Tiona ℔ bbl.	$1.71	$1.28
Scio	1.56	—
Pennsylvania	1.56	1.18
Barnesville	1.46	1.08
Corning	1.39	1.01
New Castle	1.31	93
North Lima	1.11	80
South Lima	1.06	73
Indiana	1.06	73

REFINED—FOR EXPORT.

Cargo lots for export ℔ gal.	— @ 9.25
In bulk	— @ 6.75
Philadelphia loading	— @ 9.20

REFINED—JOBBING LOTS.

In barrels, pkgs. included.

120 fire test, S. W. ℔ gal.	— @10¾
130 fire test, S. W.	— @11
150 fire test, W. W.	— @12
in bulk from tanks	— @ 9½
300 fire test	12½@13

REFINED IN CASES—110 FIRE TEST.

Two five low screw, cargo lots	10.50
5,000 to 10,000	10.60
1,000 to 5,000	10.70
700 to 1,000	10.80
400 to 700	10.90
300 to 400	11.00
200 to 300	11.10
100 to 200	11.40
Under 100	11.50

NAPHTHA AND GASOLENE.

Naphtha, crude, car lots, 68@72 deg.	—@10½
Naphtha, crude, cargo lots, 68@72 deg.	—@10¾
Naphtha, crude, 70 deg.	10¼@11
sweet, 62 or 63 deg.	12 @12½
70 deg.	12½@13
76 deg.	13 @13½
"stove"	12½@13
Gasolene, 86 deg.	14 @15
88 deg.	16 @17
90 deg.	19 @20

Petroleum Statistics.

RUNS—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total.	Av'ge.
Friday,	Oct. 27	114,756	2,069,794	76,659
Sat.-Sun.,	" 28 & 29.	92,708	2,162,502	74,569
Monday,	" 30	....	.....	....
Tuesday,	" 31	....	.....	....
Wed'day,	Nov. 1	....	.....	....
Thursday,	" 2	....	.....	....

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Jan.	2,676,193	2,670,695	2,745,712	2,420,071
Feb.	2,473,288	2,637,771	2,442,436	2,222,889
March.	2,676,264	2,911,172	2,814,029	2,649,528
April.	2,870,608	2,789,575	2,652,552	2,618,249
May.	2,839,602	2,852,124	2,681,118	2,765,791
June.	2,811,414	2,929,868	2,563,767	2,740,897
July.	2,919,382	2,902,682	2,487,691	2,776,507
Aug.	2,870,915	3,062,668	2,622,849	2,872,114
Sept.	2,772,212	3,002,002	2,525,032	2,764,932
Oct.	2,858,544	3,028,053	2,847,837	.....
Nov.	2,701,688	2,948,954	2,485,140	.....
Dec.	2,916,148	2,894,296	2,589,197	.....
Year.	33,445,571	34,724,700	31,100,360	.....
Avge.	2,787,964	3,893,725	2,591,697	2,647,886

DELIVERIES—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total.	Av'ge.
Friday,	Oct. 27	102,037	2,243,455	83,461
Sat.-Sun.,	" 28 & 29.	90,929	2,334,384	80,496
Monday,	" 30	....	.....	....
Tuesday,	" 31	....	.....	....
Wed'day,	Nov. 1	....	.....	....
Thursday,	" 2	....	.....	....

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Jan.	2,532,604	2,533,263	2,993,813	2,475,510
Feb.	2,248,406	2,305,390	2,132,151	1,899,859
March.	2,436,008	2,772,133	2,625,124	2,635,445
April.	2,223,092	2,453,728	2,421,383	2,377,483
May.	2,418,434	2,546,693	2,392,839	2,578,579
June.	2,218,782	2,555,959	2,134,814	2,538,921
July.	2,510,180	2,707,317	2,563,391	2,357,716
Aug.	2,404,095	3,100,208	2,695,584	2,779,114
Sept.	2,539,922	2,951,221	2,585,253	2,700,060
Oct.	2,594,520	3,628,538	2,839,481	.....
Nov.	2,494,528	3,312,597	2,398,056	.....
Dec.	2,603,638	2,753,008	2,375,731	.....
Year.	29,284,210	33,621,058	30,367,611	.....
Avge.	2,440,351	2,801,755	2,530,634	2,482,521

CHARTERS—CRUDE EQUIVALENT.

		Day.	Total.	Av'ge.
Friday,	Oct. 27	119,048	1,732,433	64,164
Sat.-Sun.,	" 28 & 29.	140,635	1,873,068	64,589
Monday,	" 30	256,825	2,129,893	70,996
Tuesday,	" 31	111,429	2,241,322	72,301
Wed'day,	Nov. 1	53,810	53,810	53,810
Thursday,	" 2	212,778	266,588	133,294

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Jan.	1,834,675	1,960,649	2,701,308	1,736,232
Feb.	1,759,056	1,692,064	1,882,355	1,550,794
March.	2,231,547	1,917,670	2,203,141	2,461,826
April.	1,755,524	2,324,256	1,759,600	1,855,857
May.	1,929,212	2,101,829	1,971,260	2,214,071
June	2,444,000	2,204,998	2,325,911	2,179,118
July.	2,366,000	2,533,853	1,991,972	2,165,092
Aug.	2,440,557	2,176,978	2,327,140	2,741,504
Sept.	2,363,692	2,524,897	2,105,151	2,199,802
Oct.	2,218,573	2,619,428	1,670,084	2,241,322
Nov.	2,104,114	2,360,684	1,611,940	.....
Dec.	2,103,771	1,968,572	1,424,940	.....
Year.	25,610,781	26,386,028	23,973,908	.....
Av'ge.	2,134,882	2,198,830	1,997,820	2,134,561

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

The total charters for refined, crude, naphtha, &c., in bulk, barrels and cases, during the week ending Nov. 3, and from Jan. 1 were as follows:

	Week.	Year.	1898.
Refined, bbls. & blk.	402,700	9,220,300	9,429,700
Refined, cases	575,000	16,376,000	11,861,000
Crude, bbls. & blk.	5,200	1,760,200	1,830,000
Crude, cases	65,000	102,000	67,000
Naphtha, bbls.	14,900	219,800	169,700
Residuum, bbls.	....	345,600	427,400
Lubricating, bbls.	....	16,500	29,000
Total, bbls. cde. eq.	787,223	21,800,035	21,208,419

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

During the week ending Nov. 3, and since Jan. 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York were as follows:

	Week.	Year.	1898.
Refined	12,918,385	500,344,964	443,362,125
Crude	.....	2,178,711	1,278,216
Naphtha	834	8,371,946	6,800,863
Residuum	1,495	6,939,224	7,225,463

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons, for the week ending Nov. 3; also total shipments to date, with comparison with 1898:—

From N. Y. for week ending Nov. 3.	17,224,513
Total from N. Y. from Jan. 1, 1899.	548,367,049
Same period last year	602,427,462
Decrease	54,060,413
From U. S. for week ending Nov. 3.	25,632,455
Total from U. S. since Jan. 1, 1899.	927,215,803
Same period last year	1,018,718,605
Decrease	91,502,802

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

	1899.	1898.
New York	548,367,049	602,427,462
Philadelphia	336,154,885	358,426,003
Baltimore	41,643,363	53,388,185
Boston	440,259	1,210,047
San Francisco	604,197	557,925
Grand totals	927,215,803	1,018,718,605

Foreign Quotations.

REFINED.

	Antwerp.	Bremen.	London.
Monday	21¾@—	8.05	6⅞@7
Tuesday	21¾@—	8.05	6⅞@7
Wednesday	21¾@—	8.15	—@7
Thursday	22 @—	8.15	—@7
Friday	22 @—	8.15	7 @7⅛
Saturday	22 @—	8.15	7 @7⅛

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

New York.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Quantities are refined in bbls. unless stated otherwise:

Week ended March 10.

Ger str Ithaca, Hong Kong, 26c. ..... cs 100,000

Week ended March 31.

Br bk Howard D. Troop, Shanghai, 25c. ..... cs 90,000

Br shp Troop, Shanghai, 25c. ..... cs 65,000

Week ended April 14.

Ger bk Ariadne, Ger Baltic, 2s. 6d. 3,300

Week ended May 12.

Am shp Samuel Skolfield, Mauritius, p.t. cs 50,000

Week ended May 26.

Am shp L Schepp, Japan, 21@22c. ..... cs 65,000

Week ended June 2.

Br shp Genista, Shanghai, 24c. ..... cs 70,000

Week ended June 23.

Ger shp R C Rickmers, Tientsin, 24c. .cs 65,000

Week ended July 14.

Br bk Wanderer, Shanghai, 24c. ..... cs 110,000

Br shp Mary A Troop, Blaye, 3s. 6d. nap 7,000

Week ended July 21.

Ger shp Stephan, Dublin, 2s. 10½d. 9,000

Week ended July 28.

Am shp S P Hitchcock, Japan, 22½@23½c. ..... cs. 85,000

Am shp McLaurin, Hong Kong, 23c. .cs. 50,000

Week ended Aug. 4.

Am brg Daisy, Gibraltar, 15c. ..... cs 15,000

Am shp McLaurin, Hong Kong, 22c. .cs 80,000

Week ended Aug. 18.

Br bk Iranian, Japan, 23½@24½c. ....cs 115,000

Am shp S P Hitchcock, Japan, 22½c. .cs 85,000

Week ending Aug. 25.

Nor k Cambusdoon, Zanzibar, 24c. ....cs 45,000

Week ending Sept. 8.

Ger shp Kaiser, Liverpool, 2s 9d. 7,500

Am shp Tam o' Shanter, Hong Kong, 22c. ..... cs 60,000

Br shp Ladakh, Bombay, 18¼c. ..... cs 75,000

Week ended Sept. 15.

Ger bk Nymphe, Japan, 23@24c. ..... cs 85,000

Week ended Sept. 22.

Ger shp August, Blaye, 3s. ..... nap 9,300

Ger shp Sirius, Japan, 23c. ..... cs 70,000

Ger shp Peter Rickmers, Hong Kong, 22c ..... cs 90,000

Week ended Oct. 6.

Am bk Ethel V Boynton, Rosario, 24c. ..25,000

Week ended Oct. 13.

Br shp Carmanian, Hong Kong or Saigon, 23c. ..... cs 75,000

It bk Olga, Montevideo, 22c. ..... cs 20,000

Week ended Oct. 20.

Br shp Conway, Shanghai, 25½c. ..... cs 80,000

Week ended Oct. 27.

Ger bk Gustav & Oskar, London, 2s 7¾d 8,000

It bk Sant Anna, Alexandria, 16c. ....cs 25,000

Br bk Manchester, Shanghai, 25½c. ...cs 125,000

Br shp Alice A Leigh, Shanghai, 25½c. cs 125,000

Br bk Bowman B Law, Japan, 25c. ....cs 55,000

Week ended Nov. 3.

Am shp James B Thomas, Japan, p t ..... cs 70,000

Nor bk Noach VI, London, 2s 9d. 8,000

Br shp County of Roxburgh, Shanghai, 25½c ..... cs 90,000

Br shp County of Edinburgh, Shanghai, 25½c ..... cs 90,000

Ger bk Matador, London, 2s 9d. ..... nap 8,000

Br str Langbank, Japan, 32@33c. ..... cs 170,000

It bk Amore, Port de Bouc, 3s 1½d. ... 7,000

Am bk Tillie Baker, Havana, 12c. ....cs 25,000

Ger shp Camelia, London, 2s 7¾d. ..nap 8,500

Br shp Rathdown, Japan, 25@26c. ..... cs 85,000

Philadelphia.

Week ended March 3.

Br shp, Japan, 23 & 23c. ..... cs, 60,000

Week ended March 10.

Ger shp Mabel Rickmers, Japan, 23@24c. ..... cs 80,000

Week ended May 5.

Ger shp Theo. Fischer, Marseilles, p. t. ..... cde 10,000

Week ended May 19.

Br sh Victoria Regina, Java, 20, 21 & 22c. ..... cs 80,000

Week ended June 9.

Br str Strathord, Japan, p. t. ..... cs 85,000

Week ended June 23.

Ger shp Erik Rickmers, Japan, 22@23c. ..... cs 80,000

Week ended June 30.

Br str St Irene, Japan, 23c. ..... cs 125,000

Week ended July 14.

Br str Cape Comorin, Patras & Pirœus, 17½c. ..... cs 75,000

Week ended Aug. 4.

Ger bk Paul Rickmers, Japan, 22@23c. cs 80,000

It bk Antonio d'Abundo, Marseilles, 2s. 8¼d ..... cde 4,500

Week ended Aug. 11.

Br shp Palgrave, Calcutta, 15c. ..... cs 120,000

Week ended Aug. 18.

It shp Princess Marie, Japan, 23@24c. cs 50,000

Week ended Sept. 1.

Am bk Sachem, Hong Kong, 24c. ..... cs 50,000

Week ended Sept. 15.

Dan str Tyr, Bergen, p t. 3,000

Ger bk Albert Rickmers, Japan, 23@24c ..... cs 100,000

Week ended Sept. 22.

Br str ——, Japan, pt. ..... cs 145,000

Week ended Sept. 29.

Br shp Centurion, Japan, 23½@24½c. .cs 70,000

Br shp Marathon, Japan, 23½@24½c. .cs 80,000

Br bk Lawhill, Japan, 23c. ..... cs 110,000

Week ended Oct. 6.

Ger shp Gertrud, Japan, 23@24c. ..... cs 70,000

Week ended Oct. 13.

Ger bk Willie Rickmers, Japan, 23½@24½c. ..... cs 80,000

Week ended Oct. 20.

Nor bk Lizzie Ross, U K or Cont, p t.. 7,000

Week ended Oct. 27.

Ger shp Louise, Marseilles, 3s. ..... cde 9,000

It shp Maria, Marseilles, 2s 10½d. ...cde 10,000

Br shp Durham, Japan, 25c. ..... cs 115,000

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco on the dates named. Refined unless otherwise specified.

New York.

Oct. 23.

Am str Philadelphia, La Guayra, 3,360 cs
Am str Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, 313 cs
Am str Philadelphia, Coro, 100 cs
Br str Barden Tower, Barbadoes, 1,000 cs
Br bk Garrymount, Fremantle, 10,250 cs

Oct. 24.

Nor str Leon, Hayti, 40 cs ref, 18 cs gas
Br str Ella, Colon, 4,411 cs
Br str Trinidad, Bermuda, 62 cs, 86 bbls

Oct. 25.

Br brig Curacao, Curacao, 1 bbl, 71 cs
Ger str Livorno, Pernambuco, 20 bbls resid
Br str Dunstan, Para, 6,460 cs ref, 5 cs nap
Am str Niagara, Progreso, 6 cs
Am str Niagara, Tampico, 25 cs

Oct. 26.

Br str Scottish Prince, Pernambuco, 5 cs ben, 10 bbls resid
Br str Scottish Prince, Santos, 5,000 cs
Am str Santiago, Cuba, 283 cs, 1 bbl

Oct. 27.

Br str Strabo, Santos, 25,000 cs
Nor str Uller, St Kitts, 500 cs
Nor str Uller, Barbadoes, 1,000 cs
Nor str Uller, Demerara, 1,235 cs
Br str Caribbee, Georgetown, 2 cs
Br str Caribbee, Antigua, 200 cs
Br str Caribbee, Demerara, 425 cs

Oct. 28.

Ger str Excelsior, Bremerhaven, 16,500 gls blk
Dtch bk Burgermeester Jonkheer Coenen, Anjier, 60,000 cs
Am sh St John, Yokohama, 64,450 cs
Br str Georgian, London, 2 bbls
Ger str Olinda, Cuba, 90 cs
Am str Mae, Porto Rico, 1,335 cs ref, 10 cs gas
Am str Havana, Havana, 30 cs
Br str Usk, Kingston, 2,495 cs
Br str Usk, Port Morant, 175 cs
Nor str A R Thorp, Maracaibo, 1,050 cs
Nor str A R Thorp, Curacao, 3 bbls, 686 cs

Oct. 30.

Ger str Washington, Flushing F O, 1,800,000 gls blk
Br bk Robt Ewing, Martinique, 1,000 cs
Br brig Plover, Konakry, 1,500 cs
Br brig Plover, Sierra Leone, 1,500 cs
Ger str Elise Marie, Flushing F O, 1,425,000 gls blk
Dtch str Chester, Amsterdam, 1,175,000 gls blk
Ger str Paula, Flushing F O, 1,190,000 gls blk
Span str Manuel L Villaverde, Cartagena, 1,210 cs

Oct. 31.

Am brig John McDermott, Bahia, 15,500 cs
Br str City of Kingston, Port Antonio, 1,200 cs

Nov. 2.

Br sh Orealla, Shanghai, 72,180 cs
Ital bk Formosa, Penang, 33,518 cs
Dtch str Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 1,765,000 gls blk
Dtch str Bremerhaven, Antwerp, 1,300,000 gls blk
Br sh Norwood, Sydney, 200 cs ref, 49 cs ben
Br sch Atrato, Bocas del Toro, 1,200 cs, 50 bbls

Philadelphia.

Oct. 28.

Ship A J Fuller, Nagasaki, 68,700 cs

Oct. 30.

Br str Kasbek, Manchester, 1,214,446 gls resid blk
Br str Weehawken, Hull, 1,258,721 gls blk
Br str Oriflamme, Rouen, 1,710,395 gls cde blk

Nov. 1.

Br str Luciline, Dunkirk, 1,699,774 gls cde blk

Nov. 2.

Br str Mexicano, Tampico, 654,145 gls cde
Port bk Julio, Lisbon, 2,000 bbls, 2,600 cs ref, 1,000 cs gas

Baltimore.

Oct. 24.

Neth str Ocean, Rotterdam, 1,200,000 gls blk

San Francisco.

Oct. 19.

Bktn Archer, Hilo, 10 cs gas
Sch Aloha, Honolulu, 600 cs

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

Following are the exports of petroleum from the port of New York, in gallons, during the past week and since Jan. 1, as also the exports during the corresponding period of last year:

Refined.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	Last year.
Aalborg	.....	497,037	523,203
Aarhuus	.....	2,075,000	3,186,700
Acajutle	.....	14,500	.....
Adelaide	.....	1,277,896	1,170,036
Aden	.....	67,500	110,000
Alexandria	.....	310,540	.....
Algiers	.....	541,248	946,615
Algoa Bay	.....	1,000,287	380,179
Amoy	.....	525,000	580,000
Amsterdam	1,175,000	11,316,500	9,960,400
Anjier, f. o.	60,000	11,728,320	9,865,740
Antigua	2,000	43,749	36,291
Antofagasta	.....	17,000	13,615
Antwerp	1,300,000	12,771,320	18,135,000
Africa	.....	8,000	9,250
Arichat, N. S.	.....	.....	150
Auckland	.....	436,440	531,500
Avonmouth	.....	12,050,000	8,800,000
Azores	.....	123,258	154,760
Bahamas	.....	4,277	2,034
Bahia	157,500	1,343,270	2,139,360
Bangkok	.....	.....	843,020
Barbadoes	20,000	421,919	389,300
Baranquilla	.....	62,550	139,000
Barrow	.....	.....	475,000
Beira	.....	49,600	8,500
Belfast	.....	1,600,000	1,750,000
Belize	.....	131,041	174,373
Bermuda	5,078	172,057	196,762
Bluefields	.....	170,602	181,867
Bocas del Toro	14,553	47,553	31,804
Bombay	.....	1,445,440	2,980,460
Bonny	.....	20,000	.....
Bordeaux	.....	1,837	.....
Bremen	.....	10,000	7,500
Bremerhaven	1,615,000	3,115,000	2,960,000
Bridgewater, N.S.	.....	.....	12,500
Brisbane	.....	1,114,100	1,111,400
Bristol	.....	10,000	.....
Br. W. Indies	.....	822	.....

Buenos Ayres...	.....	4,930,755	5,905,260
Calcutta	.....	5,900,190	12,292,110
Caldera	.....	1,750	1,750
Callao	.....	232,000	319,940
Campeche	.....	910	3,310
Canary Islands..	.....	865,800	150,000
Cape C'st Castle.	.....	255,160	.....
Cape Gracias ...	.....	3,660	2,958
Cape Town	.....	1,277,124	753,352
Cape Verde Isl..	.....	3,100	.....
Cartagena	12,100	279,372	2,501,426
Carupano	.....	32,350	59,720
Casa Blanca ...	.....	30,000	.....
Ceara	.....	214,925	281,415
Cette	.....	613,171	311,154
Charl't'n, P.E.I.	.....	82,900	167,100
Cheefoo	.....	550,000	.....
Christiania	.....	2,400,000	.....
Ceiba	.....	2,750	2,000
Ciudad Bolivar .	.....	58,620	91,710
Colombo	.....	100,000	.....
Colon	44,110	370,373	440,362
Copenhagen	.....	1,560,000	1,730,300
Corinto	.....	28,000	148,000
Cork	.....	1,994,995	22,750
Coro	1,000	14,905	31,950
Corral	.....	45,000	25,000
Cuba	4,020	479,504	405,010
Cumana	.....	1,800	12,450
Curacao	7,770	146,044	133,169
Dantsic	.....	.....	2,400,000
Delagoa Bay ...	.....	344,710	256,000
Demerara	16,620	396,638	462,032
Desterro	.....	326,390	422,740
Domenica	.....	27,598	28,390
Dover, f. o....	.....	24,955,021	23,878,000
Dublin	.....	1,600,000	2,832,700
Dunbar	.....	.....	30,800
Dunedin	.....	402,320	480,000
Dutch Guiana ..	.....	239,352	231,750
East London ...	.....	696,591	659,832
Esjerb	.....	.....	116,900
Eten	.....	9,000	6,000
Falmouth	.....	8,598	.....
Flushing, f. o...	4,415,000	100,726,000	93,579,807
Frederica	.....	638,250	358,500
Fredericton, NB.	.....	.....	45,000
Freemantle	91,400	1,255,800	558,200
French Guiana..	.....	54,417	93,867
Frontera	.....	5,000	.....
Gefle	.....	416,152	959,825
Gibraltar	.....	641,328	388,700
G'd Bas, WCA..	.....	.....	100,000
Gothenburg	.....	2,032,144	1,300,117
Grenada	.....	79,950	86,200
Greytown	.....	79,721	151,404
Guadaloupe	.....	108,650	326,900
Guanta	.....	7,000	6,450
Guayaquil	.....	247,000	261,800
Halifax	.....	546,434	50,866
Hamburg	.....	3,248,900	22,269,500
H. Breton, N. S.	.....	1,033	3,124
Havre	.....	600	213,934
Hayti	400	469,210	543,377
Hernosand	.....	307,050	398,500
Hiogo	.....	817,510	2,863,150
Hodeidah	.....	80,000	760,000
Hong Kong	.....	19,383,840	13,568,320
Honolulu	.....	545,000	439,500
Hull	.....	1,169,900	32,900
Iquique	.....	6,000	3,000
Iquitos	.....	.....	1,320
Jamaica	37,224	852,009	797,310
Kingston, N. B.	.....	1,250	.....
Kjoge	.....	245,800	261,000
Kobe	.....	682,470	.....
Koenigsburg ...	.....	172,392	130,900
Kolding	.....	141,197	.....
Konakry, WCA.	15,000	45,000	.....
Kurrachee	.....	225,000	.....
Lagos	.....	308,000	.....
La Guayra	33,600	483,154	510,881
Laguna	.....	200	.....
La Libertad	.....	45,000	200
La Plata	.....	35,000	30,000
La Union	.....	1,500	.....
Limerick	.....	.....	748,400
Lisbon	.....	28,733	170,884
Liverpool	.....	6,656,454	7,855,700
Liverpool, N. S.	.....	31,000	.....
Livingston	.....	10,734	12,697
London	100	23,091,404	24,539,400
Londonderry ...	.....	.....	180,000
Lulea	.....	.....	180,000
Lulea	.....	109,750	.....
Lyttleton	.....	219,200	276,400
Macassar, f. o..	.....	.....	302,710
Maceio	.....	373,000	569,000
Madeira	.....	48,000	26,500
Madras	.....	350,000	291,086
Manaos	.....	438,470	310,862
Manchester	.....	527,950	325,000
Maracaibo	10,500	139,695	170,095
Maranham	.....	315,647	277,572
Martinique	10,000	344,561	205,611
Mauritius	.....	288,000	335,000
Melbourne	.....	5,160,690	5,874,445
Mocha	.....	.....	100,000
Mollendo	.....	10,000	.....
Molucas	.....	92,000	.....
Montevideo	.....	2,198,672	2,419,530
Montreal	.....	401,579	.....
Montserrat	.....	1,384	2,810
Mossel Bay	.....	71,460	89,890
Naples	.....	539,331	.....
Nassau	.....	68,115	88,984
Newcastle, Aus..	.....	.....	141,000
Newcastle, Eng.	.....	10,000	5,000
Newcastle, N.B.	.....	5,200	.....
Old Calabar	.....	50,000	.....
Old Providence..	.....	.....	1,015
Oporto	.....	326,952	769,634
Oran	.....	206,600	172,457
Paimboeuf, Fr..	.....	327,625	324,522
Palermo	.....	.....	51,256
Passamayo	.....	11,000	17,000
Para	65,600	2,104,663	1,876,048
Parahyba	.....	202,000	199,720
Payta	.....	4,000	10,000
Penang	335,180	1,487,190	2,831,780
Pernambuco	.....	2,155,220	2,540,950
Philippine Isls..	.....	.....	520,000
Pimental	.....	10,000	4,000
Pisco	.....	5,500	16,000
Pitea	.....	75,000	.....
Plymouth	.....	1,328,172	1,100,000
Port Chalmers .	.....	55,200	.....
Port Elizabeth..	.....	775,466	315,822
Pt. L. du Rhone	.....	982,632	.....
Portishead	.....	59,602	11,400
Port Limon	.....	92,821	82,861
Port Natal	.....	1,972,270	1,422,200
Porto Cabello ..	3,130	262,384	308,613
Porto Rico	12,890	325,256	244,587
Progreso	60	16,180	5,330
Puerto Barrios..	.....	13,000	20,554
Puerto Cortez ..	.....	33,636	31,567
Punta Arenas...	.....	36,848	54,070
Queenstown	.....	.....	334,660
Rangoon	.....	1,586,370	1,099,981
Reunion	.....	260,000	.....
Rio G. do Sul...	.....	1,150,290	876,353
Rio Janeiro	.....	2,827,500	3,597,640
Rosario	.....	1,299,976	1,828,359
Rotterdam 1,765,000		37,485,000	44,403,400
Rouen	.....	4,596	.....
Saigon	.....	1,542,320	809,760
Sackville, N. B.	.....	10,000	.....
Salaverry	.....	.....	25,000
Samarang	.....	917,210	.....
San Andreas ...	.....	61,638	33,604
San Domingo ..	.....	147,021	374,742
San Fernando ..	.....	4,800	13,800
Santa Martha ..	.....	500	1,350
Santos	300,000	3,016,260	2,911,040
Savanilla	.....	236,041	196,105
Savona	.....	1,400,000	.....
Shanghai	721,800	21,760,320	30,924,250
Sierra Leone ...	15,000	45,350	20,100
Sligo	.....	.....	563,700
South Shields ..	.....	1,215,000	.....
St. Croix	.....	36,764	50,467
St. John, N. B..	.....	38,000	1,264
St. John's, N. F.	.....	493,939	490,183
St. Kitts	5,000	82,535	76,180
St. Lucia	.....	43,864	43,378
St. Martins	.....	6,630	7,020
St. Nazaire	.....	359,996	.....
St. Pierre, Miq..	.....	14,379	1,338
St. Thomas	.....	24,350	19,200
St. Vincent, CV.	.....	39,380	81,250
Stockholm	.....	687,950	2,042,800
Sundsvall	.....	.....	785,800
Sunderland	.....	1,270,000	.....
Svendborg	.....	134,850	403,505
Sydney	2,000	5,008,970	4,273,830
Sydney, N. B...	.....	.....	32,500
Talcahuano	.....	2,296,500	2,494,400
Tampico	250	6,540	100,152
Tients'n, China..	.....	570,370	.....
Tilt Cove, N. F.	.....	9,530	9,000
Townsville	.....	.....	96,000
Trinidad	.....	497,987	429,271
Truxillo	.....	3,350	9,771
Tuborg, Denm'k	.....	352,245	.....
Turks Island ...	.....	8,086	8,129
Valparaiso	.....	1,326,260	846,500
Venice	.....	.....	1,200,000
Vera Cruz	.....	9,500	7,021
Victoria	.....	.....	30,000
Waterford	.....	203,380	341,900
Wellington	.....	368,260	752,006
Yokohama	644,500	5,251,490	16,288,790
Zanzibar	.....	797,000	530,000
Totals.....		12,918,385	410,766,656 343,364,121

Crude.

Algoa Bay	.....	2,679	5
Brisbane	.....	15,989	88,173
Caibarien, Cuba.	.....	.....	8,500
Demerara	.....	510	526
Frontera	.....	.....	100
Havana	.....	1,963,640	1,171,289
Melbourne	.....	.....	10,000
Montevideo	.....	.....	500
Portishead	.....	.....	310
Porto Rico	.....	135,500	218,150
Progreso	.....	243	.....
Santiago	.....	200	.....
Savanilla	.....	.....	508
St. Johns, P. R..	.....	160,000	.....
Tampico	.....	100,000	.....
Totals.....	.....	2,378,761	1,448,070

Naphtha.

Adelaide	.....	5,776	5,594
Algoa Bay	.....	30	150
Auckland	.....	7,060	.....
Bahia	.....	1,112	.....
Barbadoes	.....	.....	30
Belize	.....	.....	152
Bermuda	.....	17,645	14,013
Bocas del Toro..	.....	.....	300
Bremen	.....	.....	350,250
Brisbane	.....	1,110	5,140
Buenos Ayres ..	.....	81,605	43,379
Cape Town	.....	2,147	6,229
Ceara	.....	50	.....
Cette	.....	21,861	147,121
Ciudad Bolivar..	.....	.....	500
Copenhagen	.....	.....	25,400
Cuba	.....	253,198	3
Curacao	.....	679	1,440
Delagoa Bay ...	.....	1,550	200
Dublin	.....	.....	50,000
Dunedin	.....	11,409	9,600
East London ...	.....	600	1,500
Flushing	.....	710,000	.....
Fort Blaye	.....	405,204	.....
Freemantle	.....	680	2,244
French Guiana..	.....	.....	57
Gefle	.....	.....	20,500
Gothenburg	.....	.....	97,000
Halifax	.....	.....	105
Havre	.....	927,694	.....
Hayti	171	2,456	4,572
Hong Kong	.....	.....	1,000
Honolulu	.....	1,200	400
Hull	.....	362,297	100,000
Jamaica	.....	249	389
La Guayra	.....	.....	80
Lisbon	.....	.....	200
Liverpool	.....	1,772,483	1,809,423
London	.....	3,078,761	2,550,619
Lyttleton	.....	5,230	9,123
Manaos	.....	6,840	12,458
Maracaibo	.....	48	.....
Maranham	.....	95	114
Melbourne	.....	67,490	53,096
Montevideo	.....	3,890	2,310
Mossel Bay	.....	114	.....
Paimboeuf, Fr..	.....	85,615	76,351
Para	48	383	8,851
Pernambuco	.....	10	.....
Puerto Cortez ..	.....	.....	125
Port Elizabeth..	.....	50	.....
Portishead	.....	567,458	443,350
Port Limon	.....	134	108
Port Natal	.....	2,395	2,160
Porto Rico	95	1,327	347
Progreso	.....	50	.....
Queenstown	.....	.....	51,120
Rio Janeiro	.....	975	6,800
Rosario	.....	500	.....
Rotterdam	.....	10	.....
Rouen	.....	125,188	.....
San Andreas....	.....	100	.....
Santos	.....	3,000	3,200
St. Croix	.....	95	135
St. John, N. B.	.....	.....	400
St. John's, N. F.	.....	140	500
St. Nazaire	.....	50,014	12,544
St. Thomas	.....	.....	5
Savanilla	.....	310	579
Stockholm	.....	126,984	67,131
Sydney	470	19,042	92,962
Tampico	.....	5	.....
Talcahuano	.....	200	100
Trinidad	.....	42	210
Tuborg, Denm'k	.....	8,000	.....
Valparaiso	.....	600	2,650
Vera Cruz	.....	20	400
Victoria	.....	.....	500
Wellington	.....	4,878	4,893
Totals.....	834	8,780,725	6,970,713

PRATT'S PATENT

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INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

Reports as to the condition of general trade have shown more variation than for months, in some lines of trade a decided falling off in demand being reported, which is attributed to the fact of previous heavy purchases, it being believed that consumers stocked up liberally in anticipation of higher prices and that they are now working off their supplies before again entering the market. There is, however, an increasing movement of goods ordinarily active at this season of the year, and the transportation companies report no diminution in the volume of the freight movement. In the lines of trade represented by the Reporter there has been no cause for complaint, although in some articles there has been a decrease in the demand, notably in paints. The demand for chemicals has been exceptionally good, as also for some of the oils, while dyestuffs and drugs have moved to a satisfactory extent. What we have heretofore said as to the industrial situation applies for the present, all reports agreeing that the era of prosperity remains unbroken, and in the metal industries the activity is unprecedented. The textiles also are said to continue in an exceptionally prosperous condition. The labor situation, while presenting no new features of especial interest, is believed to be gradually assuming a more satisfactory condition, as comparatively few new strikes are reported, while old ones are gradually being adjusted and there are fewer threats to strike and apparently less dissatisfaction among the laboring classes. The number of unemployed, while large, is in great part made up of an undesirable element which is apt to center in the larger cities and from which the criminal classes are recruited. The great agricultural staples have shown unusual steadiness, but cotton alone has scored an advance, while wheat has suffered a decline. Wheat opened on Monday at 74⅞c., and after advancing to 75¼c. gradually weakened and closed on Friday at 73¼c., the lowest of the week, for December delivery. Corn has varied from 38⅜@39⅝c., and closed on Friday at 38½c. Oats have been steady, the variations being very light and the close showing little variation from that of a week ago. Cotton showed only the ordinary variations, due to trading influences during the first half of the week, but on Thursday the market hardened, and on Friday there was a sharp advance, which brought the close up to 7.31c. for December delivery. Lard early showed a weakening tendency, which became more pronounced as the week advanced, and finally 5.07½c. was reached at Chicago, with the close on Friday at 5.10c. for December delivery. The market for time money was strong throughout the week, with the supply fair, while the demand was only moderate the entire week, and the volume of business has been only fair. Rates at the close were 5½@6 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 6 per cent. for ninety days, 5½@6 per cent. for four to five months, and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Money on call at the Stock Exchange has ranged from 4 to 35 per cent., with the bulk of business being done at 7@10 per cent., while the average was about 12 per cent. The lower rate was reached on Thursday only and the higher rate on Tuesday only. The closing rate on Friday was 6 per cent. Mercantile paper was in fair demand throughout the week, while the supply has been variable. Rates at the close were 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice single names having four to six months to run, and 6@7 per cent. for other grades. The price of silver has varied almost daily, but grew stronger, the market closing on Friday at 58¼@59c. per ounce for commercial bars, and at 58½@59c. for Government assay bars, showing but a slight change from the ruling price a week ago. Mexican dollars closed at 47¼c. bid and 48½c. asked. The market for sterling exchange has been variable during the week, with rates somewhat irregular and lower, but later became firm, closing strong. Rates for actual business at the close were 4.83@4.83⅛ for sixty days, 4.86⅞@4.87 for demand and 4.87½@4.87⅝ for cables. The supply of grain and cotton bills was irregular, while rates varied and the demand was fair. Rates at the close were 4.82¼@4.82¾. The Industrials appeared to be in more favor, the trading being unusually heavy and Sugar, Lead and Leather showed a gain, the latter making a new record, while the transactions were of exceptionally large volume. There was nothing in the way of developments to affect these securities as a class, the changes being due to various causes. The general list of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange was irregular, strong one day, only to be followed by depression, and the close was weak, with, however, no very important change in the list as a whole, while the volume of business has been about up to the average.

Sugar stock again took a position among the active stocks, and the variations were mainly due to manipulations of operators, several pools being credited with taking especial interest in this stock. Later, reports of a pending agreement between the competing interests were again circulated, under which the stock advanced, but later weakened, closing on Friday at 156½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 151¾@159, the lowest Tuesday and the highest Thursday, closing to-day at 155¾ bid.

Cotton Oil stock was traded in to a fair extent, and the price showed small variations, but inclined to strengthen under reports of a probable declaration of a dividend of 4 per cent., and possibly 5 per cent., while the claim was made that the concern had earned more than 5 per cent. on the common. The last sale on Friday was at 45½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 45@46, the lowest Monday and the highest Thursday, closing to-day at 44¾ bid.

Lead stock attracted rather more attention and developed some strength on reports of good position of the concern, its business being claimed to have been exceptionally good, but no authoritative reports were given out. The last sale on Friday was at 29⅝.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 28⅛@29½, the lowest Wednesday and the highest Thursday, closing to-day at 28½ bid.

Whisky stock has been entirely neglected, and it was difficult to elicit a bid, though 4 was bid early in the week. There was no news of any kind, and operators were disposed to be cautious and even distrustful.

Linseed Oil stock sold to a moderate extent each day, and advanced steadily, a fraction at a time, from 11⅜ on Monday to 12½ on Thursday, on continued reports that the concern has been doing a profitable business, but on Friday the stock weakened to 12, and closed at 12¼.

Rubber stock ranged from 48@49½, mainly on trading influences, there being no news about the concern to affect its securities. The last sale on Friday was at 48⅞.

Leather stock made another record, sales being made on Friday at 39¾, and the last sale was at 39⅝. The transactions were of enormous extent on several days, and on Friday exceeded 140,000 shares. The course of this stock is a puzzle to many, as even at the readjustment of capitalization it is not believed the concern can earn a dividend on the common, and as stock bought now at, say 35, would have to be sold above 70 after the reorganization to show a profit, it does not look tempting.

Tobacco stock was liberally dealt in, but showed only ordinary variations, due to trading influences, the range for the week being 120¾@123⅞, with the last sale on Friday at 122½.

Starch stock sold on Monday at 9.

Glucose Sugar Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18. Books close Nov. 18 and reopen Dec. 1.

Judgment in the amount of $520.20 has been obtained by I. T. Smith against Aquila Rich.

In the following table are given the closing quotations Friday night. The market review is complete to Saturday's close:

Name.	Amount.	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sale Bonds.
Am. Agc'l Chemical Co.	.....	39½	40½	.....
pref. 6%	.....	79	80	.....
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	$20,237,100	45½	45¾	.....
pref.	10,198,600	96½	97½	.....
bonds 8% g. 1900	3,068,000	—	—	105—Nov. 1, '99
Am. Degras Co.	500,000	—	—	.....
Am. Fisheries Co.	10,000,000	—	—	.....
pref.	2,000,000	—	—	.....
Am. Linseed Co.	16,750,000	12	12¼	.....
pref.	16,750,000	52½	53¼	.....
Am. Soda Fountain Co.	1,250,000	5	10	.....
pref.	1,250,000	48	55	.....
2d pref.	1,250,000	9	12	.....
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	28,000,000	5	6½	.....
pref. 5% limit	7,000,000	20	27	.....
pref. 6% g. 1915	2,000,000	—	—	89—Nov. 2, '99
Am. Straw Board Co.	6,000,000	30	33	.....
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	156⅜	156½	.....
pref. 7%	36,968,000	117½	118	.....
Am. Tobacco Co.	17,900,000	122½	123	.....
pref. 8%	11,935,000	144	146	.....
div. scrip 1896	3,762,000	—	—	108—Aug. 22, '99
Celluloid Co.	3,000,000	88	91	.....
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	500,000	340	350	.....
Con. Stock & Pet. Ex. Mem.	.....	—	—	$800—Feb. 9, '99
Diamond Match Co.	14,000,000	—	130	.....
Dixon Crucible Co.	.....	100	102	.....
General Chemical Co.	12,500,000	55	65	.....
pref. 6%	12,500,000	99	101	.....
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	26,000,000	51	51½	.....
pref. 7%	14,000,000	99	100½	.....
Harrison Bros. & Co.	1,000,000	—	—	.....
pref.	1,500,000	—	—	.....
bonds 5%, 1924	1,300,000	—	—	.....
International Pulp Co.	5,000,000	—	—	.....
National Lead Co.	14,905,400	28½	29¼	.....
pref. 7%	14,904,000	107½	109	.....
National Linseed Oil Co.	18,000,000	—	—	.....
6% gold deb.	1,400,000	2¾	3½	.....
National Starch Co.	4,450,000	8	9	.....
1st pref. 8%	2,219,400	60	75	.....
2d pref. 12%	1,846,800	23	30	.....
1st mort. 6%, 1920	3,837,000	—	—	101—Nov. 2, '99
National Wall Paper Co.	30,000,000	70	75	.....
pref. 8%	8,000,000	—	—	.....
New Jersey Zinc Co.	3,040,000	—	157	.....
Penn. Salt Mfg. Co.	2,000,000	114	—	.....
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	9,850,000	148	150	.....
pref.	150,000	257	—	.....
P. Lorillard Co.	3,000,000	—	—	.....
pref.	2,000,000	113	117	.....
Planters' Compress Co.	.....	50	55	.....
Procter & Gamble Co.	1,250,000	380	400	.....
pref.	2,250,000	190	200	.....
1st mort. bonds	.....	112	115	.....
Produce Ex. Membership	.....	—	—	$80-$85-$100—Oct. 18,'99
Quicksilver Mining Co.	5,708,700	2	3	.....
pref. 7%	4,201,300	7	10	.....
Royal Baking Powder Co.	10,000,000	—	—	.....
pref.	10,000,000	98¾	99	.....
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	2,000,000	55	60	.....
Standard Distilling Co.	16,000,000	—	—	.....
pref.	8,000,000	—	—	.....
Standard Oil Co.	20,233,700	466	469	.....
Stillwell, Bierce & Smith Vaile Co.	500,000	—	—	.....
U. S. Leather Co.	52,711,100	39⅛	39¼	.....
pref. 8%	62,111,100	81	81⅛	.....
bonds 6% g.	5,230,000	—	—	113½—Mar. 9, '99
U. S. Playing Card Co.	3,600,000	—	—	.....
U. S. Printing Co.	3,500,000	—	—	.....
U. S. Rubber Co.	20,166,000	48¼	49	.....
pref.	19,400,500	112	114	.....

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(From the Engineering and Mining Journal.)

Crude Petroleum and Its Products as Fuel.

BY H. TWEDDLE.

Many varying opinions on the subject of petroleum fuel have been published during the last few years, in various periodicals. Most of these have appeared under the title of "Liquid Fuel." This is very misleading, as many liquids may be used as fuel. In this paper we shall only consider petroleum and its products, as these are the only liquid fuels that are produced or are beginning to be produced in various parts of the world on a sufficiently large scale to be of public interest. Other liquid fuels, such as shale oil, gas tar, molasses or alcohol, may be used locally on a very extensive scale, but it is hardly practicable for their use to extend beyond a limited radius from the source of production.

Petroleum is to-day produced commercially in many parts of the world. In fact, petroleum deposits of various sizes have been found to exist in almost every country, and it would seem that there are yet virgin stores of this material for the world to draw on. Crude petroleum is a hydro-carbon, often containing a small percentage of sulphur and oxygen as impurities. Its specific gravity may vary from 12 deg. to 70 deg. Baume, but the greatest quantity produced ranges from 30 deg. to 45 deg. Baume. The color of crude petroleum is usually a green brown, but it is found from a light brown color, through the various shades of green, to a jet black. Colorless petroleum has been found in a natural state, but only in small quantity, and of light gravity. It is the result of a natural distillation in the bowels of the earth.

Crude petroleum may be broken up by distillation into benzine, kerosene and other distillates and residuums of various qualities, any one of which makes a very good fuel under certain conditions. To a misunderstanding of these conditions is due much of the adverse criticism of the use of oil as fuel that has appeared of late years, and to an appreciation of these conditions and of the special qualities of each of the products of petroleum will be due the success that this class of fuel will achieve. These products and their qualities may be:

Gasoline, or petroleum distillate of more than 74 deg. Baume (sp. gr.), will never be used for fuel except to a very limited extent, since it and its closely associated distillates are always more valuable for other purposes, and it is but poor economy to burn them under a boiler when it will give so much better results when used directly in the cylinders of the engine.

Benzine, or petroleum distillate from 55 deg. to 74 deg. Baume, is the best of all liquid fuels, but its use is restricted owing to the care with which it has to be handled. The difficulty, danger and expense of transporting will only allow of its use in a very few favored localities. It will probably be used more extensively for enriching gas and for small portable motors.

Kerosene, or petroleum distillate of from 48 deg B. to 35 deg. B. gravity, is an excellent fuel, but, owing to the expense attending its preparation, we can hardly expect to see the price fall below 3c. per gallon, except in the places where it is produced; for, should it generally become so cheap, the consumption of it as an illuminant would increase so enormously that there would be little left for fuel.

The present price of kerosene in bulk and in large quantity may be taken at about 3c. per gallon at its place of production, both in Russia and America. As a fuel for small boilers it is the best, because of its portability and the safety and facility with which it can be handled. Any one who has seen one of the many systems of small kerosene engines and boilers now in vogue in the United States will marvel that so especially neat, automatic and economical a motor has not been more generally introduced.

Next to kerosene, some of the heavy distillates of petroleum known as neutral or solar oils could be used as fuel, but they have no particular advantage over kerosene save their high fire test.

Crude petroleum may contain any portion of benzine and kerosene from nothing up to nearly 90 per cent., varying entirely with the locality where it is produced. However, we may say roughly that, of these two distillates, American crude petroleum contains 50 to 75 per cent. of kerosene and benzine; Russian from 15 to 50 per cent.; Peruvian from 15 to 50 per cent.

If distillation is stopped after the benzines and kerosenes have been run off, there remains in the still an oil known by the various names of residuum, reduced oil, tar, fuel oil, astatki, mazoot, petroleum refuse, etc. In speaking of these we shall employ the term "residuum."

If the distillation of this residuum is pushed still farther, neutral and lubricating oils distill over, or else, with certain forms of stills, decomposition sets in, and various products may be distilled over, until nothing but a small amount of coke is left in the still.

The demand for mineral lubricating oils is so great in the United States that but little residuum would be placed on the market at a price which would render it available as a fuel oil. In Russia, however, where the crude oil contains a low percentage of kerosene, there is an enormous surplus of residuum, which cannot all be used for the manufacture of lubricating oils. It is generally known as "astatki," or "mazoot," and is used for fuel in all possible places; in fact, a few years ago the Baku distiller tried to burn as much of it as he could, since there was little or no sale for it. This astatki is the fuel oil par excellence for marine and locomotve work where a perfectly safe oil is required. It is now distributed largely over the Russian Empire, and in 1890 some 600,000 tons were used for interior navigation in Russia alone, and the consumption has been constantly increasing.

The Eastern petroleum region of the United States is about 400 miles from the seaboard, and, although many pipe lines traverse this distance, there must be an expense connected with the carriage of the crude oil. To the general public the question is not what is the price at the point of production, but what is the price at the point of delivery to the consumer located at the seaboard. Manufacturers in the States who have had the advantage of using natural gas for fuel are very loath to go back to coal, and as the supply of gas gradually diminishes, they turn to oil or artificial gas as their next best fuel. These manufacturers will be the first to use the surplus of oil from the Eastern regions, but, as has been shown, few of the products of this crude oil will be available for fuel; benzine will be largely used for enriching gas or small motors, kerosene for illuminating purposes and the residuum for making lubricating oils. The petroleum fuel consumed in the United States is almost restricted to the use of crude oil, and this is not the fuel which will suit the general consumer, especially if he is to use the oil for either railroad or marine purposes. Crude oil is a most excellent and easily handled fuel, but it must be used with caution, and is absolutely unfit for use on a locomotive or steamer, since, in case of accident, it may catch fire and spread with the startling and deadly rapidity which only those who have seen a petroleum fire can realize.

The writer has for many years used crude oil in stationary boilers and furnaces without accident, but notwithstanding this, he would consider most foolhardy and dangerous the general use of such fuel in locomotives and steamers. For such purposes no petroleum should be used that has a fire test of less than 200 deg to 250 deg. Fahrenheit. A petroleum oil with a fire test of 250 deg. F. is a safer fuel than coal.

The main Russian petroleum field (Baku) is some 600 miles distant from the seaboard at Batum, with which point it is connected only by a single line of railroad, the hauling capacity of which is often taxed to its utmost to carry the kerosene distilled at Baku. The only way in which this residuum can reach the Black Sea in a satisfactory and economical manner is by the construction of a pipe line to carry the crude oil from Baku and then distill it on the Black Sea shore, instead of on the Caspian, as at present. As such a plan would entail the removal of most of the refineries, it would probably meet with very strong resistance from their owners. It is not practicable to construct a pipe line solely for the use of residuum and to pump the oil such a distance, since the thickness and viscosity of residuum, especially at a low temperature, would make the steady working of the line a difficult and costly operation.

In London Engineering of 1898, the present writer treated of this subject, and the details of this plant have not changed much to this day. If residuum oil of good quality could be bought in Batum in large quantities at from 20s. to 25s. per ton f. o. b. it would soon find a large market, and would prove a strong competitor against coal, especially in vessels running from the Black Sea ports to the East. The use of this Russian residuum as fuel on the steamers and railroads of the Empire is too well known to need mention here, save to remark that the various systems of burning petroleum have probably received more attention there than in any other place in the world; indeed, most of the modern methods of petroleum burning are due to Russian mechanical inventors.

The petroleum fields of the Kuban are close to the seaboard, and could market their oil with but little difficulty. During the past few years these fields have remained dormant, but there exists a very large deposit of a heavy petroleum which will make a most excellent fuel for marine purposes. As most of the land is Crown property, it is possible the Government is reserving it for its own purposes, since it is perfectly aware of the immense advantage petroleum fuel would be to its fleet. Perhaps when Russia has the right of passing the Dardanelles, her navy may adopt petroleum fuel at a great advantage, especially as this petroleum depcsit is but a few miles from the port of Novorossisk, one of the best harbors possessed by Russia. Indeed, some years ago the writer remembers that at one time Novorossisk was the only available harbor in all European Russia, since not only all the Baltic ports, but Odessa and the rest of the ports on the Black Sea were then closed by ice.

It is probable that in the future petroleum fuel will be used more for marine purposes, on account of economy in space and weight. Next to this mining and metallurgical purposes will be the largest consumer, owing, first, to the advantage of less weight to transport to regions difficult of access; and, secondly, to the ease of manipulation. California petroleum will probably be largely used for this purpose, as the production of crude petroleum there is being rapidly increased, and the oil is better suited by its quality for fuel than for refining purposes, owing to the small proportion of volatile constituents and large proportion of heavy hydro-carbons. It is just the contrary of the petroleum found in the Eastern States, which is especially adapted to the manufacture of illuminating oils, owing to the large proportion of volatile hydro-carbons it contains.

The petroleum fields of Peru somewhat resemble those of California, and are most favorably situated close to the sea and under climatic conditions that are enjoyed in but few places, and the few wells drilled have been productive. The crude oil is a good fuel for stationary boilers, and, if 40 per cent. of benzine and kerosene are distilled off, the resulting residuum is an oil of about 22 deg. B. gravity and 260 deg. to 280 deg. fire test, of moderate viscosity and containing no paraffine. It preserves its fluidity at low temperatures, and makes an excellent fuel for either locomotive or marine use. The price at which it can be supplied is 20s. to 30s. per ton. As good coal on the west coast of South America seldom reaches a lower figure than 25s. per ton, this fuel oil will be able to compete with it from an economic point of view so soon as a sufficiently large supply of it is guaranteed.

There also exists on the high tableland between the two chains of the Andes in Peru a yet untouched petroleum deposit in very favorable geological surroundings. The neighboring region is very metalliferous, but without fuel. Once the supply of fuel solved, the development of the mineral wealth is assured.

It is not the writer's object to review the various methods that have been or are now in use for burning petroleum, but, believing more in practice than in theory, and that the simplest and most economical system is the best, he will limit himself to a description of those methods that have shown these qualities.

Petroleum is a liquid hydro-carbon—that is, it is a compound of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. One pound of carbon, when completely burned, yields 14,500 heat units, each of which is equal to 772 foot-pounds of energy; by this we mean that one pound of carbon oxidized to form CO_2 (carbonic acid) will give off during the combination 14,500 heat-units, and will require the amount of oxygen contained in 12.13 pounds of air to completely burn or oxidize it. If we allow just the right proportion of air to mix with the burning carbon we get a most intense heat, which is supposed to be about 4,580 deg. Fahrenheit. If, however, we allow too much air to reach the carbon, the number of heat-units given off is the same, but the temperature is reduced, because part of the heat is absorbed in warming the excess of air.

For our purpose we will consider that the air consists of oxygen and nitrogen in the proportion of 8 to 28. Therefore, for each part of oxygen which combines with the carbon 3½ parts of nitrogen must be heated. This is pure waste. The nitrogen of the air serves no purpose in burning except to lessen the intensity of the heat. Were it possible for us to combine carbon with undiluted oxygen, the intensity of combustion would be raised enormously—in fact, so much that boilers could hardly be built to stand the heat.

If we do not allow sufficient oxygen to reach the carbon, the latter will not oxidize to CO_2, but only to CO (carbonic oxide), and will give out much less units of heat. Here, then, is the great difficulty. To get the maximum efficiency of carbon as fuel we must admit just enough oxygen under the form of atmospheric air to allow of complete oxidization—if too little is admitted, we do not liberate all the heat-units; if too much is admitted, it acts as a dilutent, and the total useful efficiency is greatly diminished.

One pound of carbon would, if all its heat were utilized, exert 5.67 H. P. for one hour, instead of from ½ to ¼ H. P., which is the result obtained in the best ordinary practice. The same pound of carbon would, if all its heat were utilized in a boiler, evaporate 15 pounds of water from 212 deg. at atmospheric pressure. The average evaporation of boilers now in use only utilizes about one-half of this heat, either from bad design or from poor stoking. Not to mention the fact that any accumulation of scale in the interior or of soot on the exterior seriously affects the efficiency of the boiler; ⅛ in. of a deposit of soot renders the heating service practically useless, while 1-16 in. of scale or sediment will cause a loss of over 10 per cent. in fuel.

Hydrogen is also a fuel, and the best of all, since one pound of hydrogen requires the oxygen contained in 36 pounds of air to effect its complete oxidization, during which it gives off 62,032 units of heat, and the temperature of combustion is much higher than that of carbon. The result of the oxidization of hydrogen is to form H_2O, or water.

Sulphur is also a fuel, but a poor one, as it only gives out 4,000 units of heat on oxidizing, but as the quantity of sulphur contained in petroleum is so small it may be disregarded for all practical purposes.

We have here our two useful fuels, namely, carbon and hydrogen, and any other element which may enter into their composition is a detriment. Knowing the chemical constituents of our fuel, we can easily calculate its theoretical efficiency. In order to reach as near the theoretical efficiency as possible in practice we must supply the right amount of oxygen, or air, and in the properly regulated admission of air is where liquid fuel has its great superiority over solid.

It must be remembered that the presence of oxygen in fuel is harmful, not only because it does not serve to increase the heat, but it has weight, which must be paid for when the fuel is purchased, and must be carried to serve no useful purpose, since the oxygen required for combustion is furnished free of cost from the air and does not have to be carried or handled.

Annexed will be found a table of combustibles, which will allow the reader to appreciate more fully what has been written above.

In order to allow the right amount of air to reach the combustible employed various methods have been used, the best of which is to turn the combustibles or fuel into gas, which is under complete control and can be easily regulated. Next to this is liquid fuel, which has all the advantages of gaseous fuel, since it can be changed to gas at the moment of admission to the furnace, is under the same easy control, and has the extra advantage of flowing more easily through pipes of less diameter and requiring much less space for storage. After liquid fuel, pulverized solid fuel is the best, since it admits of being intimately mixed with air and being injected into the furnace much in the same style as a liquid fuel.

TABLE OF COMBUSTIBLES.

Kind of combustible.	Air Required. In pounds per lb. of combustible.
Hydrogen	36
Carbon	12.13
Wood (air dried)	4.80
Petroleum	15.43

Kind of combustible.	Temperature of Combustion, With theoretical supply of air.	With 1½ times theoretical supply of air.
Hydrogen	6750°	3860°
Carbon	4580°	3215°
Wood (air dried)	3700°	2607°
Petroleum	5050°	3515°

Kind of combustible.	With 2 times theoretical supply of air.	With 3 times theoretical supply of air.
Hydrogen	2860°	1940°
Carbon	2440°	1650°
Wood (air dried)	2100°	1530°
Petroleum	2710°	1850°

Kind of combustible.	Theoretical Value. In lbs. of water raised 1° per lb. of combustible.	In lbs. of water evaporated from and at 212° with 1 lb. of combustible.
Hydrogen	62.032	64.20
Carbon	14.500	15.00
Wood (air dried)	7.249	7.50
Petroleum	21.000	21.74

Kind of combustible.	Highest Attainable Value Under Boiler. With chimney draft	With blast	With supply of air at 60°, gas at 320.
Hydrogen	....	....	....
Carbon	13.30	14.14	
Wood (air dried)	6.64	7.02	
Petroleum	18.55	19.90	

Note I.—On an average 1 lb. of coal is equal in steam making capacity to 2 lbs of dried peat; 2 to 2½ lbs. of dried wood; 3 lbs. of dried tan bark or bagasse; 3½ lbs. of straw; 5 to 8 lbs. of wet tan bark or bagasse.

Note II.—With chimney draft, experiments show that about twice the theoretical amount of air to secure perfect combustion is used in the United States Navy, and about three times as much in the ordinary run of boilers.

Note III.—The relative value of fuels is largely a question of locality and transportation. In the tropics, precious woods are burned since they are the cheapest, and during the coal famine in the Western States the most available fuel was Indian corn. Natural gas varies in its composition, but is usually worth from 2 to 2½ times its weight of coal, or about 30,000 cubic feet to the ton.

The simplest and best way of burning liquid fuel is by injecting it in the form of spray by means of a jet of steam into the furnace and allowing the right amount of air to mix with it. The number of different injectors or burners that have been devised for this purpose is legion; in fact, every man who takes up the subject of oil burning generally turns his attention to devising some new mechanical device for an injector.

The simplest device would consist of two tubes fastened together, as shown in the annexed sketch, Fig. 2. In this 1, is the oil feed pipe; 2, a cock for regulating supply of oil; 3, the steam pipe; 4, the valve for regulating supply of steam; 5, a guard around pipe preventing overflow. The lower tube is flattened out to a thin broad opening, from which the stream of air or steam issues under pressure. The upper tube allows a stream of oil to flow from the supply tank, this flow being regulated by the supply cock. The oil is conducted by the guard, 5, which prevents it flowing over the sides of the lower steampipe, and distributes it in a thin sheet over the rapidly issuing steam, with the result that the oil is rapidly carried forward in the form of a finely divided spray, which is the next thing to gas, and ignites almost as easily. By changing the shape of the issuing jet of steam different shapes may be given to the flame. If we give the steam jet a fan-shaped opening, the greater part of the oil will be delivered at the sides and we will have a wide and short flame. If, on the contrary, we desire a long, narrow flame, all that is to be done is to give the steam jet a concave opening, then most of the oil is delivered on the center of the steam jet and is propelled forward to a considerable distance.

The above is the simplest form of jet, which admits of wide variation according to conditions. Those who try to improve the efficiency of a fuel by altering the burner resemble a man who seeks to improve the steaming of his boiler by changing the injector. The place to work at and improve is inside the firebox or combustion chamber. The oil fuel must be so broken up or pulverized as to allow of its mixing with the air and being instantly consumed.

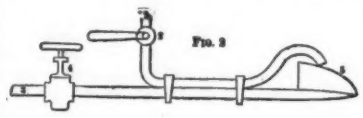
Supposing, for instance, that a locomotive boiler is working under a very swift draft and combustion is complete. If a shovelful of fine powdered coal is thrown into the fire box, a puff of black smoke appears immediately at the chimney. What has happened? The powdered coal was seized and carried through the tubes by the swift draft, and during the short period of its remaining in the fire box perhaps only a small portion of the outside covering of each little pellet was consumed, while the interior part was ejected unconsumed.

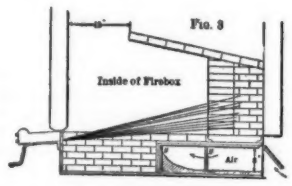
This is what happens to the globule of oil. If it is not consumed in the firebox, it issues either in the form of smoke or of foul smelling, unburned gases, and so much fuel is wasted.

If we take a vessel filled with benzine and set fire to it, it burns with a heavy flame, and large quantities of black smoke are given off. As no air can get to the interior portion, combustion takes place on the outside, and as the contained hydrogen has a greater affinity for oxygen than carbon, it combines with most of the oxygen furnished by the air, the carbon is set free and is visible in the form of a heavy black smoke.

Fig. 2 represents such a case; here a petroleum well flowing at the rate of 100 barrels per hour caught fire, and as the air could not reach all parts of the spouting oil, the greater part was blown away unconsumed in dense volumes of smoke.

If we admit air to the interior of the volatile gases which are being given off, more oxygen is supplied and part of the carbon burns and the smoke diminishes, and if arrangements are made so as to admit sufficient air—oxygen—to all parts of the benzine and its vapor, then we will have complete combustion and no





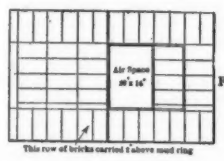
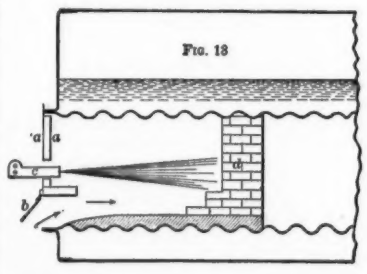


Fig. 4



smoke will be given off. In order to do this in a practical and economical way, we must understand the chemical and physical changes which take place.

In order to obtain the greatest efficiency from fuel oil it should be burned in a confined combustion chamber, so as to obtain the highest possible temperature. To do this the combustion chamber must be of a refractory non-conducting substance, which soon becomes heated to incandescence, and all gases, together with the incoming air, pass through this focus of heat.

This refractory lining is most necessary where oil fuel is used, and its advantages are applicable to coal-burning furnaces. Notwithstanding the fact that a certain amount of heating surface is covered by the brick work, experiments have shown that there is both a slight increase in evaporation and a small saving in coal in the lined firebox.

I may also add that when the oil is injected with a steam jet better results are obtained than when air is used as the pulverizing medium; and the steam injected oil seems to have a much softer flame, so that it is much easier on the furnace plates. For forges, or furnaces, for heating iron or other metallurgical operations, air-injected oil is more suitable.

Exactly what chemical combinations take place in this fiery furnace is hard to say. Theoretically the carbon becomes oxidized to carbonic acid and the hydrogen to water vapor, but on several occasions when the writer was engaged in experimenting on the evaporative efficiency of fuels, not only the fuel used was weighed, but also the amount of steam evaporated was carefully freed of any water which might be carried over mechanically and was condensed and weighed, and the amount of air entering the furnace was approximately measured, and so far as possible, all factors or error were eliminated. The fuels experimented with were analyzed and their theoretical efficiency calculated. Under these conditions fairly accurate results might have been expected, but on many occasions, especially when using steam-injected oil and working under heavy forced draft, the results were surprising; in fact, the evaporative efficiency obtained was greater than the theoretical efficiency. This seemed impossible and it was supposed that an error had been made in weighing either the fuel used or the water evaporated, or else the steam had mechanically carried a considerable quantity of water in suspension from the boiler to the condenser. Moreover, there seemed to be no control to these results; sometimes they would happen, and sometimes not. But when they did happen I always noticed that for some reason the focus of heat was more incandescent than usual and that the combustion chamber was almost free from flame. In fact, it was a case of flameless combustion. This led me to believe that possibly changes and combinations might take place at very high temperature with which we were unacquainted.

We know that an atom of carbon

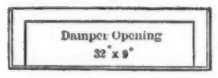


Fig. 5

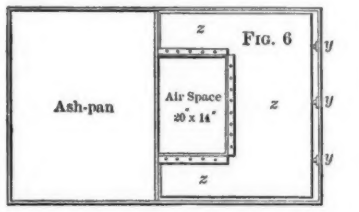


Fig. 6

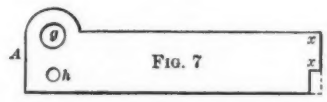


Fig. 7

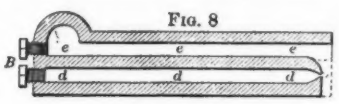


Fig. 8

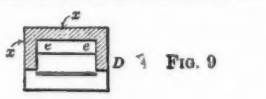


Fig. 9

Fig. 10

combining with an atom of oxygen to form C O liberates a certain number of units of heat, and that if this C O is oxidized still further to C O a still further number of units of heat is liberated. This led me to ask if a still further oxidization, say C O3 might not exist, and a still further amount of heat be generated. This is rather a startling theory, and I only offer it as a possible solution.

Moreover, it is possible that at these extremely high temperatures other combinations which are as yet imperfectly known may be effected. My only intention in referring to this matter is to draw attention to the fact that the higher temperature we get in the furnace the greater the economy in using liquid fuel.

In 1890 the writer introduced petroleum fuel on the Oroya Railroad in Peru, where the conditions were very severe. This railroad starts from sea level at Callao and crosses the Andes at an elevation of over 14,000 ft., with a total length of about 100 miles. On April 30, 1890, the first regular passenger train in South America pulled by an oil-burning locomotive was hauled up to Verrugas, 5,800 ft. above sea level, arriving on schedule time. From then till September of the same year, when the new fuel was definitely approved, an engine ran regularly on the mountain service without a break-down. Against her was run a sister locomotive burning coal. Running for five months, pulling equal trains over the same track, the locomotives furnish the best competitive test of practical oil and coal burning on a railway.

Engine No. 1 ran with coal, engine No. 15 with petroleum or fuel oil. Both engines were exactly alike in other respects, being American Rogers, Mogul type, with 47-in. drivers, 18 by 24-in. cylinders; total engine weight, 38 tons; tender, 28 tons. Regular train hauled was 5 cars, with an average weight of 18 tons each. Total weight of train was 118 tons. Eight and 10 cars were sometimes taken as far as Chosica, from where the 3 and 4 per cent. grades begin.

The grades and distances as far as Verrugas are as follows:

Station.	Distance from Callao in miles.	Height above sea level in feet.	Average. grade.
Callao	0	0	
Lima	8½	448	1 in 100
Santa Clara	18¼	1,312	1 in 60
Chosica	33½	2,832	1 in 53
San Bartoleme	47	4,919	1 in 34
Verrugas Bridge.	51¾	5,840	1 in 27

Among heavy grades may be mentioned: between Chosica and San Bartoleme, one grade 4.2 per cent.; another 4 per cent., combined with a 274-meter radius curve; and again 3 kilometers before San Bartoleme, a grade of 3.92 per cent., combined with a 113-meter radius curve.

As to the behavior of the No. 15 on these heavy grades, the steam gauge always recorded from 135 to 140 lbs., never falling below 135 lbs. As a rule the pointer stood at 140 lbs., and although the safety valve would blow off at 142 lbs., so admirably was the fire at all times under control that it very rarely blew off. On grades up to 3 per cent. no smoke whatever showed from the funnel. On the 4 per cent. grades a slight, hazy smoke would show at times. The average consumption of coal for the month was 79.30 lbs. per train mile. The average consumption of fuel oil per train mile was 38.55 lbs., or slightly less than 50 per cent. of the coal used.

The explanation of this lies in the regular feeding of fuel where a liquid is used, as compared with the irregular and wasteful coal stoking. Again, on the heavy grades the sharp, strong exhaust carries a large percentage of the smaller coal out of the funnel unconsumed.

In the tunnels the oil proves a great boon to passengers, doing away with the former choking smoke, whilst at all times windows may be kept open with no danger from sparks or red hot cinders flying in.

The arrangement for the interior of the firebox is shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6. As will be seen by these plans, no alterations are made in the firebox, while but few additions are put to the regular ash pan.

Fig. 3 shows the additions made; the back damper is completely closed, a large front damper with about 2 sq. ft. superficial opening being arranged in front. Above the support goes the plate, z z (Fig. 6), with an air opening 20 by 14 in. This plate supports the firebrick at the back of the firebox, which receives the vaporized oil. Fig. 4 shows a plan of brick arrangement. Fig. 3 shows a section through the firebox and ash pan with the burner in position.

In Fig. 7 the burner is represented. A is a general side view of burner; at g it is tapped for a 1¼-in. oil pipe and at h for a ½-in. steam pipe.

Fig. 8 represents a sectional view through center of burner; e e e is the oil passage, d d d is the steam passage, both these passages being 3 by ¾ in. Fig. 9 represents the front end of the burner. Fig. 10 represents the back end of the burner.

The oil coming through the passage, e e e, falls directly on the steam shooting through the narrow slit at the end of the passage, d d d, and is completely pulverized.

With this burner the bricks do not serve in any way for breaking up the oil, but merely as a white hot retort in which air and vaporized oil are mixed in the proper proportions.

The supply of air is regulated by the front damper, the supply of oil by a wheel valve worked by the fireman's hand in the cab. The steam is seldom touched except when an engine is laying up for any length of time at a station. With the oil and air under such easy control there is no difficulty in obtaining perfect combustion without smoke.

The holes, k and m, at the back of the burner, are closed with plugs. By unscrewing these the burner can be quickly cleaned without removing; this, however, is rarely necessary, the burner, as a rule, keeping perfectly clean for an indefinite period.

The burner is cast in one piece and finished by hand at a total cost of about $12. As this burner is of one piece it does not get out of order. The length of the burner is entirely arbitrary. The width is made to suit the quantity of fuel to be introduced.

On the heavy grades of the Oroya line as much as 220 lbs. of coal are burned per mile, or 110 lbs. of oil. To perfectly spray such a large flow of oil a certain width of passage is necessary. The burner best adapted to such heavy work had an oil passage 3 in. wide and a steam outlet of 3¼ in.

The oil aperture was 3 by ¾ in., the steam aperture 3¼ by 1-40 in.

Around the oil opening runs a sort of projecting hood which prevents any oil from leaking when rounding sharp curves. Steam from another locomotive is used in getting up steam; 100 lbs. pressure from cold water has been shown on the steam gauge in 25 minutes, but an hour is generally taken so as not to strain the boiler. If necessary, wood can be used to raise steam.

No. 15, after running six months, showed no signs of leaking or straining. About 150 firebrick were used for the whole brickwork, including the arch. This brickwork will last from 6 to 8 months. Fig. 11 is from a photograph of an oil-burning engine. The fire door was taken off and replaced by an asbestos line plate with a 4-in. peep hole. It will be seen that the changes are very few and easily getatable.

A very ingenious way of keeping the tubes perfectly clean was soon discovered. Once or twice a day the fireman would open the peep hole and insert the end of a large tin funnel, capable of holding a bucket or so of coarse sand or sawdust. The engineer would open the throttle full and the fireman poured the sand into the funnel. The sharp, quick exhaust instantly swept the sand through the tubes, sweeping out every trace of dirt or soot.

Difference of elevation seemed to affect combustion but little and the same boiler would steam almost as freely at 14,000 ft. elevation as at sea level.

In ordinary stationary boilers of the locomotive or water-tube type the arrangement of firebox already described will be found very suitable, but in boilers of the Cornish, Lancashire or Marine type, where the flues are too small to admit of such an arrangement, I would advise the plan shown in Fig. 13, which has given excellent results in practice.

Here the ordinary fire-door is removed and replaced by a double iron plate, a a, asbestos lined to prevent overheating the stoke hole. To the lower part of a a is hinged the damper, b, the burner, c, projecting through an opening in the center of a. Underneath is a firebrick shelf to catch any drip of oil and carry it forward and also to deflect the incoming air.

The burner shoots the steam and oil against the firebrick column, d, built square and leaving passages on each side for the flame to follow the flue. Where the flue is of sufficient size it is better to build a circle of firebrick right around it; this gives better results and a more even fire, but takes up considerable room, and it is always desirable to leave a passage on the side of the column, d, sufficiently large to admit of a man crawling around it without the necessity of pulling it down, should it be necessary to get to the back of the flue or combustion chamber.

Some engineers have preferred to replace the column, d, by a checkerwork wall of firebrick, thinking the gases would be more completely mixed and consumed, but I have found that the solid column and firebrick lining can be so arranged that the incoming air is fed directly under the escaping jet of oil and steam, and a most thorough mingling of the air and combustible gases takes place, and but little extra air is required to obtain a smokeless fire.

The distance of column d from the burner will vary according to conditions—pressure of steam and quality of oil used—from 2 to 4 ft.; 30 in. is a good distance to begin with and can be varied till the best point is found.

The more firebrick used in the furnace the more even and intense the flame and the more the roar and vibration is diminished, although it cannot be completely eliminated. This roar is one of the objections to oil fuel in large boilers and I have seen stoke holes where the roar was so great that everything was quivering, including the iron walls of the empty bunkers; but this can be greatly diminished by adjusting the furnace.

Modern practice demonstrates that we are working more and more towards the concentration of power and heat: High pressure in boilers to allow of multiple expansion of steam in high speed engines; high consumption of fuel per square foot of grate surface, means a high-pressure draft together with a large evaporative power per square foot of heating surface. This means a great saving in weight and cost of boilers. In marine practice compare for a moment the most modern high-speed torpedo boat, with its light water-tube boilers, of little water but great steaming capacity, against the average style of marine boiler, and the short stroke, high-speed accurately balanced engine, compact, light and strong, against the cumbersome old style marine engines.

We now require increased speed, and this means greatly increased power. So far as engines are concerned we have almost reached the limits of perfection, unless the ordinary style and type be completely changed, but the pinch is in the boilers, and the trouble of providing fuel for them and burning it economically in them. Here is where liquid fuel becomes unapproachable for safety, storing, ease and economy of handling, comfort, increase of steam capacity and greater radius of steaming.

Safety of Liquid Fuel of High Fire Test.—Residuum oil which has a fire test of say 250 degrees to 300 degrees F. is the most suitable for fuel on steamers, since it is absolutely safe, as it cannot take fire and does not give off inflammable gases until heated to a temperature above that of boiling water. As the fuel would be carried in tanks below the water line, heating to that degree becomes a practical impossibility. Such oil may be placed in a bucket and stirred with a red hot poker without catching fire; shovelsful of hot coals may be thrown into it, but they will sink and be extinguished, the same as if thrown in water. It has been said that petroleum is dangerous as a fuel for steamers. I answer that it all depends upon the kind of petroleum. It would be foolhardy to use a low-test petroleum on steamers, and dangerous to use even a medium-test oil, such as kerosene, but, as before stated, high-test oils are absolutely safe.

The French government made tests to ascertain whether it would be possible to use petroleum as a fuel for torpedo boats, and in order to obtain information on this point the authorities floated on a raft cases of petroleum protected by thin steel plates similar to the sides of a torpedo boat. A quick-firing 1.8-inch gun was fired from a distance of 100 metres at the cases, with the result that they were ignited. The authorities concluded that the unsafety of petroleum as a fuel for torpedo boats was thoroughly demonstrated. The test proves only that the kind of oil used was unsuited for marine fuel purposes, and nothing more. The kind of petroleum is not stated; consequently the test is worthless.

In 1892 the writer, in discussing the above with some British navy officers, offered to make more practical tests, and as a result a field gun and crew were obtained from H. M. S. Garnet.

In the first experiment a number of benzine cans and barrels were piled up and fired at with live shell from a distance of 1,800 to 2,400 feet. The first few shots were wide, and did no harm except to splinter some of the cases and allow some of the oil to run out; a shell then struck and exploded in the pile of cases, throwing them about considerably, but no fire took place, probably because the flame from the burning powder did not last long enough to ignite the gases after they had mixed with the air. It must be remembered that benzine, per se, is not explosive, but only when mixed with certain proportions of air. Another shell, exploding among the cases, set fire to them, showing that inflammable vapors had been formed, and only needed a flame to ignite them.

The experiment was repeated with kerosene and crude oil, and with practically similar results, showing that both medium and low-test oil could be ignited. Then fuel oil of 240 degrees test was tried, without any results except blowing the cases to pieces. Firing with shrapnel simply perforated the packages and allowed the oil to flow over the ground, and shells then exploded in the debris had no effect so far as igniting it was concerned.

The final test was to take a tank full of the same fuel oil, in which a tin cartridge, containing five pounds of coarse gunpowder, was placed, suspended by a wire and exploded electrically. A column of oil was blown up many feet without harm except that due to the gunpowder explosion. This was done repeatedly with similar results.

Finally, the writer has tried many experiments regarding the action of high explosives on petroleum, with the result that it may be stated that dynamite detonated in the presence of even the lighter petroleums will not ignite them, but only scatter the liquid.

This indicates that a naked flame is required to ignite the gases, and to accomplish this the easiest method was to use a can of coarse gunpowder as a primer. This exploded and detonated the dynamite, which scattered the benzine and mixed it with the air, the explosive mixture being immediately ignited by the grains of burning powder hurled through the air.

These tests, I think, demonstrate that high-test petroleum is safe from ignition. Compared with coal, it is safer on board ship, since it is not subject to spontaneous combustion, which has been responsible for greater damage and loss of life than is generally known, since the number of coal-carrying vessels reported "missing" every year is always proportionately larger than those carrying general merchandise.

Petroleum exposed to the air absorbs oxygen very slowly, while coal, especially some kinds of the bituminous variety, absorbs atmospheric oxygen rapidly, converting the contained hydrocarbons into water and carbonic acid, with a thermal loss amounting to as much as 50 per cent. of the original value within nine months.

This conversion (or really slow combustion) is attended with the degagement of considerable heat, and if the soal contains free sulphur or pyrites in quantity the action is accelerated, and may be sufficient to produce "spontaneous combustion." This slow combustion is greatly favored by moisture.

Notwithstanding that the greatest drawback in vessels of war is their limited stowing capacity for fuel, it has been urged that substituting liquid fuel for coal on naval vessels would weaken their protection insomuch as the coal bunkers are so arranged that their contents protect the vitals of the ship. This is, however, rather a weak argument, since the protection is only given when the bunkers are full, and the probabilities are that naval engagements will not always be fought immediately after the vessel has been fully coaled, and once the coal is used from the upper part of the bunkers this protection disappears and an empty space is left, which more than likely would contain gases that might be dangerous in case of a shell exploding in them. It is still an open question whether bunkers should be ventilated, especially when freshly mixed, damp coal is used, since the moisture present in coal is a measure of its absorptive power, and the more absorptive coal is the more dangerous.

Storing and Handling of Liquid Fuel.—For land service the ordinary oil tanks are too well known to need description, and it is sufficient to say that a large tankage plant is more economical to erect than a coal storage plant, with its complicated machinery for handling the coal mechanically, and is much less liable to accidents, since only pumps and the requisite pipe lines are needed to handle the fluid. Liquid fuel may be kept for years unchanged, while coal deteriorates from long exposure to the atmosphere.

For marine purposes the advantages are still more obvious, since the fuel tanks may be in any part of the ship and sub-divided to any extent. For instance, the writer has often used the ballast tanks for carrying fuel oil, and these once emptied of oil can be filled with water should the trim of the ship require it, or by a simple turning of valves the fluid may be transferred from one end of the ship to the other without expense or labor. For instance, in modern vessels the ballast tanks have a capacity of from ten to twenty per cent. of the whole vessel, and they are perfectly useless for other purposes save to carry extra feed water for the boilers. In case they were completely used for fuel oil the feed could be made up by the use of evaporators.

The disagreeable, dirty and lengthy process of coaling is done away with, and instead of having to hang awnings and cover up machinery to prevent entrance of dirt and grit, all that is necessary is to make a flexible hose connection with a shore pipe and the liquid fuel is pumped on board in a fraction of the time that coaling would take.

Extra facilities are required to load steadily 100 tons of coal in an hour, and in large steamers stowing, say, 3,000 tons of coal, the loading generally takes two days, some 40 to 50 men being employed in handling and distributing it, the cost running from $500 to $1,000. Delivering coal to the ship is a simple question, but the stowage of it in bunkers limits the speed of coaling.

The amount of cleaning usually required and the amount of harm done by the grit is no small item, not only when coaling but when under ordinary steam, for soot and cinders are constantly being ejected from the funnel, while with oil fuel vessels could be kept much neater, and much valuable time now devoted to holystoning decks, scrubbing gratings and repainting upper works could be spent in more remunerative ways. The labor of cleaning ship is considered to be twice what it was in the days of sails.

So much for "oiling up" in a harbor. At sea the advantages are far greater, because a tank steamer can be taken close alongside another steamer requiring fuel and hose connections can be made; or, if the weather is too rough to allow of this, an oil lighter can be taken in tow, and, while steaming at very slow speed, hose can be run along the towing line and oil pumped through at a good rate. Take, for instance, the difficulty our vessels had off Cuba in recoaling, while, if oil were used, they could "oil up" in any moderate weather.

Coaling at sea is impracticable except in exceptionally smooth weather, and then at a rate which does not exceed 30 tons an hour on a very large war vessel, and only at a great cost of labor, time and complicated appliances.

As before mentioned, the oil can be stored at any part of the ship that is the most convenient, and all that is required is the necessary air and oil pipes which would be controlled from a central pump station. As required, the oil would be drawn from any of the compartments and delivered to the service tanks, from which it would gravitate to the furnaces. Pumps would do the work which now takes a number of coal trimmers and passers, and there are no ashes to be handled. In modern, high-powered vessels the smoke-hole gang includes a large percentage of the crew, and nearly all of these would be dispensed with or could be used elsewhere, since the fuel gravitating to the furnaces only requires one man for several boilers, and he, by means of a few valves, has the fires under absolute control. The scarcity of good stokers has always been a stumbling block in the way of the world's navies; such men are not made in a day, and the marine engineer fully appreciates their importance when it comes to the question of pushing a vessel's speed to the utmost.

It is not only momentarily that liquid fuel has the advantage over coal, but continuously, and the harder a boiler is forced the more salient are the advantages of liquid fuel. Moreover, the "oil stoker" may not be a man of brawn, but will use his head where the other uses his strength, and consequently will probably be of a soberer temperament than the grimy stoker of to-day, whose hard life is little known.

In warm weather, or in a warm climate, the temperature of the overheated boiler rooms of steamships becomes so high that stokers are liable to attacks of heat-frenzy, which often terminate in suicide. The Registrar-General of Shipping in Great Britain estimates the proportion of suicides among steamship stokers at one in 900 in the mercantile marine, while for the men of the same average age on land the rate is only about 1 in 10,000. Stokers also suffer frequently from what is well known among physicians in seaports as "fireman's colic."

With liquid fuel the fires are perfectly steady, and the steam pressure may be kept constant, while the temperature of the stoke-hole is lower than with coal owing to the fact that the furnace doors do not have to be opened and no hot cinders or ashes have to be pulled out. No smoke need be visible, which, for certain purposes, such as fleet manoeuvring, is a distinct advantage, while if it is desired to leave a trail of smoke for signalling purposes all that is required is to close the dampers or turn on more oil, and immediately dense, black smoke issues in clouds from the funnel.

As regards stowage, it is to be noticed that fuel oil will weigh approximately 50 to 60 pounds per cubic foot, the exact weight depending on the specific gravity of the particular oil and the temperature, consequently we may calculate 40 cubic feet to the ton, or about the same as coal, although there is a slight advantage to the oil; but the great advantage of fuel oil is in the facility with which it can be handled, being a fluid, and that it contains more units of heat in a given weight than any other fuel which can be used economically.

Considerable attention has been given to the solidification of petroleum, but this is a step in the wrong direction, because the ease with which petroleum can be handled depends on its fluidity, and once solidified it would have but little advantage over the ordinary briquette fuel. Moreover, to solidify petroleum it must be mixed with sawdust, pulverized coal or some inert sub-

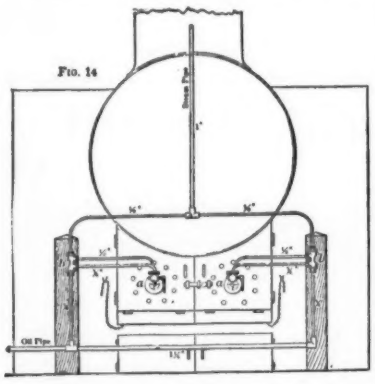
stance, or else a solid emulsion is made, in which alkalies are used. These do not add to the thermal qualities of the coal, and may even exert a deteriorating influence on the furnaces in which such fuel is used.

It may be taken as an axiom that the demand for space on all vessels, and especially on men-of-war, is never satisfied. This is another reason why the bunker space should be utilized and the ballast tanks made to carry the fuel.

We have previously mentioned some of the advantages of liquid fuel, but outside of fundamental advantages there are many practical advantages and conveniences, such as:

1. Diminished loss of heat up the funnel owing to the clean condition the tubes can be kept in, and to the smaller amount of air which has to pass through the combustion chamber for a given fuel consumption.

2. A more equal distribution of heat



in the combustion chamber, as the doors do not have to be opened, and consequently a higher efficiencey is obtained; and the heat is easier on the metal walls, for if one part is hotter than another uneven strains are set up.

3. With oil there is no chance of getting dirty fires on a hard run as with coal.

4. A reduction in cost of handling fuel, since in one case it is all done mechanically or by gravitation, while with solid fuel a great deal of manual labor is required.

5. No firing tools or grate-bars are used, consequently the furnace lining and brickwork floors, etc., suffer less damage.

6. No dust nor ashes to cover or fill the tubes and diminish the heating surface nor to be handled or carted away.

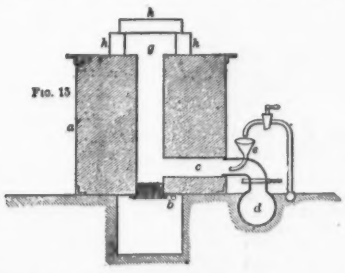
7. Petroleum does not suffer while being stored, while the deterioration of coal under atmospheric influence is well known, not to mention the expense and shrinkage in handling, labor of feeding fires, removing clinkers, etc.

8. Ease with which fire can be regulated, from a low to a most intense heat in a short time.

9. Absence of sulphur or other impurities and longer life to plates, etc.

10. Lessening of manual labor to fireman.

11. Great increase of steaming ca-



pacity, as was conclusively proved when many factories returned to coal in Pennsylvania and Ohio; they had to increase their boiler capacity about 35 per cent.

For naval purposes, outside of the increased speed and steaming capacity, there is another advantage which must not be lost sight of, and that is the great ease with which fires are quickly adjusted to suit conditions.

It has often been urged by laymen that men of war are not able to stand the wear and tear that the average Atlantic liner does, and the question is brought up how many cruisers or battleships could do the steady work of the Atlantic greyhounds without quickly breaking down. As a matter of fact, the work demanded from naval vessels is entirely different from that of a "liner." The latter starts from her pier on one side of the Atlantic and keeps up an almost even gait until her destination is reached, while the naval vessel, especially if manoeuvering, is called on to be constantly changing her rate of speed, and in fleet evolutions must suit her speed to that of her consorts. The result is that fires are being constantly changed and far greater strains are thrown on the boiler plates, with the usual results, leakage and starting of seams. If liquid fuel were used these difficulties would in a great measure be obviated, owing to the fact that the fires could be easily increased or checked without undue strain on the furnaces and tubes, no matter whether marine or water-tube boilers were used.

Even under conditions when coal is relatively cheaper than liquid fuel the advantages of the latter are sufficient to make its adoption desirable in order to make exceptional large demands for steam.

The introduction of liquid fuel in a navy will always meet with great opposition from one of the following causes:

1. Reluctance to admit any improvement. 2. Opposition of coal mine owners. 3. Probable increased expense. 4. Difficulty of obtaining liquid fuel.

The coal consumption of the world is probably in the neighborhood of 600,000,000 tons per annum, while that of petroleum is only about 17,000,000 tons, of which by far the greatest part is used for illuminating or lubricating purposes; so we see that the amount of petroleum available for fuel purposes is probably not more than 1 per cent. of the coal used. Liquid fuel will, therefore, never be used very extensively as compared with coal, but when it is used it will have many advantages over the solid fuel. On vessels of war, and especially torpedo boats, it would give the very best results if used intelligently.

Russia and the United States are the only countries that could safely adopt liquid fuel for their naval vessels, owing to the fact that they are the only two countries that produce petroleum in sufficient quantity to warrant its adoption; but it is well to note that liquid fuel can be burned very advantageously in a furnace arranged for coal, and that change can be made from either fuel to the other in a few moments and without altering any of the arrangements. In such cases the grate bars are left in place and may be covered with coal or brick and the oil sprayed in above. The burners are fixed to swing on a joint, and in case of a necessity for using solid fuel are simply swung to one side out of the way. Fig. 14 shows such an arrangement. Here a large tubular boiler is being fired from below with two burners, a a, which are pivoted at the joints, b b. The steam is delivered from above, the oil from below. When not in use the burners are swung back and the fire-doors opened in the usual way.

For forge work petroleum gives most excellent results, heating the iron quicker and giving a much cleaner iron to work on. For a forge it is necessary to use an air blast instead of steam. A fan blast will serve, but a stronger one (such as furnished by a blower) is more satisfactory. The best form for an all-round forge for oil fuel is shown in Fig. 15. The casing, a, is cylindrical, of tank iron, and is filled with fire brick, leaving a central opening, 3 to 4 in. diameter, extending to the bottom of the cylinder, where it is closed by a hinged door, b. Near the bottom of the cylinder the passage, c, connects with the air blast pipe, d, a 2-in. air nozzle being sufficient for ordinary work, say up to welding 4-in. iron. A few inches from the end of the blast pipe a funnel is screwed into it with the end pointing in the same direction as the blast; f is the oil delivery pipe, regulated by a small cock, a lump of fire clay is rammed on top of the door, b, to protect it, and the forge is ready for work. The blast being turned on and the oil valve opened, the pulverized oil is ignited by a torch at g, or, better, by some shavings thrust down the central tube. In a few moments the brickwork becomes white-hot, and if a heavy blast is turned on a roaring white flame can be thrown 10 ft. above the opening, g; but for ordinary work only a thin little stream of oil is used, and almost no flame appears at g, but the brickwork becomes incandescent. A few loose fire-brick, h h h, placed round the opening to suit the work in hand, complete the outfit. If an extra heavy blast is turned on and sufficient oil used, the brickwork will soon begin to melt, and in ordinary use the central passage requires to be fettled up now and then. Slag accumulates over the door, b, and would block the passage, but it can be removed by opening, b, and knocking it through into the pit below.

I have never known a forge built on the above plan to give anything but satisfaction; in fact, most smiths will complain they cannot get rest enough between heats when using it.

For cupola work petroleum has also been used to advantage. It is introduced at the tuyeres with the blast in the same way as with the forge, but of course a certain amount of coke had to be charged with the iron.

The writer does not know that petroleum has ever been used in ordinary blast furnaces, but there is no reason it should not be used as an auxiliary in

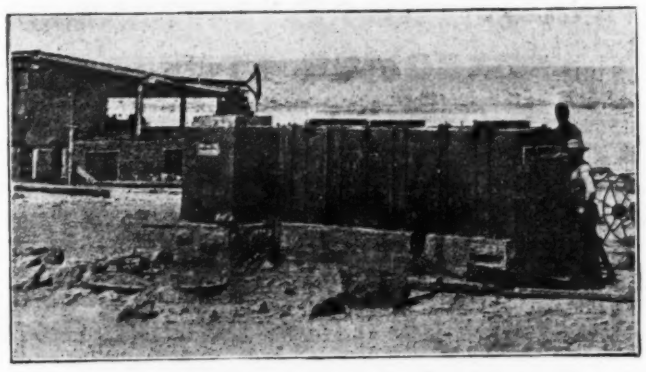


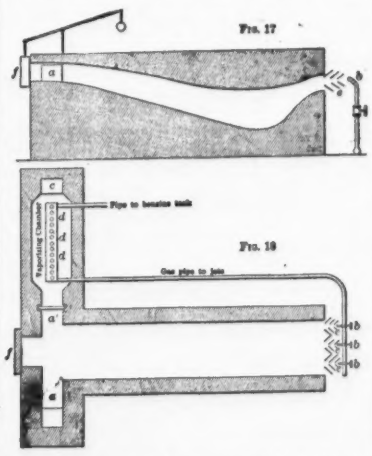
FIG. 16—PETROLEUM BURNING FURNACE.

those localities where the price of petroleum will admit. In roasting and cupelling furnaces it has been used with great success, being in each case burned with an air blast.

Some years ago the writer had at his disposal a large quantity of light benzine and built a furnace adapted for it. The conditions were so peculiar that a description of it will prove interesting.

A general view of the furnace is shown in Fig. 16, an elevation in Fig. 17 and a plan in Fig. 18. The benzine was stored in a tank at an elevation of some 200 ft. above the furnace.

The furnace had two outlets, a to the



chimney, and a1 to a vaporizing chamber filled with a series of pipes through which the benzine was forced from the tank at a elevation. From the vaporizing chamber a pipe led from the benzine pipe to the jets, b b b. Starting with a cold furnace, one of the jets would be slightly opened and a stream of benzine would issue from it with the force due to the 200-ft. head. An artificial air blast was used in lighting up, and soon the furnace would be at a nice red heat, the products of combustion escaping by the stack at a.

The damper at a1 would be opened and part of the heated gas diverted into the vaporizing chamber, where the coils, d d d, would be heated and the benzine therein vaporized, so that nothing but benzine gas would issue at the jets, b b b, under a pressure equal to the 200-ft. head, or about 70 to 80 lbs. per square inch. This jet of gas issuing under such high pressure would carry a large induced volume of air with it, especially when it was directed through the inverted funnels, e e e.

A little manipulation was necessary to get the vaporizing chamber to the right temperature (a low red), as, if the coils were overheated, the benzine in them would decompose and deposit carbon, and thus choke the coils; but, once regulated, the stream of gas was constant, and the temperature under absolute control. Metal or ore was then charged in through the hanging door, f, and would soon melt, run down and be drawn off in the usual manner.

In this furnace flameless combustion was easily obtained, and the heat was so intense that I was never able to obtain bricks sufficiently refractory to resist the full pressure of the gas for any length of time.

Our present method of burning coal has improved but little, and it seems to the writer that there is a large field open for amelioration. Since liquid fuel cannot be universally used, the next best thing would be to work out some practical plan for the burning of coal on the same lines as petroleum, by pulverizing and injecting it into the furnace in a finely divided conditon, so that no large excess of air is required to consume it.

Those who have facilities for burning liquid fuel should keep this point before them, and as probably the most practical method for burning pulverized coal will be on the same lines as burning liquid fuel, they would have good opportunities for comparative tests, and the door might be opened for some radical improvement in burning coal.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Protests of Manufacturers of Absolute Alcohol.

Washington, Nov. 3, 1899.

The manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, against whom assessments of taxes have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the ground that the production of chemically pure or so-called absolute alcohol is, in fact, "rectification of spirits," and therefore renders them liable to tax as rectifiers, have filed a formal protest against the action of the Bureau, in which they discuss in detail the various phases of the Government's contention, treating the matter from a purely scientific standpoint, setting forth the conditions under which the so-called absolute alcohol is produced, and the wide divergence between the methods employed and those commonly used by rectifiers of spirits. The protest has been prepared by Dr. E. R. Squibb, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, and is in part as follows:

"The market demand for this substance from this manufacturer has in about thirty-nine years increased from the scale of a table process to the present scale of about 18 barrels a year. Absolute alcohol is a chemical liquid made by a chemical process, and used for chemical, microscopical and pharmaceutical uses. It is official in the U. S. Pharmacopeia and is there defined as being 'Ethyl Alcohol, containing not more than 1 per cent., by weight, of water.' This gives it an official position and standing, and classes it with medicinal substances, such as fluid extracts, tinctures, spirits, etc., where definite processes and definitely strengths are required by the standard national authority. It has always been made by the undersigned by a chemical process that is well known, based on the following conditions: By fractional distillation in a column still alcohol and water can only be separated to the point at which the vapor tension of the two liquids balance, at which point they go over together. This limits the strength of alcohol obtainable by ordinary distillation to about 93 per cent. The remaining 7 per cent of water must be separated by chemical means and the best practical results by this means leaves about 0.3 to 0.4 per cent. of water still in the alcohol, which is commercially called 'absolute.' The process always used by this manufacturer is by a long digestion upon a large quantity of ground quick-lime, in tight vessels or tanks. When the alcohol is drawn off from the lime, it is nearly anhydrous, is very hydroscopic, contains fine particles of lime and some accidental impurities obtained from the lime. To free it from these it is distilled on selected dry plates, with the least practicable air contact, in an ordinary pharmaceutical still, from which it is received in tight vessels for the reason that exposure to air that contains any moisture reduces the strength. With the best attainable management, the alcohol as it comes off the lime is about 99.9 per cent., and as it comes from the still about 99.6 per cent. Only tax-paid, pure alcohol of 91 to 93 per cent. has ever been used for this process, and the product has always been at once put up in bottles generally of small sizes, and, since the enactment of the Internal Revenue law, it has always been sold under a Retail Liquor Dealer's license, and never with the least suspicion that the law was being evaded, and never with the slightest intimation to that effect from any of the many revenue officers who have seen the process. Neither the pure, clean, strong alcohol with which this process starts, nor the process applied to it, nor the product obtained from it, have any relation to, or any connection with, any of the numer-

The oil aperture was 3 by ¾ in., the steam aperture 3¼ by 1-40 in.

Around the oil opening runs a sort of projecting hood which prevents any oil from leaking when rounding sharp curves. Steam from another locomotive is used in getting up steam; 100 lbs. pressure from cold water has been shown on the steam gauge in 25 minutes, but an hour is generally taken so as not to strain the boiler. If necessary, wood can be used to raise steam.

No. 15, after running six months, showed no signs of leaking or straining. About 150 firebrick were used for the whole brickwork, including the arch. This brickwork will last from 6 to 8 months. Fig. 11 is from a photograph of an oil-burning engine. The fire door was taken off and replaced by an asbestos line plate with a 4-in. peep hole. It will be seen that the changes are very few and easily getatable.

A very ingenious way of keeping the tubes perfectly clean was soon discovered. Once or twice a day the fireman would open the peep hole and insert the end of a large tin funnel, capable of holding a bucket or so of coarse sand or sawdust. The engineer would open the throttle full and the fireman poured the sand into the funnel. The sharp, quick exhaust instantly swept the sand through the tubes, sweeping out every trace of dirt or soot.

Difference of elevation seemed to affect combustion but little and the same boiler would steam almost as freely at 14,000 ft. elevation as at sea level.

In ordinary stationary boilers of the locomotive or water-tube type the arrangement of firebox already described will be found very suitable, but in boilers of the Cornish, Lancashire or Marine type, where the flues are too small to admit of such an arrangement, I would advise the plan shown in Fig. 13, which has given excellent results in practice.

Here the ordinary fire-door is removed and replaced by a double iron plate, a a, asbestos lined to prevent overheating the stoke hole. To the lower part of a a is hinged the damper, b, the burner, c, projecting through an opening in the center of a. Underneath is a firebrick shelf to catch any drip of oil and carry it forward and also to deflect the incoming air.

The burner shoots the steam and oil against the firebrick column, d, built square and leaving passages on each side for the flame to follow the flue. Where the flue is of sufficient size it is better to build a circle of firebrick right around it; this gives better results and a more even fire, but takes up considerable room, and it is always desirable to leave a passage on the side of the column, d, sufficiently large to admit of a man crawling around it without the necessity of pulling it down, should it be necessary to get to the back of the flue or combustion chamber.

Some engineers have preferred to replace the column, d, by a checkerwork wall of firebrick, thinking the gases would be more completely mixed and consumed, but I have found that the solid column and firebrick lining can be so arranged that the incoming air is fed directly under the escaping jet of oil and steam, and a most thorough mingling of the air and combustible gases takes place, and but little extra air is required to obtain a smokeless fire.

The distance of column d from the burner will vary according to conditions—pressure of steam and quality of oil used—from 2 to 4 ft.; 30 in. is a good distance to begin with and can be varied till the best point is found.

The more firebrick used in the furnace the more even and intense the flame and the more the roar and vibration is diminished, although it cannot be completely eliminated. This roar is one of the objections to oil fuel in large boilers and I have seen stoke holes where the roar was so great that everything was quivering, including the iron walls of the empty bunkers; but this can be greatly diminished by adjusting the furnace.

Modern practice demonstrates that we are working more and more towards the concentration of power and heat: High pressure in boilers to allow of multiple expansion of steam in high speed engines; high consumption of fuel per square foot of grate surface, means a high-pressure draft together with a large evaporative power per square foot of heating surface. This means a great saving in weight and cost of boilers. In marine practice compare for a moment the most modern high-speed torpedo boat, with its light water-tube boilers, of little water but great steaming capacity, against the average style of marine boiler, and the short stroke, high-speed accurately balanced engine, compact, light and strong, against the cumbersome old style marine engines.

We now require increased speed, and this means greatly increased power. So far as engines are concerned we have almost reached the limits of perfection, unless the ordinary style and type be completely changed, but the pinch is in the boilers, and the trouble of providing fuel for them and burning it economically in them. Here is where liquid fuel becomes unapproachable for safety, storing, ease and economy of handling, comfort, increase of steam capacity and greater radius of steaming.

Safety of Liquid Fuel of High Fire Test.—Residuum oil which has a fire test of say 250 degrees to 300 degrees F. is the most suitable for fuel on steamers, since it is absolutely safe, as it cannot take fire and does not give off inflammable gases until heated to a temperature above that of boiling water. As the fuel would be carried in tanks below the water line, heating to that degree becomes a practical impossibility. Such oil may be placed in a bucket and stirred with a red hot poker without catching fire; shovelsful of hot coals may be thrown into it, but they will sink and be extinguished, the same as if thrown in water. It has been said that petroleum is dangerous as a fuel for steamers. I answer that it all depends upon the kind of petroleum. It would be foolhardy to use a low-test petroleum on steamers, and dangerous to use even a medium-test oil, such as kerosene, but, as before stated, high-test oils are absolutely safe.

The French government made tests to ascertain whether it would be possible to use petroleum as a fuel for torpedo boats, and in order to obtain information on this point the authorities floated on a raft cases of petroleum protected by thin steel plates similar to the sides of a torpedo boat. A quick-firing 1.8-inch gun was fired from a distance of 100 metres at the cases, with the result that they were ignited. The authorities concluded that the unsafety of petroleum as a fuel for torpedo boats was thoroughly demonstrated. The test proves only that the kind of oil used was unsuited for marine fuel purposes, and nothing more. The kind of petroleum is not stated; consequently the test is worthless.

In 1892 the writer, in discussing the above with some British navy officers, offered to make more practical tests, and as a result a field gun and crew were obtained from H. M. S. Garnet.

In the first experiment a number of benzine cans and barrels were piled up and fired at with live shell from a distance of 1,800 to 2,400 feet. The first few shots were wide, and did no harm except to splinter some of the cases and allow some of the oil to run out; a shell then struck and exploded in the pile of cases, throwing them about considerably, but no fire took place, probably because the flame from the burning powder did not last long enough to ignite the gases after they had mixed with the air. It must be remembered that benzine, per se, is not explosive, but only when mixed with certain proportions of air. Another shell, exploding among the cases, set fire to them, showing that inflammable vapors had been formed, and only needed a flame to ignite them.

The experiment was repeated with kerosene and crude oil, and with practically similar results, showing that both medium and low-test oil could be ignited. Then fuel oil of 240 degrees test was tried, without any results except blowing the cases to pieces. Firing with shrapnel simply perforated the packages and allowed the oil to flow over the ground, and shells then exploded in the debris had no effect so far as igniting it was concerned.

The final test was to take a tank full of the same fuel oil, in which a tin cartridge, containing five pounds of coarse gunpowder, was placed, suspended by a wire and exploded electrically. A column of oil was blown up many feet without harm except that due to the gunpowder explosion. This was done repeatedly with similar results.

Finally, the writer has tried many experiments regarding the action of high explosives on petroleum, with the result that it may be stated that dynamite detonated in the presence of even the lighter petroleums will not ignite them, but only scatter the liquid.

This indicates that a naked flame is required to ignite the gases, and to accomplish this the easiest method was to use a can of coarse gunpowder as a primer. This exploded and detonated the dynamite, which scattered the benzine and mixed it with the air, the explosive mixture being immediately ignited by the grains of burning powder hurled through the air.

These tests, I think, demonstrate that high-test petroleum is safe from ignition. Compared with coal, it is safer on board ship, since it is not subject to spontaneous combustion, which has been responsible for greater damage and loss of life than is generally known, since the number of coal-carrying vessels reported "missing" every year is always proportionately larger than those carrying general merchandise.

Petroleum exposed to the air absorbs oxygen very slowly, while coal, especially some kinds of the bituminous variety, absorbs atmospheric oxygen rapidly, converting the contained hydrocarbons into water and carbonic acid, with a thermal loss amounting to as much as 50 per cent. of the original value within nine months.

This conversion (or really slow combustion) is attended with the degagement of considerable heat, and if the coal contains free sulphur or pyrites in quantity the action is accelerated, and may be sufficient to produce "spontaneous combustion." This slow combustion is greatly favored by moisture.

Notwithstanding that the greatest drawback in vessels of war is their limited stowing capacity for fuel, it has been urged that substituting liquid fuel for coal on naval vessels would weaken their protection insomuch as the coal bunkers are so arranged that their contents protect the vitals of the ship. This is, however, rather a weak argument, since the protection is only given when the bunkers are full, and the probabilities are that naval engagements will not always be fought immediately after the vessel has been fully coaled, and once the coal is used from the upper part of the bunkers this protection disappears and an empty space is left, which more than likely would contain gases that might be dangerous in case of a shell exploding in them. It is still an open question whether bunkers should be ventilated, especially when freshly mixed, damp coal is used, since the moisture present in coal is a measure of its absorptive power, and the more absorptive coal is the more dangerous.

Storing and Handling of Liquid Fuel.—For land service the ordinary oil tanks are too well known to need description, and it is sufficient to say that a large tankage plant is more economical to erect than a coal storage plant, with its complicated machinery for handling the coal mechanically, and is much less liable to accidents, since only pumps and the requisite pipe lines are needed to handle the fluid. Liquid fuel may be kept for years unchanged, while coal deteriorates from long exposure to the atmosphere.

For marine purposes the advantages are still more obvious, since the fuel tanks may be in any part of the ship and sub-divided to any extent. For instance, the writer has often used the ballast tanks for carrying fuel oil, and these once emptied of oil can be filled with water should the trim of the ship require it, or by a simple turning of valves the fluid may be transferred from one end of the ship to the other without expense or labor. For instance, in modern vessels the ballast tanks have a capacity of from ten to twenty per cent. of the whole vessel, and they are perfectly useless for other purposes save to carry extra feed water for the boilers. In case they were completely used for fuel oil the feed could be made up by the use of evaporators.

The disagreeable, dirty and lengthy process of coaling is done away with, and instead of having to hang awnings and cover up machinery to prevent entrance of dirt and grit, all that is necessary is to make a flexible hose connection with a shore pipe and the liquid fuel is pumped on board in a fraction of the time that coaling would take.

Extra facilities are required to load steadily 100 tons of coal in an hour, and in large steamers stowing, say, 3,000 tons of coal, the loading generally takes two days, some 40 to 50 men being employed in handling and distributing it, the cost running from $500 to $1,000. Delivering coal to the ship is a simple question, but the stowage of it in bunkers limits the speed of coaling.

The amount of cleaning usually required and the amount of harm done by the grit is no small item, not only when coaling but when under ordinary steam, for soot and cinders are constantly being ejected from the funnel, while with oil fuel vessels could be kept much neater, and much valuable time now devoted to holystoning decks, scrubbing gratings and repainting upper works could be spent in more remunerative ways. The labor of cleaning ship is considered to be twice what it was in the days of sails.

So much for "oiling up" in a harbor. At sea the advantages are far greater, because a tank steamer can be taken close alongside another steamer requiring fuel and hose connections can be made; or, if the weather is too rough to allow of this, an oil lighter can be taken in tow, and, while steaming at very slow speed, hose can be run along the towing line and oil pumped through at a good rate. Take, for instance, the difficulty our vessels had off Cuba in recoaling, while, if oil were used, they could "oil up" in any moderate weather.

Coaling at sea is impracticable except in exceptionally smooth weather, and then at a rate which does not exceed 30 tons an hour on a very large war vessel, and only at a great cost of labor, time and complicated appliances.

As before mentioned, the oil can be stored at any part of the ship that is the most convenient, and all that is required is the necessary air and oil pipes which would be controlled from a central pump station. As required, the oil would be drawn from any of the compartments and delivered to the service tanks, from which it would gravitate to the furnaces. Pumps would do the work which now takes a number of coal trimmers and passers, and there are no ashes to be handled. In modern, high-powered vessels the smoke-hole gang includes a large percentage of the crew, and nearly all of these would be dispensed with or could be used elsewhere, since the fuel gravitating to the furnaces only requires one man for several boilers, and he, by means of a few valves, has the fires under absolute control. The scarcity of good stokers has always been a stumbling block in the way of the world's navies; such men are not made in a day, and the marine engineer fully appreciates their importance when it comes to the question of pushing a vessel's speed to the utmost.

It is not only momentarily that liquid fuel has the advantage over coal, but continuously, and the harder a boiler is forced the more salient are the advantages of liquid fuel. Moreover, the "oil stoker" may not be a man of brawn, but will use his head where the other uses his strength, and consequently will probably be of a soberer temperament than the grimy stoker of to-day, whose hard life is little known.

In warm weather, or in a warm climate, the temperature of the overheated boiler rooms of steamships becomes so high that stokers are liable to attacks of heat-frenzy, which often terminate in suicide. The Registrar-General of Shipping in Great Britain estimates the proportion of suicides among steamship stokers at one in 900 in the mercantile marine, while for the men of the same average age on land the rate is only about 1 in 10,000. Stokers also suffer frequently from what is well known among physicians in seaports as "fireman's colic."

With liquid fuel the fires are perfectly steady, and the steam pressure may be kept constant, while the temperature of the stoke-hole is lower than with coal owing to the fact that the furnace doors do not have to be opened and no hot cinders or ashes have to be pulled out. No smoke need be visible, which, for certain purposes, such as fleet manoeuvring, is a distinct advantage, while if it is desired to leave a trail of smoke for signalling purposes all that is required is to close the dampers or turn on more oil, and immediately dense, black smoke issues in clouds from the funnel.

As regards stowage, it is to be noticed that fuel oil will weigh approximately 50 to 60 pounds per cubic foot, the exact weight depending on the specific gravity of the particular oil and the temperature, consequently we may calculate 40 cubic feet to the ton, or about the same as coal, although there is a slight advantage to the oil; but the great advantage of fuel oil is in the facility with which it can be handled, being a fluid, and that it contains more units of heat in a given weight than any other fuel which can be used economically.

Considerable attention has been given to the solidification of petroleum, but this is a step in the wrong direction, because the ease with which petroleum can be handled depends on its fluidity, and once solidified it would have but little advantage over the ordinary briquette fuel. Moreover, to solidify petroleum it must be mixed with sawdust, pulverized coal or some inert sub-

stance, or else a solid emulsion is made, in which alkalies are used. These do not add to the thermal qualities of the coal, and may even exert a deteriorating influence on the furnaces in which such fuel is used.

It may be taken as an axiom that the demand for space on all vessels, and especially on men-of-war, is never satisfied. This is another reason why the bunker space should be utilized and the ballast tanks made to carry the fuel.

We have previously mentioned some of the advantages of liquid fuel, but outside of fundamental advantages there are many practical advantages and conveniences, such as:

1. Diminished loss of heat up the funnel owing to the clean condition the tubes can be kept in, and to the smaller amount of air which has to pass through the combustion chamber for a given fuel consumption.

2. A more equal distribution of heat

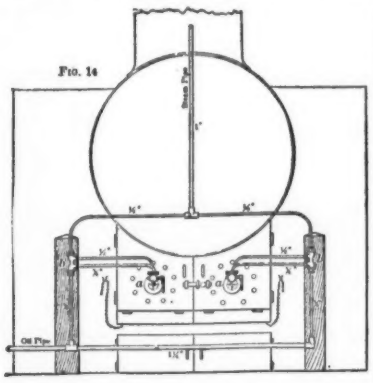


FIG. 14

in the combustion chamber, as the doors do not have to be opened, and consequently a higher efficiencey is obtained; and the heat is easier on the metal walls, for if one part is hotter than another uneven strains are set up.

3. With oil there is no chance of getting dirty fires on a hard run as with coal.

4. A reduction in cost of handling fuel, since in one case it is all done mechanically or by gravitation, while with solid fuel a great deal of manual labor is required.

5. No firing tools or grate-bars are used, consequently the furnace lining and brickwork floors, etc., suffer less damage.

6. No dust nor ashes to cover or fill the tubes and diminish the heating surface nor to be handled or carted away.

7. Petroleum does not suffer while being stored, while the deterioration of coal under atmospheric influence is well known, not to mention the expense and shrinkage in handling, labor of feeding fires, removing clinkers, etc.

8. Ease with which fire can be regulated, from a low to a most intense heat in a short time.

9. Absence of sulphur or other impurities and longer life to plates, etc.

10. Lessening of manual labor to fireman.

11. Great increase of steaming ca-

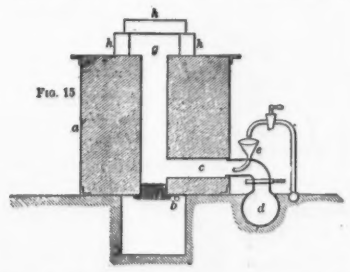


FIG. 15

pacity, as was conclusively proved when many factories returned to coal in Pennsylvania and Ohio; they had to increase their boiler capacity about 35 per cent.

For naval purposes, outside of the increased speed and steaming capacity, there is another advantage which must not be lost sight of, and that is the great ease with which fires are quickly adjusted to suit conditions.

It has often been urged by laymen that men of war are not able to stand the wear and tear that the average Atlantic liner does, and the question is brought up how many cruisers or battleships could do the steady work of the Atlantic greyhounds without quickly breaking down. As a matter of fact, the work demanded from naval vessels is entirely different from that of a "liner." The latter starts from her pier on one side of the Atlantic and keeps up an almost even gait until her destination is reached, while the naval vessel, especially if manoeuvering, is called on to be constantly changing her rate of speed, and in fleet evolutions must suit her speed to that of her consorts. The result is that fires are being constantly changed and far greater strains are thrown on the boiler plates, with the usual results, leakage and starting of seams. If liquid fuel were used these difficulties would in a great measure be obviated, owing to the fact that the fires could be easily increased or checked without undue strain on the furnaces and tubes, no matter whether marine or water-tube boilers were used.

Even under conditions when coal is relatively cheaper than liquid fuel the advantages of the latter are sufficient to make its adoption desirable in order to make exceptional large demands for steam.

The introduction of liquid fuel in a navy will always meet with great opposition from one of the following causes:

1. Reluctance to admit any improvement. 2. Opposition of coal mine owners. 3. Probable increased expense. 4. Difficulty of obtaining liquid fuel.

The coal consumption of the world is probably in the neighborhood of 600,000,000 tons per annum, while that of petroleum is only about 17,000,000 tons, of which by far the greatest part is used for illuminating or lubricating purposes; so we see that the amount of petroleum available for fuel purposes is probably not more than 1 per cent. of the coal used. Liquid fuel will, therefore, never be used very extensively as compared with coal, but when it is used it will have many advantages over the solid fuel. On vessels of war, and especially torpedo boats, it would give the very best results if used intelligently.

Russia and the United States are the only countries that could safely adopt liquid fuel for their naval vessels, owing to the fact that they are the only two countries that produce petroleum in sufficient quantity to warrant its adoption; but it is well to note that liquid fuel can be burned very advantageously in a furnace arranged for coal, and that change can be made from either fuel to the other in a few moments and without altering any of the arrangements. In such cases the grate bars are left in place and may be covered with coal or brick and the oil sprayed in above. The burners are fixed to swing on a joint, and in case of a necessity for using solid fuel are simply swung to one side out of the way. Fig. 14 shows such an arrangement. Here a large tubular boiler is being fired from below with two burners, a a, which are pivoted at the joints, b b. The steam is delivered from above, the oil from below. When not in use the burners are swung back and the fire-doors opened in the usual way.

For forge work petroleum gives most excellent results, heating the iron quicker and giving a much cleaner iron to work on. For a forge it is necessary to use an air blast instead of steam. A fan blast will serve, but a stronger one (such as furnished by a blower) is more satisfactory. The best form for an all-round forge for oil fuel is shown in Fig. 15. The casing, a, is cylindrical, of tank iron, and is filled with fire brick, leaving a central opening, 3 to 4 in. diameter, extending to the bottom of the cylinder, where it is closed by a hinged door, b. Near the bottom of the cylinder the passage, c, connects with the air blast pipe, d, a 2-in. air nozzle being sufficient for ordinary work, say up to welding 4-in. iron. A few inches from the end of the blast pipe a funnel is screwed into it with the end pointing in the same direction as the blast; f is the oil delivery pipe, regulated by a small cock, a lump of fire clay is rammed on top of the door, b, to protect it, and the forge is ready for work. The blast being turned on and the oil valve opened, the pulverized oil is ignited by a torch at g, or, better, by some shavings thrust down the central tube. In a few moments the brickwork becomes white-hot, and if a heavy blast is turned on a roaring white flame can be thrown 10 ft. above the opening, g; but for ordinary work only a thin little stream of oil is used, and almost no flame appears at g, but the brickwork becomes incandescent. A few loose fire-brick, h h h, placed round the opening to suit the work in hand, complete the outfit. If an extra heavy blast is turned on and sufficient oil used, the brickwork will soon begin to melt, and in ordinary use the central passage requires to be fettled up now and then. Slag accumulates over the door, b, and would block the passage, but it can be removed by opening, b, and knocking it through into the pit below.

I have never known a forge built on the above plan to give anything but satisfaction; in fact, most smiths will complain they cannot get rest enough between heats when using it.

For cupola work petroleum has also been used to advantage. It is introduced at the tuyeres with the blast in the same way as with the forge, but of course a certain amount of coke had to be charged with the iron.

The writer does not know that petroleum has ever been used in ordinary blast furnaces, but there is no reason it should not be used as an auxiliary in

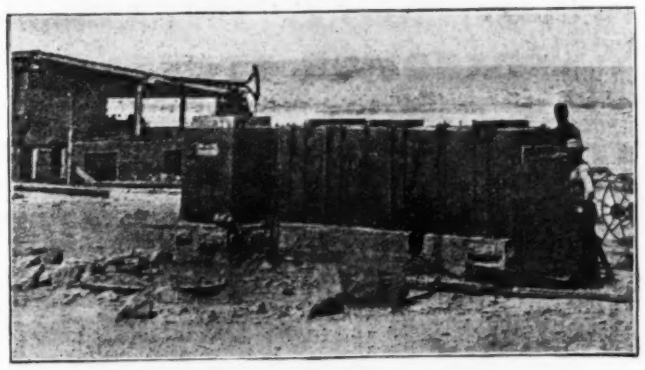


FIG. 16—PETROLEUM BURNING FURNACE.

those localities where the price of petroleum will admit. In roasting and cupelling furnaces it has been used with great success, being in each case burned with an air blast.

Some years ago the writer had at his disposal a large quantity of light benzine and built a furnace adapted for it. The conditions were so peculiar that a description of it will prove interesting.

A general view of the furnace is shown in Fig. 16, an elevation in Fig. 17 and a plan in Fig. 18. The benzine was stored in a tank at an elevation of some 200 ft. above the furnace.

The furnace had two outlets, a to the

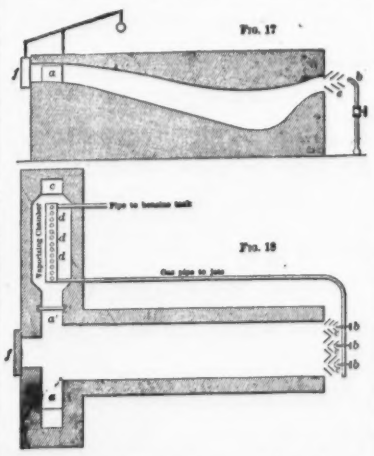


FIG. 17

FIG. 18

chimney, and a1 to a vaporizing chamber filled with a series of pipes through which the benzine was forced from the tank at a elevation. From the vaporizing chamber a pipe led from the benzine pipe to the jets, b b b. Starting with a cold furnace, one of the jets would be slightly opened and a stream of benzine would issue from it with the force due to the 200-ft. head. An artificial air blast was used in lighting up, and soon the furnace would be at a nice red heat, the products of combustion escaping by the stack at a.

The damper at a1 would be opened and part of the heated gas diverted into the vaporizing chamber, where the coils, d d d, would be heated and the benzine therein vaporized, so that nothing but benzine gas would issue at the jets, b b b, under a pressure equal to the 200-ft. head, or about 70 to 80 lbs. per square inch. This jet of gas issuing under such high pressure would carry a large induced volume of air with it, especially when it was directed through the inverted funnels, e e e.

A little manipulation was necessary to get the vaporizing chamber to the right temperature (a low red), as, if the coils were overheated, the benzine in them would decompose and deposit carbon, and thus choke the coils; but, once regulated, the stream of gas was constant and the temperature under absolute control. Metal or ore was then charged in through the hanging door, f, and would soon melt, run down and be drawn off in the usual manner.

In this furnace flameless combustion was easily obtained, and the heat was so intense that I was never able to obtain bricks sufficiently refractory to resist the full pressure of the gas for any length of time.

Our present method of burning coal has improved but little, and it seems to the writer that there is a large field open for amelioration. Since liquid fuel cannot be universally used, the next best thing would be to work out some practical plan for the burning of coal on the same lines as petroleum, by pulverizing and injecting it into the furnace in a finely divided conditon, so that no large excess of air is required to consume it.

Those who have facilities for burning liquid fuel should keep this point before them, and as probably the most practical method for burning pulverized coal will be on the same lines as burning liquid fuel, they would have good opportunities for comparative tests, and the door might be opened for some radical improvement in burning coal.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Protests of Manufacturers of Absolute Alcohol.

Washington, Nov. 3, 1899.

The manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, against whom assessments of taxes have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the ground that the production of chemically pure or so-called absolute alcohal is, in fact, "rectification of spirits," and therefore renders them liable to tax as rectifiers, have filed a formal protest against the action of the Bureau, in which they discuss in detail the various phases of the Government's contention, treating the matter from a purely scientific standpoint, setting forth the conditions under which the so-called absolute alcohol is produced, and the wide divergence between the methods employed and those commonly used by rectifiers of spirits. The protest has been prepared by Dr. E. R. Squibb, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, and is in part as follows:

"The market demand for this substance from this manufacturer has in about thirty-nine years increased from the scale of a table process to the present scale of about 18 barrels a year. Absolute alcohol is a chemical liquid made by a chemical process, and used for chemical, microscopical and pharmaceutical uses. It is official in the U. S. Pharmacopeia and is there defined as being 'Ethyl Alcohol, containing not more than 1 per cent., by weight, of water.' This gives it an official position and standing, and classes it with medicinal substances, such as fluid extracts, tinctures, spirits, etc., where definite processes and definitely strengths are required by the standard national authority. It has always been made by the undersigned by a chemical process that is well known, based on the following conditions: By fractional distillation in a column still alcohol and water can only be separated to the point at which the vapor tension of the two liquids balance, at which point they go over together. This limits the strength of alcohol obtainable by ordinary distillation to about 93 per cent. The remaining 7 per cent of water must be separated by chemical means and the best practical results by this means leaves about 0.3 to 0.4 per cent. of water still in the alcohol, which is commercially called 'absolute.' The process always used by this manufacturer is by a long digestion upon a large quantity of ground quick-lime, in tight vessels or tanks. When the alcohol is drawn off from the lime, it is nearly anhydrous, is very hydroscopic, contains fine particles of lime and some accidental impurities obtained from the lime. To free it from these it is distilled on selected dry plates, with the least practicable air contact, in an ordinary pharmaceutical still, from which it is received in tight vessels for the reason that exposure to air that contains any moisture reduces the strength. With the best attainable management, the alcohol as it comes off the lime is about 99.9 per cent., and as it comes from the still about 99.6 per cent. Only tax-paid, pure alcohol of 91 to 93 per cent. has ever been used for this process, and the product has always been at once put up in bottles generally of small sizes, and, since the enactment of the Internal Revenue law, it has always been sold under a Retail Liquor Dealer's license, and never with the least suspicion that the law was being evaded, and never with the slightest intimation to that effect from any of the many revenue officers who have seen the process. Neither the pure, clean, strong alcohol with which this process starts, nor the process applied to it, nor the product obtained from it, have any relation to, or any connection with, any of the numer-

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ous grades and kinds of potable spirits which constitute the materials and the products of the rectifier under the law. Near the time when the law went into operation the process and product were critically examined by more than one revenue officer because of the, to them, curious circumstances that by their instruments the alcohol was over 100 per cent. in strength. Had any of these officers, from that time to this, believed that this process and product required the special tax and license of a rectifier, they would have said so, as would have been required of them by their duty. The process has always been an open one, and throughout the thirty-nine years of its use it has been freely shown to all visitors who were interested in this class of work, including all revenue officers. While absolute alcohol is unknown to the Internal Revenue law, it is recognized in the law's definition of distilled spirits 'to be that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine.' No construction of the law, nor any known ruling under the law, has ever alluded to absolute alcohol in any way during the thirty-five years since the enactment of the law until now it is sought to subject its manufacture to a special tax involving an impracticable process.

"In April, 1880, with the object of conforming strictly to the law then recently changed, a correspondence was had through the Collector of the District with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a copy of which is submitted herewith, describing the uses and products of alcohol made by this manufacturer, including absolute alcohol, and asking to be instructed, by the highest authority, as to what special taxes were required in this business. The reply indicated that under the conditions described, either a wholesale or a retail liquor dealer's license was required, and no other special tax was alluded to. From that time to the present the business has been carried on under this ruling, without any question or suggestion of any special tax other than that of a retail liquor dealer. But now, without notice or warning, and without regard to the former ruling, whereby we are not rectifiers, we are told that we are rectifiers—have always been rectifiers—must take out a rectifier's license—are liable to pay the special tax for all years and the penalty for having attempted to evade the special tax. Under the circumstances, our case was submitted to the Department by the Collector of our district, and the Commissioner decided that we were rectifiers under the law and must pay the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars for special tax and penalties. This sum was at once paid to Collector Moore, but was paid under protest—not protesting against the sum required, but against the ruling which makes us rectifiers under the law and chargeable with fraudulent evasion.

"We are not rectifiers, because we neither rectify, purify, nor refine distilled spirits in the sense of the law. We do not touch the distilled spirits of the law, but simply strengthen pure alcohol by taking water from it by a chemical process and this act is not different in either principle or practice from that of adding water to pure alcohol. The alcohol required and used in our process is not the distilled spirit of the law, but is the result and the final, finished product of the rectifier's process upon the various forms of the distilled spirits of the law. The rectifier does the best he can do by his column still in rectifying, purifying and refining all kinds of distilled spirits, and his best sult is pure alcohol of about 93 per cent. This we buy, tax-paid, from the rectifier and simply separate from it by chemical means between 6 and 7 per cent of its remaining water. Then the Pharmacopeia and the commercial market calls this product 'absolute alcohol' or 'anhydrous alcohol,' neither name being accurately correct.

"We are not rectifiers, because we do not use the rectifier's material nor his apparatus nor his management, nor do we get any of his products. It would certainly be impracticable and probably impossible to make absolute alcohol by the apparatus, process, and management of the rectifier under the law, chiefly because the gauger's duties, as prescribed by the law, would confuse and obstruct the first part of the process and would damage or spoil the product by exposure to the air.

"That the law practically makes a distinction between distilled spirits and alcohol is shown by the infrequent use of the term alcohol, and by treating alcohol as a finished product. On page 85 of 'Regulations and Instructions' the rectifier's materials and product are directed to be classified under the following nomenclature: 'Alcohol, high-wines, spirits, whiskey, gin, rum, brandy, foreign wines, domestic wines, imitation wines, bitters, cordials and sirups.' These are the materials and products of the rectifier under the law, and absolute alcohol is not among them, but alcohol, which is our only material and product, stands at the head of the classification. Then, as absolute alcohol is not included in the classification of all the materials and products of the rectifier, the maker of absolute alcohol is not a rectifier under the law, and if not a rectifier, cannot be subject to a rectifier's license and special tax, and if not subject to the license, cannot be subject to a penal charge of evasion.

"There are some processes for the manufacture of alcoholic extracts, fluid extracts, tinctures, spirits, etc., which, in materials, apparatus and management are practically identical with those for absolute alcohol, except in the exclusion of air contact. For example, rhubarb, senna, ginger, etc., are percolated with alcohol and the alcohol is distilled off, cleaned, rectified, purified and refined by column stills, to be used again. This process has long been well known to revenue officers

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as it is carried on all over the country, and we confidently claim that the construction of the law under which all these processes are carried on free from the special license of a rectifier, covers and includes the case of absolute alcohol as it has, in reality, done from the passing of the law up to the present time. If it be assumed that it does not cover the case, there is no just basis for a charge of default and penalty against us that this circumstance was not discovered by the Department in the thirty-odd years of the existence of the law."

(Special correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Oil Market.

Chicago, Nov. 2, 1899.

Since our last letter but little change has taken place in the flax seed situation. The trade has been very narrow and the fluctuations confined to extremely moderate proportions, compared to the rapid changes recently experienced. While the receipts in Minneapolis and Chicago have not been as large proportionately as in Duluth, the aggregate is liberal and much in excess of a year ago. Daily postings in Chicago have been increasing, which would tend to show that the higher prices obtainable in Chicago are diverting flax seed in that direction. It is also stated that considerable quantities that are supposed to be tributary to Duluth will come here, especially after lake navigation closes. Exporters claim that we are considerably above a shipping basis, so far as flax seed is concerned, and that within the last few days absolutely no demand for cake. The falling off in the inquiry for this article is stated to be caused in a measure by very mild weather on the other side, which always restricts the demand for feeding purposes of this character. Whether or not European buyers will take hold again, it is impossible to foresee at present, and in this direction, can only look on awaiting developments. The demand from crushers, so far as can be seen, in the local market is very limited, and it indicates that they do not care for more seed than they absolutely require to fill their contracts. As to whether this is the proper course to pursue, we do not attempt to judge, every person knowing their own business best. The trade in flax, so far as can be seen, is speculative or in the way of hedging and taking off hedges when the cash seed is disposed of. The quantity that has been sold for export is not known yet. Some people have claimed as high as four million bushels, although this is not generally credited by conservative people. Then again, as previously stated, considerable has been resold, but the total quantity liquidated in this manner is also problematical and merely guess work. The general opinion, however, seems to prevail that, while flax seed may ultimately work higher, if a large quantity has really been sold for export, in the meantime we are liable to have important fluctuations. While last week the views of a number of people were being reduced, as to the actual quantity grown in the United States this year, some are again increasing their ideas, believing that at least 20 million will be available. The scarcity of cars continues, and it is more than probable that we will have quite a free movement after frost sets in, unless figures are overestimated, which is hardly likely, as a guess at 20 million is certainly not far out of the way, considering the recent reports that have come in about the quantities still back in the country. The oil market remains unchanged, but what the actual prices are, no one can absolutely state. It was intimated a day or two ago that good brands could be purchased at 42c., but even this price would undoubtedly be shaded for spot cash. Conditions are such that buyers are not willing to come into the market at present prices, owing to the fact that trade is falling off, and this will undoubtedly be the state of affairs to a great extent until trade opens up next spring. Whether the change in values of the American linseed stock indicates anything in the flax seed situation, no one can tell. A general tip was recently sent out to buy it, but in the face of this tip, it had declined several points, but after the close yesterday had recovered part of the loss. The company is reported to be making money, but it takes large profits to defray all the expenses of an organization of this kind.

The fluctuations were as follows:—

	Oct. 26.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 28.
No. 1	128½	129	128
October	127¾	129	128
December	127½	129	127½
	Oct. 30.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.
No. 1	127	127¾	128½
October	127	128	....
December	127¾	128¼	128

Receipts were:—

	N. W.	No. 1	Rej.	No gde.	Total. 1899.	Total. 1898.
Oct. 26	65	33	2	..	100	52
Oct. 27	55	22	1	..	78	62
Oct. 28	43	29	2	..	74	26
Oct. 30	81	63	11	..	155	46
Oct. 31	38	21	2	1	62	77
Nov. 1	27	32	1	..	60	36
Totals	309	200	19	1	529	299

Additional: Oct. 28, non-inspected lake receipts, 94,439.

Shipments were as follows:—

	N. W.	No. 1	Non-Insp.	Rej.	Lake Shipments.	Ttl. 1899.
Oct. 26	...	...	16,816	...	...	16,816
Oct. 27	...	...	7,953	...	541	8,494
Oct. 28	...	...	898	...	...	898
Oct. 30	...	...	5,701	...	...	5,701
Oct. 31	...	2,063	854	...	...	2,917
Nov. 1	1,018	2,057	2,870	...	...	5,945
Totals	1,018	4,120	35,092	...	541	40,771

The in-store stocks are as follows:—

1899.	N. W.	No. 1.	Rej.	No gde.	Total.
Oct. 21	46,427	64,527	10,323	1,544	122,821
Oct. 28	79,468	90,140	5,456	1,544	176,608
Inc.	*33,041	*25,613	4,867	....	*53,787
1898.					
Oct. 22	113,578	274,287	59,063	25,112	472,040
Oct. 29	137,879	264,296	69,740	27,993	499,908

*Decrease.

Clearances by lake continue very light:—

	Flax. Bush.	Meal. Sacks.	Cake. Sacks.	Destination.
Oct. 25	....	....	1,600	Fairport.
Oct. 26	....	....	3,615	Erie.
			4,644	Buffalo.
Oct. 27	....	....	....	
Oct. 28	....	....	....	
Oct. 30	....	....	....	
Oct. 31	....	....	6,750	Fairport.
Total	....	....	16,609	

DULUTH.—Prices ranged as follows:—

	Oct. 26.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 28.
To arrive	124	124¾	123½
Spot No. 1 N. W.	124¼	125	123½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	121¼	122	121
May	124½	125½	124
	Oct. 30.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.
To arrive	123	123½	123½
Spot No. 1 N. W.	123¼	123¾	123
October	123¼	124	....
December	120½	121¼	121½
May	123½	124½	124½

LINSEED OIL.—The prices—43c. for raw and 44c. for boiled in carload lots—is steady.

OIL CAKE.—The market ruled very dull all the week. Only a few small sales were made at $24.50 for immediate shipment, and there was scarcely any inquiry for anything to be delivered after Nov. 1, as on that day inland freights were advanced 40c. per ton, so that on present basis value would not be over $24. Foreign orders were not in evidence, and it seems as though European buyers have come to the conclusion that prices are too high to tempt them to anticipate their requirements, especially as the mild weather in Europe during the month of October has curtailed the consumption. The demand from Europe from now on will to a great extent be governed by weather conditions.

LARD.—The market is very dull, with little cash inquiry and light speculative trading. Shipments of cash lard were 29,000. Cash closed at $5.15.

OLEO OIL.—The market at Rotterdam is steady at 54 florins. Owing to a good local demand packers have advanced their prices to 9¾c. for best grade and 9½c. for second grade.

TALLOW.—Market considered fairly steady, though very little has been going on during the week. Offerings are small, sale having been made of edible at 5⅜c., which price is now freely bid. Prime packers held at 5⅜c., with sales loose at 5¼c. City rendered, 4⅝c. bid. Country, 4¾c.@5c.; No. 2, 4¼c.@4½c.; packer No. 2, 4¼c.@4⅝c. Cattle receipts were 49,247, against 58,659 last year, making total since March of 1,690,962, against 1,674,445 a year ago.

STEARINES.—The oleo stearine market was dull, with very light inquiries. Sales have been made of about 200,000 at 8c. This sale under past conditions would have made a higher market, but at present the sale seemed to have cleaned up all the orders. Grease stearines have been pretty closly cleaned up at 4¾c. for yellow and white. Tallow stearine sold at 6c.@6¼c., with fair offerings.

GREASES.—Greases are in fair demand, but the buyers all seem to have good stocks. Offerings are light, and the demand is mostly for dark grades, which come from soapers and pressers. This is the season when a great many contracts are made for grease oil. A white is held at 4½c.; summer white, 4¼c.@4⅜c.; B white, 4½c.; yellow, 3¾c.@3&c.; brown, 3⅝c.@3¾c., and house grease, 3¾c.

CLOSING TELEGRAM.

The seed market is in a rut, dull and heavy, crushers apparently doing nothing. There have been no changes worth mention from above closing seed prices. Linseed oil is steady at 43c. Cake is worth $24.50, with easier demand and some reselling in New York. Oleo oil is higher at 10c. Tallow is only fairly steady at 5¼@5⅜c. for prime. Liberal sales of renderers at 4⅝c. Grease is in good demand and light supply. Stearine is ¼c. lower at 7¾c. for oleo. October report on flax shows receipts of 1,711 cars, shipments 348,149 bu. A year ago receipts were 1,966 cars, with 872,650 bu. shipped. To-day a cargo of 93,000 bu. Northwestern arrived from Duluth.

American Chemical Society Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Section will be held in the assembly room of the Chemists' Club, at 108 West 55th street, on Friday evening, Nov. 10, and will be called to order promptly at 8.15 o'clock.

The following will be the programme of the evening:

(1) Wm. McMurtrie—"Some Notes on the Year's Progress in Applied Chemistry."

(2) A. J. Rossi—"A Practical Electric Furnace."

(3) M. Trubek—"The Technical Analysis of Licorice Paste."

(4) P. A. Levene—"On the Chemistry of Mucin."

Patents Granted

634,793. APPARATUS FOR FILLING BOTTLES. Wilhelm Bachner, Stuttgart, Germany. Filed Oct. 29, 1898. Issued Oct. 10, 1899.

634,818. ART OF MANUFACTURING ASPHALT FROM PETROLEUM RESIDUE. John W. Hayward, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed Aug. 18, 1898. Issued Oct. 10, 1899.

634,855. MEDICINE-PACKAGE. Willis E. Pattison, Sharon, Mass. Filed May 1, 1899. Issued Oct. 10, 1899.

634,999. — PROCESS OF INTRODUCING VOLATILE SUBSTANCES INTO SOAP.—Heinrich Schlaaf, Eupen, Germany. Filed Nov. 18, 1898. Issued Oct. 7, 1899.

635,017.—PROCESS OF MAKING BENZIN AND HOMOLOGUES. Charles B. Jacobs, East Orange, N. J. Filed Oct. 12, 1898. Issued Oct. 17, 1899.

635,041.—APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING GLASS. Japhus George, Ithaca, and Christopher M. Shortie, Bernhard's Bay, N. Y. Filed Dec. 23, 1898. Issued Oct. 17, 1899.

635,108.—LABEL-AFFIXING MACHINE. John Outcalt and David De P. A. Outcalt, Spotswood, N. J. Filed May 20, 1899. Issued Oct. 17, 1899.

635,160.—MACHINE FOR MAKING AND WINDING SURGICAL BANDAGES. Preston C. West, Boston, Mass. Filed July 22, 1898. Issued Oct. 17, 1899.

635,168.—BLACK SULFUR DYE. Richard Kirchhoff and Emil Haussman, Berlin, Germany. Filed Aug. 11, 1899. Issued Oct. 17, 1899.

635,169.—BLACK SULFUR DYE. Richard Kirchhoff and Emil Haussmann, Berlin, Germany. Filed Aug. 11, 1899. Issued Oct. 17, 1899.

635,260.—APPARATUS FOR DRY DISTILLATION OF WOOD, COAL, &c. Eduard Larsen, Copenhagen, Denmark. Filed Jan. 19, 1899. Issued Oct. 17, 1899.

635,265. — GLASS-CUTTING MACHINE. Charles E. Manning, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 21, 1899. Issued Oct. 17, 1899.

635,290.—APPARATUS FOR CLEANING, DRILLING AND PUMPING DEEP WELLS. William D. Black, Braddock, Pa. Filed Sept. 27, 1898. Issued Oct. 24, 1899.

635,303.—LUBRICANT. Frank T. Cook, Antelope, Ore. Filed Jan. 20, 1898. Issued Oct. 24, 1899.

635,308.—APPARATUS FOR MAKING AMMONIA. Christian Fellner and Johann Steimle, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Filed Dec. 29, 1897. Issued Oct. 24, 1899.

635,311.—COLLAPSIBLE CORE FOR MANUFACTURING GLASS CONDUITS. Thomas M. Flower, Bridgeton, N. J. Filed May 19, 1899. Issued Oct. 24, 1899.

635,338.—BOTTLE-FILLING MACHINE. William Murchison, Toronto, Canada. Filed Feb. 11, 1899. Issued Oct. 24, 1899.

635,340. — GLASS - ROLLING MACHINE. Thomas J. McCoy, Kane, Pa. Filed March 10, 1899. Issued Oct. 24, 1899.

635,344.—MACHINE FOR BLOWING GLASS. Michael J. Owens, Toledo, Ohio. Filed Dec. 30, 1898. Issued Oct. 24, 1899.

635,389.—PROCESS OF OBTAINING IRON OXIDS. Alexander S. Ramage, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed April 29, 1897. Issued Oct. 24, 1899.

635,392.—MACHINE FOR BLOWING GLASS. Charles H. W. Ruhe, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed March 9, 1899. Issued Oct. 24, 1899.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1899.

ALKALI.—The demand previously noted continues, both on spot and for futures. Sales of high test on spot are reported, in carload lots, at 1.07½@1.10c., and holders are now naming 1.15@1.20c., with light stocks to draw on. Future shipments are held at .90@.95c. f. o. b. works. B. M. & Co. high test, on spot, is held at 1.15@1.20c., and only small-sized lots are obtainable. To arrive these figures are also named. Shipments are quoted at 1@1.05c. in bags.

CAUSTIC SODA—Is quiet at the moment, and spot goods are held at 2@2.10c. for high test. Future deliveries are quoted at 1.90@1.95c. f. o. b. works.

SAL SODA—Is in good demand, with most holders naming .60@.65c., both on spot and for future deliveries of prime American makes. Foreign on spot can be had at .75@.80c., and shipments at .70@.72½c.

BLEACHING POWDER—Is scarce, with most holders naming around 2c. for small lots. For shipments 1.80@1.90c. is named.

NITRATE OF SODA—Is higher and very firm on spot, notwithstanding recent arrivals, for which 1¾@1.80c. is named, with sales reported within the range. For shipments 1.70@1¾c. will buy, as to date of arrival.

FOREIGN MAILS

The following table gives the date and time of closing the mails for foreign countries at the New York Postoffice. A star indicates that letters may be addressed per steamer named for the countries indicated. A dagger indicates that registered mails close at 6 p. m. on the previous day. In case of mails via steamers from Pacific ports the hour of closing is up to the date specified.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named below additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Mails for—	Steamer.	Date.	Mail closes at P. O. Regular.	Suppl.
Europe, via Southampton and Bremen*	Lahn	Nov. 7..	7 a. m..	—
Cuba, Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan*	Orizaba	Nov. 8..	1 p. m..	—
Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports	Finance	Nov. 8..	9.30 a. m..	10.30 a. m.
Europe, via Southampton	St. Paul	Nov. 8..	6.30 a. m..	—
Belgium	Friesland	Nov. 8..	10.30 a. m..	—
Porto Rico	U. S. Transport	Nov. 8..	10.30 a. m..	—
Jamaica	From Phila	Nov. 8..	7 a. m..	—
Mexico	Matanzas	Nov. 8..	1 p. m..	—
Grenada and Trinidad	Grenada	Nov. 8..	11 a. m..	—
Bahamas, Guantanamo and Santiago	Saratoga	Nov. 9..	1 p. m..	1.30 p. m.
Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg	Kaiser Friedrich	Nov. 9..	6.30 a. m..	—
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal Turkey and Br. India, via Havre	La Champagne	Nov. 9..	6.30 a. m..	—
Porto Rico	Arkadia	Nov. 10..	1 p. m..	—
Guadaloupe, Martinique and Demerara	Talisman	Nov. 10..	1 p. m..	—
Scotland direct	Ethiopia	Nov. 11..	10 a. m..	—
Norway	Thingvalla	Nov. 11..	11 a. m..	—
Italy	Kaiser Wm. II	Nov. 11..	9 a. m..	—
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Nov. 11..	8 a. m..	—
Europe, via Queenstown	Umbria	Nov. 11..	7 a. m..	—
Fortune Islands, Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena and Greytown	Alene	Nov. 11..	10 a. m..	10.30 a. m.
Cuba	Havana	Nov. 11..	11 a. m..	—
Venezuela, Curacao, Savanilla and Cathagena	Hildur	Nov. 11..	11 a. m..	11.30 a. m.
Progreso	Ravensdale	Nov. 11..	11 a. m..	—
Nuevitas, Gibara and Baracoa	Lauenberg	Nov. 11..	1 p. m..	—
St. Pierre-Miquelon	From N. Sydney	Nov. 12..	8.30 p. m..	—
China, Japan and Hawaii, via San Francisco	Doric	To Nov. 12..	6.30 p. m..	—
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Australia	To Nov. 10..	6.30 p. m..	—
Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji Islands, via Vancouver	Miowera	To Nov. 11..	6.30 p. m..	—
Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco	Alameda	To Nov. 25..	6.30 p. m..	—
China and Japan, via Vancouver	Emp. of China	To Nov. 28..	6.30 p. m..	—
Society Islands, via San Francisco	Galilee	To Nov. 25..	6.30 p. m..	—
China and Japan, via Seattle	Riojun Maru	To Nov. 2..	6.30 p. m..	—

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DRUG MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39 and 40.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 4, 1899.

Advanced.	Declined.
Wood alcohol.	Acetanilid.
Ceresin.	Balsam Peru.
Cod liver oil.	Gum kino.
Menthol.	
Thymol.	
Balsam copaiba.	
Oil, pennyroyal.	
Oil, sassafras, natural.	
Oil, wintergreen, natural.	
Curacoa aloes.	
Gum camphor.	
Belladonna leaves.	
Buchu leaves.	
Henbane.	
Stramonium.	
Aconite root.	
Western senega root.	
Caraway seed.	
Shellac.	

Opium.

In the earlier part of the week a fair degree of jobbing activity was manifested and the movement into those channels was rather better than for some time past. Several case lot transactions at $3.10 were effected, and also between that and $3.15, according to test and holder. The tone of the market was then somewhat easy, although values were the same as before. Powdered on the basis of $4.05@4.15 continued to move on a fairly liberal jobbing scale. Later in the week the demand slackened again for the natural gum, and business became still further restricted. There are authorities who express themselves as believing that opium is cheap at the prices now ruling, and who look for an improvement. Small transactions within the range of $3.10@3.15 took place during the end of the week, and the tone was again somewhat easy. The subject is considered editorially. As yet no estimates as to the size of the new crop from the fall sowings are available, although reports agree that rains have been plentiful and favorable thereto. We have received the following cables:

(From Correspondent C.)

Smyrna, Friday, Nov. 3, 1899.

Only a small business is in progress, as holders are refusing to make concessions.

(From Correspondent B.)

Smyrna, Friday, Nov. 3, 1899.

The market is unchanged. Sales were: Five cases Karahissar at 8s. 1d., and three at 8s. 5d.

(From Correspondent D.)

Constantinople, Friday, Nov. 3, 1899.

Sales for the week have been: Twelve cases Tokat at 8s. 8d@9s., and 4 cases of druggists' talequale at 8s. 1d.

We have also received the following by mail:

(From Correspondent G.)

Smyrna, Oct. 13, 1899.

We have again to report a brisk inquiry for manufacturing description and fine grades. Most of the manufacturing qualities bought are destined for the American and English markets. The sales consist in all of 50 cases at previous rates. Holders are still very firm and continue to ask top prices. The general impression is that an advance is sure to follow if the brisk demand continues much longer. We quote to-day: New current talequale, 8s. 1d. to 8s. 2d. per lb. f. o. b.; new slightly selected talequale, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 5d. per lb. f. o. b.; new Boghaditz talequale, 8s. 8d. per lb. f. o. b.; new Yerli talequale selected, 8s. 8d. to 8s. 10d. per lb. f. o. b.; old selected manufacturing talequale, 8s. 7d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. f. o. b. The arrivals to date are 1,921 cases, against 935 at the same period last year.

(From Correspondent C.)

Smyrna, Oct. 14, 1899.

There is no change whatever to report in the position of our market, the demand having continued good this week at last paid prices—say, the equivalent of 8s. c. i. f. New York for ordinary druggists'; 8s. 3d. for good, and 8s. 7d. to 8s. 9d. for the finer sorts, sales aggregating 57 cases. So long as the demand will continue even within narrow limits present prices will be maintained. Receipts, 1,970 cases, as against 990 for the corresponding period last year.

(From Correspondent A.)

Smyrna, Oct. 14, 1899.

Sales of the week amount to only 45 chests on the basis of 8s. for choice Karahissar talequale and 8s. 2d. for rich Yerli. There is nothing passing at present worth reporting; everything is quiet, and we look for a slow decline in prices as the Winter draws on. Our stock is fully 2,500, after deducting the recent heavy shipments, and this hangs heavily on the market.

Morphine.

The steady, regular inquiry noted last week has apparently suffered no diminution and the amount of business done has been again quite satisfactory to holders, who express themselves as expecting a further continuance of the good demand lately enjoyed. The tone is quite firm at the range of $1.95@2.05 per ounce for quantities in bulk.

Quinine.

Manufacturers and outside holders were firm in their views throughout the early part of the week, the former quoting on the basis of 27@30c. per ounce for bulk and the latter at from 26@28c. A narrow market only prevailed, and all were looking forward to the results of Thursday's bark sale in Amsterdam with a feeling that the prices there obtained would prove higher. The outcome of the sale was such as to warrant this feeling, as the prices obtained were 25 to 30 per cent. higher than the previous sale. The average unit price was 6.80 Dutch cents, as against the price of 5.35c. at the September auction. This substantial improvement was immediately reflected locally by the increased firmness visible among holders. In addition to that important factor, there was also the fact that the bark shipments from Java for October amounted to only 479,000 kilograms, as against 616,000 kilograms for September and this also gave strength to the market. Manufacturers' quotations are still nominally 27@30c., but they are showing a disinclination to sell at these figures and most outside holders are not quoting at all, both being convinced that higher prices are near. We have received the following cables:

Amsterdam, Nov. 2, 1899.

At the auction sale of cinchona bark, held here to-day, 89 per cent. of the offerings were sold at an average unit price of 6.80 Dutch cents.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2, 1899.

The bark sale here to-day went off at a unit of about 6¾ Dutch cents and about seven-eighths of the quantity offered was sold.

Amsterdam, Nov. 1, 1899.

The shipments of cinchona bark during the month of October from Java to Europe have amounted to 479,000 kilograms.

N. Y. Q. to-day (Monday) advance their quotations to 29c. for quantities in 100-oz. tins.

We have also received the following letter:

Amsterdam, Oct. 20.

Referring to my letter of the 13th inst., this is to inform you that the better feeling for bark has continued. England is a buyer, and in spite of the fact that 560 bales and 25 cases, or about 54,000 kilos, of bark have been added to the auction on Nov. 2, the tone of the market is very firm. It is reported from London that the exports from Java during the first half of this month have amounted to 675,000 kilos, which is not little, but nevertheless it has not weakened the market. Dutch quinine works have raised their prices and are willing to accept lower bids. At the unit of 6c. there are buyers. It is stated that some transactions took place which would have been much more considerable if holders had not held at 7c.

Miscellaneous.

ACETANILID.—Although a fair inquiry has been in progress, the weakness continues and quotations have suffered another decline, being now at a range of 22½@24c. for ordinary jobbing quantities, and it is believed that even the price of 22c. quoted last week for heavy contracts of 5,000 or 10,000 lbs. might now be shaded very slightly. The competition continues keen and the tone is correspondingly easy.

ACID, BENZOIC.—On the basis of 9@9½c. per ounce, as to quantity, true is meeting with a moderate inquiry, although the offerings under 9¼c. for any quantities are extremely scarce. German is held firm at 46@47c. per lb., and is also encountering a good demand for medium-sized orders.

ACID, CITRIC.—On the basis of 36@36½c. for barrels and 36½@37c. for kegs,

Schieffelin & Co.

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DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

We herewith beg to inform you that from this date the firm trading under the style of

SANDERSON & BARRETT

has by mutual consent been dissolved, and in future the two partners, viz.: W. R. Sanderson and Arthur A. Barrett, will continue business each on his separate account and under the separate styles of

W. SANDERSON & SONS

and

ARTHUR A. BARRETT.

All orders and inquiries for Arthur A. Barrett should be addressed to him, Messina, Sicily, and cables addressed "Carboy."

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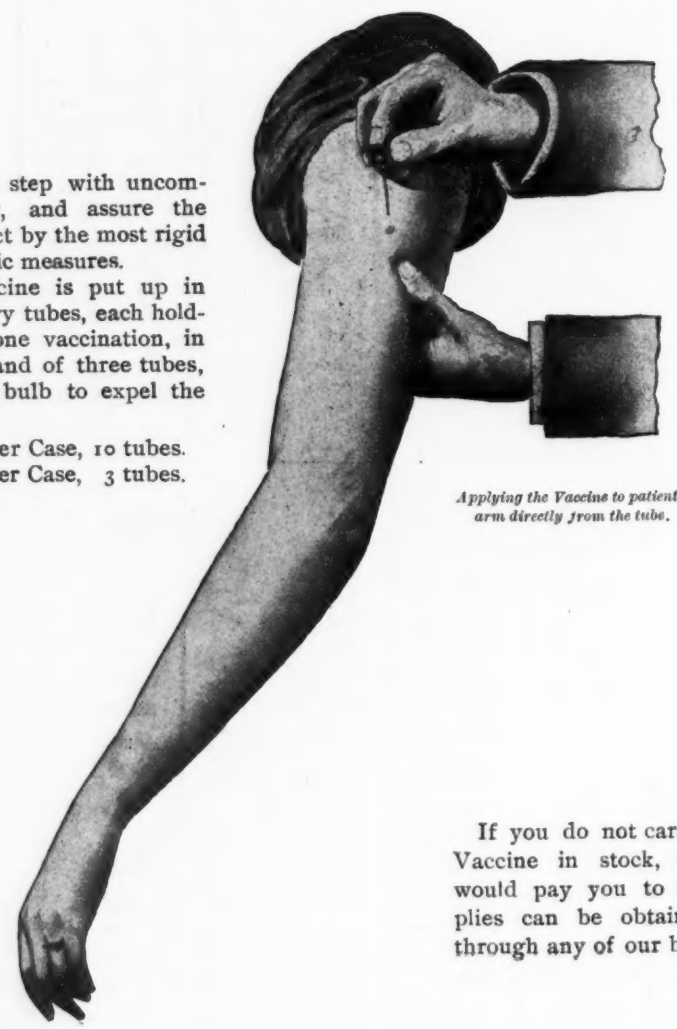

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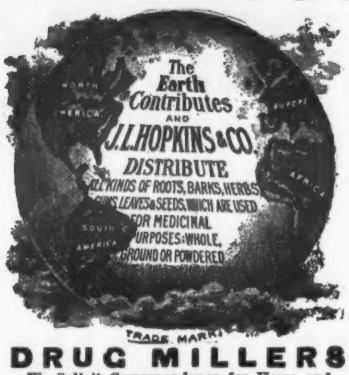

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(Of London, Mitcham, Grasse, Messina, Melbourne and Sydney.)
POMADES
ROSE WATER and ORANGE FLOWER WATER
OILS LAVENDER, ROSEMARY, THYME, ETC.
Manufactured at our Grasse Works.
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OIL CEDAR, American
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C. G. EULER, W. B. ROBESON, } General Managers

a business of fair volume was in progress and values are fairly steady at that range. The market at present shows no special feature.

ALCOHOL.—The ordinary routine inquiry for grain has been in progress and values are fairly steady at the range of $2.42@2.44 per gallon, with the usual discounts. Refined wood was in good request and quotations were advanced to 90c. per gallon for 95 per cent. and 95c. per gallon for 97 per cent. Alcoholine is quoted at $1.20 and Columbian spirit at $1.50.

ALOIN.—The good inquiry noted in our last report has again prevailed and, owing to the increased strength shown by aloes generally, the tone is still firmer, with prices quoted at 40@45c., as to holder and quantity, and the upward tendency is again to be noticed.

CANTHARIDES. — Continue very firm at the advance recorded some time since. Chinese in a limited way are being offered at 50c., and Russian is yet at the range of 52@55c. for whole and powdered. Stocks here are still very light and the inquiry has been moderate. A Hamburg letter of October 19 states:

In cantharides, next to none appear to have been gathered this year, and the existing scarcity is characterized already by the big advance in a short time. The market is today firm at 50c. per pound, c. i. f. steamer New York for a good sound Russian quality.

CERESIN.—Higher cost of crude material abroad has caused an advance in spot quotations to the range of 11@12c. per lb. for yellow and 12½@18½c. per lb. for white, both according to quantity and holder.

COCAINE.—The tone of the market continues very firm at the last advance noted to the range of $6.00@6.25 per ounce for quantities in bulk. The offerings are limited in all cases and some holders still are quoting "without offer."

COCOA BUTTER.—The offerings have been somewhat freer, but values are firm at 42@44c. for 12-lb. boxes and 38½@40c. for bulk. Business has been of fair volume and the demand is quite steady.

CODLIVER OIL.—The recent advances in primary markets, described previously in this column, have occasioned a distinctly stronger feeling in the spot market. As forecasted in a recent editorial, quotations have been advanced to a range of $21.00@23.00 per barrel, as to brand and quantity. There is only a very limited amount offered under $22.00, and values are very firm at the advance. A satisfactory volume of business was effected prior and subsequent to the rise in price. We have received the following cables:

Aalesund, Nov. 3, 1899.

There is a lively demand. Stocks appear nearly cleared. Prices are higher daily and the market for finest Lofoten oil may be now quoted at 72s. f. o. b.

A Hamburg letter of Oct. 19 states:

Ours is just as important a cod liver oil market as, for instance, Bergen, from the fact that it is in weekly steamer connection with the fishing grounds, and that a great amount of German capital is invested in the fisheries. Today we must quote for choice new Lofoten oil a parity of $16 per barrel c. i. f., New York.

COLOCYNTH APPLES.—The spot market has enjoyed a regular inquiry from jobbing circles, and although without special feature to notice, values are firm at 17@20c. for Spanish and 41@43c. for Trieste. The offerings of both are very limited and stocks are rapidly diminishing. A Trieste letter of Oct. 18 states:

Colycinth apples are in good demand, but so far no orders could be filled on account of the total absence of stock.

CUTTLEFISH, TRIESTE. — Values are firm on the basis of 20@22c., as to holder and quantity, and as the demand is good and supplies extremely scarce, the tendency is again upward. A Trieste letter of Oct. 18 states:

The demand for cuttlefish continues very strong and second hands are reported to have effected a few sales of small jewelers' bones at 1s. 1d. per lb. c. and f., New York.

ERGOT.—Russian is still firm at 55c., as the lowest inside price for quantities, but the available supply in this market continues in exceptional scarcity. Spanish is also here in such scarcity that the quotation of 65@67c. is largely nominal, and the genuine seems to be entirely out of the market. A Hamburg letter of Oct. 19 states:

The course the market for ergot of rye has taken only too well confirms former reports. There are no more sellers at this market at 50c. for good, sound Russian, but buyers for large quantities at this price. Large orders for ergotin have reached this market recently, and that makes it likely that home manufacturers will soon have to appear in this market again to replenish their reduced stock of raw material. A Spanish crop does not appear to have been harvested at all, and what little of prime quality still exists is held at ridiculously high figures of about twice as much as what Russian is rated to-day.

GLYCERINE.—Values in dynamite and C. P. continue firm at the range last quoted. C. P. was in specially good request, and heavy sales are reported to have been made.

JAPAN WAX.—The tone of the market is somewhat easier, and although 6¾@7c. is still the quoted range, it is believed that large orders could be placed at a trifle under the inside figure.

LYCOPODIUM.—As higher markets abroad were again reported during the week, spot values were even firmer than before, although quotations are unchanged at 42@45c. for unlabeled goods, and 46@48c. for Politz. The small stocks have curtailed the volume of business materially. We have received the following mail advices:

Hamburg, Oct. 19.

Lycopodium is another one of the Russian articles which has made a startling career in a very short time. A fortnight ago the favored brand of "Pollitz" could still be bought in a small way at about 36c. per lb., and to-day it is about 10c. per lb. higher. Below 45c. per lb. there is decidedly nothing to be had from this side. The last crop must have been smaller than for a good many years, and nothing of old stock has been carried over into the new season. It is expected that demand will be great next year, both for American and French accounts, and if that is the case we are likely to see prices as high as hardly ever before. While "Pollitz" is quoted at something like 45c. per lb. c. i. f. str. New York, other brands range from 41c. to 42c. per lb. c. i. f. str New York.

MENTHOL.—Higher markets abroad and increased cost of import, together with a better inquiry, has led holders to revise their quotations to a range of $2.50@2.60, at which advance values are firm.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE.—On account of the cutting off of the demand from the gold mining districts in South Africa because of the hostilities there, the surplus production of Europe is being offered here, and the tone is easy. Spot is offered as low as 29c. for quantities and at 28c. to arrive.

MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS.—At the advance noted last week these articles have enjoyed a quite good inquiry, and in sympathy with quicksilver values are firm at the higher figures.

QUICKSILVER.—For lots of moderate sized quantities there has been quite a good demand, which has been met at the recently advanced range of 65@67. Values are firm at these figures.

THYMOL.—The demand from Southern Europe has largely increased in the last few months because of its uses as a disinfectant and the increased difficulty in securing the raw material from India on account of the plague there, has had the effect of advancing prices in the spot market. It is now quotable at 2.30@2.60, as to quantity and holder, and the tendency is upward.

VANILLIN.—The usual business is in

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FORMALDEHYDE 40% (In carboys and demijohns).
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RESORCINE, C. P.
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progress, with most holders quoting at the range of $1.40@1.65 for ordinary jobbing quantities, although one holder is again quoting as last week, offering 100 oz. lots at the inside figure, 500 oz. at $1.35, 1,000 oz. at $1.30 and 5,000 oz. at $1.25, all for net cash.

Balsams.

A good jobbing demand for copaiba sent prices for Central American up to the level of 39@41c., and a good business was in progress at the advance. Para also advanced in price to 44@46c. Canada and Oregon fir balsam continue firm at $2.20@2.25 for the former, with Oregon at 95c.@$1.10. The easy tendency noted in our last reports in Peru was followed this week by a further decline in the quotable range of $1.70@1.80, and the large stocks and slow demand cause the feeling to be weak and unsettled. Values in Tolu are steady at 28@30c., with moderate sales reported.

Barks.

Sassafras was in fair request and prices are ruling steady at the advance to 8½@9c. noted a week ago in this column. Sales of several tons are reported to have been made. Wahoo root bark is reported very scarce and values are firm at 16@20c., as to quantity and holder. Cascara sagrada is still in good demand, with no quotable change in price. Local stocks of condurango bark are very short and values are firmer than for some time past. We have received the cable following:

Trieste, Nov. 3.
Stocks here of barberry root bark are exhausted.

We have also received the following

WARNING
TO DRUGGISTS.

Dealers are cautioned against purchasing DR. C. McLANE'S PILLS and VERMIFUGE not manufactured by us. The Fleming Brothers Company is a Corporation, and no other persons have the right to manufacture McLane's Pills and Vermifuge.
All purchases should be made direct, or from reputable Jobbers who buy from us.
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Oil of **Rose,** synthetic, Rose-Reuniol.
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Oil of **Ylang Ylang,** genuine Witte's.
Heliotropin, cryst.
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Concrete Flower Oils and **Flower Santalols** for the manufacture of high grade Perfumery and fine Toilet Soaps. **Concrete Oil of Orris Root. Oil of Pink Blossoms** (Carnations).
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OTTO OF ROSES
Specialty, ROSE D'OR recognized by all connoisseurs as the HIGHEST AND PUREST GRADE they ever used.
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THE GLASS OF THE FUTURE
SCHOTT & GENOSSEN, NORMAL JENA GLASS
Stands the free flame. Saves 58% in time and 60% gas. Place a trial order and test it in your laboratory. Prices on application.
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We are Importers and Manufacturers of Physical and Chemical Apparatus, Balances, Platinum, etc. Outfits for Technical Laboratories a specialty.
EIMER & AMEND, Wholesale Druggists, 18th Street and 3d Avenue, NEW YORK.

letter from Hamburg under date of Oct. 19:

Last year we have had no fresh deliveries at all of condurango bark, and our local supply seems to be used up by this time. Prices, which were down as low as 7½c. per lb. have since rallied, and to-day the value must be given as being about 17c. a lb., c. i. f., steamer, New York.

Beans.

Vanillas were a little steadier during the week without any changes in price since those last chronicled. Moderate quantities were disposed of at those prices. Mexicans are quoted at $10.00@14.00 for whole and cuts at $8.75@9.25. Bourbons and Tahitis are unchanged. The market for tonca beans was chiefly of a jobbing character at prices as quoted. We have received the following Paris letter of recent date:

I beg to confirm my annual report of Oct. 1, 1898, crops. My estimate was for the total crop, 115,000 kilos, as follows: Seychelles, 22,000 kilos; Madagascar, Mauritius, 13,000 kilos; Comores, Bourbon, 80,000 kilos; total, 115,000 kilos. The definite returns have been; From Seychelles, 24,500 kilos; Madagascar, etc., 13,000 kilos; Bourbon, 77,500 kilos; total, 115,000 kilos.

As compared with 1897-98, when the crop amounted to 180,000 kilos, out of which 125,000 from Bourbon, the production will have been less by 65,000 kilos than that of 1897-98, and according to my conjectures. As to the 1899-1900 crop, competent people do not agree, and it is rather difficult to say anything on the Bourbon crop before the end of the year. The persistent drought of last year has had a very bad effect upon the vanilla fields, and the cyclone of March has much modified the expected production after the drooping and death of vanilla trees. Some planters say that the production will not exceed that of last year, others foresee a crop of from 90,000 to 110,000 kilos. I believe it to be safe in depending upon the average of 100,000 kilos.

Seychelles produced 5,000 kilos less than last year. Comores will have rather increased returns. In estimating 100,000 kilos from Bourbon there will be an increase of 2,000 kilos only on the total production.

The crop has been good in the State of Mexico, but the quality is not very satisfactory. In Europe the stock of Mexican beans is of no account, and the first quality is held from 150 to 200 francs, according to quality. The last crop from Tahiti has been very large, and the prices have much declined, owing to its special scent, so that it can be used only by a limited number of consumers. The actual stocks in Paris and Bordeaux of Bourbon vanilla are 20,000 kilos, against 45,000 last year at the same period. The assortments are not complete, and the cheap, short, common and split sorts are missing. Hamburg has an insignificant stock and London is completely unprovided with vanilla.

Prices have been advancing for a year, from 55 to 75 francs, actual price, of the first quality, middle length 17 ctms. The first lots prepared have obtained 60 francs in Bourbon, and after a telegram arrived a few days since, 62.50 have been paid, representing the parity of the net quotations in Europe. Seychelles vanilla is asked for more than once, and has reached prices unknown up till now. Business is dull during the warm months, but the demand has been very good for a month and the stocks are surely not sufficient to supply it till the end of the year. The first arrivals of the new crop will be quickly disposed of. At the auctions in London the prices have been constantly rising and the demand is very good.

To conclude, I believe that present quotations will hold firm. Of the actual quotations, their future during the second part of the season will depend upon three following factors: Amount of the Bourbon crop, prospects on the future crop, and at last, and above all, the general course of consumption. The flowering in Seychelles is very short, and the next crop will be a very small one.

Berries.

Cubebs continue dull and featureless at unchanged prices. Sales were made of a considerable quantity of Italian juniper berries of the new crop to arrive within the range of 2@2¼c. Vessels with large quantities of new crop berries are about due to arrive.

Essential Oils.

Another active week has been in progress. Oil of anise has been firm at the recent advance, with moderate sales recorded. An upward tendency is to be noted in oil of cloves in sympathy with the current movement in the spice. Oil of pennyroyal, with rapidly declining stocks scored a notable advance first to a range of $1.05@1.10 and subsequently to the still higher level of $1.15@1.25, according to quality and quantity. Oil sassafras made another advance and is now quoted at 37@44c. The artificial oil is stronger, but with no change in price. Quotations for oil of saffrol are almost nominal at 40@45c., as supplies are pretty well exhausted. Natural wintergreen is again higher, quotations having been advanced to the level of $2.25@2.50 and at that range the tone is firm. Camphor is still offered at 9@12c., but the feeling is stronger. Oil of wormseed shows a somewhat weaker tendency.

Flowers.

Arnicas continue in good request and firm. Supplies are light. German chamomiles were moving in fair volume along the range of 20@25c. and prices are still steady on that basis. Insect flowers continue the upward tendency noted in our last issue and values are firm within the range of 15@30c., according to grade, quantity and holder. We have received the following cables:

Trieste, Nov. 1.

Our market for insect flowers continues very strong, and sales are taking place daily. Open flowers are fetching 52s. per cwt. c. & f. N. Y., and closed flowers from 57s. 6d. to 90s., as to quality, c. & f. N. Y.

Trieste, Nov. 3.

Insect flowers are strong at full prices. Arrivals, 18 tons; sales, 11 tons.

We have also received the letter following:

Trieste, Oct. 18.

A strong demand has sprung up for insect flowers from various parts of the world, chiefly from England and the north of Europe, where people seem to be willing to take advantage of the depressed state of the article, covering their wants for some time to come. In consequence our owners have raised their pretensions, considerably the more so as the quality having the largest outlet, viz., open flowers, has proven to fall rather short, a good part of the crop having been spoiled by the continued rains prevailing during the gathering.

Gums.

Sales aggregating 15 tons of curacoa aloes for consumption were delivered last week, which considerably reduces the available supply. Owing to the lateness of the season, it is considered doubtful by some whether any more will be shipped from primary markets. Values are firm at 4½@5c., Cape aloes being practically unobtainable in this market, values are more or less nominal at the range of 5¼@6c. Camphor was again advanced this week by domestic refiners to 48c. per lb. for quantities in barrels and 48½c. for cases, 50c. for ounces. Japanese is also higher at the range of 48@51c. Foreign markets were reported very excited and higher. Kino is easier and lower and is quoted now at 90@95c. Only light sales of Senegal are reported, but primary markets are firmer. A limited inquiry only prevails for gum tragacanth. The tone of gum arabic is steady with the present inquiry quite light.

Herbs and Leaves.

Belladonna scored another advance after sales at 16, 16½ and 17c., and holders then advanced quotations to 17@17½c. Stocks are still very scarce and present prices are the highest known in some time. It is also reported stronger abroad. Short buchu is quoted nominally at 23@28c. and is practically out of the market. A better inquiry set in for long buchu leaves, resulting in higher prices being asked. The new range is 21@23c. and these values are on a strong basis. The available local supplies of henbane are apparently exhausted, and they are nominally quoted at 20@25c. Sales of goods to arrive have been made at 15½ and 16c. Italian picked sage leaves are firmer here and abroad, with spot values as before. Laurel was in fair request, on the basis of 3¼@3¾c., and the tone is quite steady at the range. Quotations on stramonium were advanced to 11@12c., and the goods are in such light supply that they are virtually out of the market at present, and our quotation is somewhat nominal. Sennas continue very firm and in limited supply. We have received the following cables:

Trieste, Nov. 1.

Belladonna leaves are getting very scarce, and the parity of 56s. per cwt. c. & f. N. Y. has been paid for good medium quality. Our stock of henbane is totally exhausted. Alexandria senna siftings are in poor supply, quotations now being 34s. 6d. c. & f. Sage leaves are exhausted here.

Trieste, Nov. 3.

The market for sage leaves closed with an improving tendency.

Roots.

Ipecac was in moderate demand again and prices ruled steady at the advance noted last week. German aconite is very scarce, and the spot stock being nearly cleaned up, quotations of holders were advanced to a range of 16½@17c. German dandelion is stronger. Golden seal was in moderate request and prices are steady at the range of 58@60c. Jalap is somewhat stronger in tone, without change of price. In orris root it is stated that the foreign syndicate is now asking and getting as high as 48s. per cwt., or a parity of 11c. for Florentine orris root siftings, and it is said that prices will be still further enhanced. Sales of five tons were made early in the week of this quality within the range of 8½@9c. Verona orris root, which is in the hands of an entirely different syndicate, will, it is believed from foreign advices, shortly be advanced in price, although no perceptible change can be noted in this market at present. Southern senega is strong and unchanged at 40c. Western, however, has advanced to 50c. under the influence of further close concentration. A Trieste cable of Friday, the 3d inst., states:

There is a strong demand here for belladonna root.

We have received the following by mail:

Trieste, Oct. 18.

Belladonna has been in very strong demand, prices ruling from 35s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt., as to quantity. Colchicum, new crop, is now gradually coming forward, price being 29s. c. & f. N. Y. We have reason to believe that the quantities gathered this year are considerably smaller than in previous seasons. Hellebore.—The last available parcels of white found buyers at the parity of 21s. 6d. c. & f., and our stock is now at an end.

Hamburg, Oct. 19.

Musk root does not seem to have been collected recently in any quantities to speak of, and the only explanation we have for it is that the low prices during the past five or six years have not covered expenses and freight. Owing to an absence of any stock to speak of, only an approximate price can be given to-day; same moves round the neighborhood of 10c. per lb. A very active consuming demand for belladonna root prevails, and almost any quantity can be sold now, both for home and for export manufacturing purposes. Owing to the difficulties of access to the forest and growing districts, we dispose only of a small stock, and as the time has so far advanced already the hope of receiving larger deliveries is but slight. Price for good, marrowy stropa is from 8 to 8½c. per lb. c. i. f. steamer, New York. Colchicum root has been neglected so long that our gatherers have given up digging same and stock is next to nil now. Recently England has stepped forward again as buyer, and as the seed is so very scarce, too, that the value here has been advanced to about 13@14c., we may see prices for the root rise, also, before long. At present small quantities may still be bought at 7c. per lb. c. i. f. steamer, New York.

Seeds.

In Smyrna canary the tone was steady at the recent advance and a moderate business was in progress. Good local demand and higher foreign markets have led holders to advance spot quotations to 6¼@6½c., as to quantity and quality. German yellow mustard is easier. Coriander is firm and sales aggregating five tons within the range of 3⅛@3½c. were reported. Spot values of mustard with the exception noted continue steady. Our mail advices follow:

Hamburg, Oct. 19.

Our pretty large local stock of half sifted African cummin seed has all been bought up by London at extreme prices, so that they cannot sell the sifted seed below 7c. per lb. This was all old seed, and nice dry. Of new crop we have so far received no shipments, and that seems to be the surest confirmation that same has been so small that it is barely sufficient for the actual needs of the natives. Prime Malta costs to-day about 17c. per lb. c. i. f. steamer New York, and it is said that this class is also getting scarce in Malta. Almost the whole crop of aniseed, which had been brought on to the two great fairs has been bought up by Russian distillers of oil aniseed, and only an insignificant quantity has been secured by the dealers. Prices have stiffened considerably and price for nice clean and fairly green quality is to-day about 4¾c. per lb. c. i. f. steamer New York. The color of the new crop is mostly darkish green, just as poor as the previous crop was, and no great expectations must be formed so far as quality is concerned. Offers of coriander seed from Morocco have completely ceased, and this seems to be a confirmation in some way of the reported small crop. We have here still a small stock of a slightly bored seed at about 3c. per lb., but same is eagerly bought by home consumers, and will soon disappear. Next we have to fall back on what light importations we have received of sound new seed, and owners insist for same on Mk. 30, or about 3 6-10c.

Trieste, Oct. 18.

Italian new crop coriander can be had at 16s. 6d. c. & f. New York, but so far consumers did not decide to enter upon transactions on this basis. The feeling among holders here is very strong, however, and they refuse so far to take into consideration any lower offers.

Holland advices of Oct. 17 state: Caraways are meeting with strong demand at advancing prices. Rapeseed is very firm, especially fine qualities, while poppyseed is quite neglected. Canaryseed shows a better tendency, but the demand is very slow. Brown mustard market is very quiet, with prices rather lower. In white mustard choice qualities are very much asked for.

Shellac.

Calcutta and London are both reported as having shown considerable activity and an advancing tendency. The London stock decreased during October about 4,900 cases. This stronger news from primary markets has, together with a good local demand stimulated the market here, and as a result prices have advanced all around one cent a pound. Sales of upward of 1,000 cases took place. The supply of free goods is now pretty closely concentrated in strong hands, and the market has a decidedly stronger appearance than for many months past. Grades similar to S. S. or S. D. are reported scarce on spot. A. C. Garnet is scarce and values are firm at 16@17c. D. C. is quotable now at 26½@28½c. Other grades are higher as quoted. A good, active business was also in progress at the advance, and the market closed strong with an upward tendency.

Spices.

A good business generally in all lines has been done. Zanzibar cloves have advanced to the range of 7¼@7¾c., and the tone is firm. Cassia buds have been quiet, with a few sales reported within the old range of 25@26c. Pepper has had a large business at prices largely as before. Other varieties are unchanged in price.

Sponges.

The usual jobbing inquiry is in progress and values are steady in most grades. We have received the following letter:

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 28, 1899.

Sponge gathering in the Bahamas has been resumed, and sales on the Exchange for the four weeks ending Oct. 14, amounted to $8,085. Nearly every vessel owner had to stand severe losses from the August hurricane, and some two hundred and sixty lives, mostly old sponge hookers, were lost by drowning. The industry in Cuba is being vigorously pursued, and shipments from Batabana begin to relieve the market from a stringency feared. Key West and Tarpon Springs, Fla., are also sending north fair quantities of sponge.

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Opium, Gum Tragacanth, Canary Seed, etc.

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NATURAL OPIUM
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Exporters of Crude Drugs, Medicinal Roots, Flowers, Leaves, Barks and Seeds, Insect Flowers and Dyestuffs.

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E. WILCZYNSKI, Berlin, N. 24, (Germany)
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Opium, Gum Tragacanth, etc.

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Two staves removed to show corrugated paper lining between the inside and outside staves.
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NEW YORK SHELLAC CO.
229 PEARL STREET
DIRECT IMPORTERS

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞Our Quotations are those of Importers and Manufacturers, for original packages and large lots. For broken lots higher prices are asked.

Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, city, raw, in bbls	℔ gal.	.44 @45
Boiled, in bbls		.46 @47
out of town, on spot		.44 @46
Calcutta, raw, in bbls		.65 @—
Varnish oil, American		— @—
Calcutta		.58 @60
Cottonseed, crude, prime		.24 @25
" " f. o. b. mills		.19 @20
Crude, off quality		23½@—
Yellow summer, prime		26½@27
Yellow summer, butter		.31 @—
Yellow summer, off quality		.26 @26½
White summer		.31 @34
Yellow winter		.32 @36
White winter		.35 @37
Soap stock	℔ lb.	.80 @85
Olive	℔ gal.	.53 @60
Olive soap stock		5½@ 5½
Palm, kernel		5⅞@ 6
Lagos		6 @ 6¼
Castor No. 3		10¼@10¾
Cocoanut, Ceylon		6 @ 6¼
Cochin		7⅛@ 7¾
Corn		4 50@ 5
Peanut, white		.60 @—
yellow		.55 @—
Rosin, first run	℔ gal.	.11 @—
Second run		.13 @—
Third run		.15 @—
Fourth run		16½@17
Rapeseed, in bbls., No. 1		.59 @61
No. 2		.57 @58

Animal and Fish Oils.

Black fish, crude	℔ gal.	—@—
Bleached winter		—@—
Cod, domestic, prime		.33 @34
Newfoundland		.38 @40
Degras, English	℔ lb.	2½@ 2¾
French		5 @ 5½
German		2¼@ 2⅝
Herring	℔ gal.	—@—
Lard, prime		.44 @46
Extra No. 1		.38 @39
No. 1		.34 @36
No. 2		.32 @33
Menhaden, prime, crude		.25 @—
Good merchantable		.23 @24
Brown strained		.27 @28
Light strained		.28 @29
Bleached winter		—@32
Ex. bleached winter white		—@35
Neatsfoot, white		.52 @54
Prime		.48 @50
Extra No. 1		.40 @42
Dark		.34 @36
20° cold test		.75 @80
30° cold test		.65 @70
Red, Elaine		.29 @31
Saponified	℔ lb.	4¾@ 4⅞
Sea elephant, bleached winter	℔ gal.	.48 @50
Natural water		.43 @45
Seal, bleached water white		—@—
Sod		.33 @35
Sperm, crude		—@—
Natural spring		—@—
Natural winter		.55 @—
Bleached spring		—@—
Bleached winter		.60 @—
Tallow, prime		.48 @50
Dark		.34 @36
Whale, crude		—@—
Natural winter		—@43
Natural spring		—@—
Bleached spring		—@44
Bleached winter		—@45
Extra bleached winter		—@48

Mineral Oils.

Black reduced, 20 gravity, 25@30 c. t.	10½@11
29 gravity, 15 cold test	11½@12
29 gravity, zero	12½@13½
Summer	.10 @10½
Cylinder, light filtered	14½@17
Dark filtered	12½@17½
Extra cold test	22½@26½
Dark steam refined	9½@14½
Natural, Franklin, 32 gravity	11½@16½
Smith's Ferry, 33@34 gravity	9 @10
West Virginia, 29 gravity	23½@25½
Neutral filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	14½@20
White, 33@34 gravity	22½@24½
32@34 grav. bloomless	14½@20
32 grav. wool grade	12½@15½
Paraffine, high viscosity	21½@22
903-907 sp. gr.	.12 @12¼
903 sp. gr.	.11 @11¼
883 sp. gr.	9½@ 9¾
875 sp. gr.	9¼@ 9½
865 sp. gr.	9¼@ 9½
Red Paraffine, No. 1	.12 @12¼
No. 2	.11 @11¼
Spindle No. 1 Filtered	.17 @18
No. 1	.14 @15
No. 2	.13 @14
No. 3	.12 @13
No. 4	11¼@12

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

Calcutta cake, city	℔ ton.	—@—
City domestic		27 00@—
Western, in bags		27 00@—
Cottonseed cake at Memphis		18 00@19 00
at New Orleans		21 25@21 50
at New York		24 00@24 50
Cottonseed meal at Memphis		18 00@19 00
at New Orleans		21 25@21 50
Corn cake		22 00@—
meal		22 00@—

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude	℔ lb.	6 @ 6½
refined, 120 m. p.		— @ 7¼
125 m. p.		— @ 7½
130 m. p.		— @ 8
135 m. p.		— @ 8½
140 m. p.		12 @13
Candles, adamantine, 6s. 14 oz.	℔ lb.	6½@ 8
Paraffine, 4s., 6s. and 12s.		8½@ 9
12s. 16 oz.		9½@—
14 oz.		8½@—
12 oz.		8 @—
Patent Sperm, 4s and 6s		.38 @40
Sperm, 4s and 6s		.33 @34
Stearic Acid—Plain 4s, 6s, 8s.		9 @—
patent ends, 4s and 6s		9½@—
cartons, 6 lbs. each		9½@10
Lard, spot, tierces		5 50 @ —
export, pkgs.		— @ —
compound		5½@ —
neutral		8 @ —
Oleo stearine		8 @ 8½
Lard "		7 @ 7¼
Tallow		4⅝@ 4¾
Stearic acid		8 @ 9

Naval Stores.

Spirits turpentine	per gal.	50¾@ 51¼
Rosin, strained	per bbl.	— @1 30
Good strained		1 32½@1 35
E		1.40 @1.42½
F		— @1.50
G		— @1.55
H		— @1 60
I		1 65 @1 70
K		— @1.80
M		— @2.20
N		— @2.95
Window glass		— @3.50
W W		— @4.00
Tar, regulars		— @2 10
oil barrels		4 10 @4 15
Pitch		1.60 @1.70

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

White lead, American dry	℔ lb.	5½@ 5¾
in oil		6 @ 6½
English in oil		7¾@ 9¼
Litharge, American powdered		6 @ 6½
English flake		8 @ 8¾
Glassmakers'		8 @ 8¼
Red lead, foreign		8¼@ 8¾
American		6 @ 6½
Orange mineral, American		7¾@ 8
English		9¼@10¼
French		11¼@—
German		9½@10¼
China white		9½@10¼
Flake white		8½@12½
Cremnitz white		14½@18
Zinc white, Paris G. S., 50 bbls.	9⅞ less	4 ℔ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.	9⅞	2 ℔ ct
G. S., 10 bbls.	9⅞	1 ℔ ct
R. S., 20 bbls.	8⅝	4 ℔ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.	8⅝	2 ℔ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.	8⅝	1 ℔ ct
Antwerp R. S., 50 bbls.	7⅞	4 ℔ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.	7⅞	2 ℔ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.	7⅞	1 ℔ ct
G. S., 50 bbls.	8⅝	4 ℔ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.	8⅝	2 ℔ ct
G. S., 10 bbls.	8⅝	1 ℔ ct
G. S. in poppy oil		11⅜@12½
R. S. in poppy oil		10½@11¼
American, extra dry		4½@ 5
Florence, Green Seal		8 @ 8½
Florence, Read Seal		7½@ 8
German		7⅜@ 8

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40	℔ lb.	2 15 @2 75
Crocus martus, imported		2½@ 3½
standard American		1 @ 2½
Indian red, standard American		3 @ 3¼
English		4½@ 8½
Rose pink, American		7 @ 9½
English		7½@ 9½
Tuscan red, English		7 @ 10
Turkey red, English		7½@ 10
Venetian red, English, prime		1¾@ 2
2d quality		1¼@ 1¼
American		80 @1 10
Vermilion, imported English		69 @ 70
Am. quicksilver, bulk		— @ 67
bags		— @ 68
Chinese		80 @ 90
American		10 @ 20

BLACKS.

Carbon	℔ lb.	6 @10
Drop, American		2½@ 4
English		5 @10
Ivory		9 @20
Lamp, commercial		3 @ 5
refined		8 @10
calcined		12 @20
fine spirit		20 @35

BLUES.

Celestial	℔ lb.	5½@ 8
Chinese		.33 @40
Prussian		.30 @34
Prussian Foreign		.32 @36
Refiners'		.60 @70
Soluble		.33 @40
Ultramarine		7 @35
Verditer		.25 @30

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt & powdered		2¾@ 5
burnt lump	℔ lb.	1¼@ 3
raw, powdered		2¾@ 5
raw, lump		1¼@ 3
American burnt and powdered		1¼@ 1½
raw		1¼@ 1½
Spanish brown		½@ 1
Umber, Turkey, burnt and powdered		2½@ 3½
burnt lumps		2½@ 4
raw and powdered		2½@ 3½
raw, lumps		2½@ 2½
American burnt		1¼@ 1½
raw		1¼@ 1½
Vandyke brown, German		2¼@ 5¾
American		1¾@ 2½

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure	℔ lb.	.19 @25
extra		.12 @15
super		.10 @13
Chrome, common	℔ lb.	5 @ 6
Paris, pure		.11 @14
in pulp		—@—
Verdigris, French		.20 @24

YELLOWS.

Chrome	℔ lb.	10½@ 25
Ocher, Rochelle		1½@ 2
washed Dutch		4¾@ 5
French		1¼@ 2½
golden		3½@ 4
domestic	℔ ton.	$10 00 @15 00

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white	℔ ton.	18 00 @20 00
foreign floated		18.00 @20.00
domestic floated		19 00 @20 00
off color		14 50 @17 00
Crude, No. 1		9 00 @10 00
No. 2		8 00 @ 8 25
No. 3		7 75 @ 8 00
Blanc fixe	℔ lb.	2¼@ 2¾
Bronze powder		45 @ 2 50
Brocades		45 @ 1 00
Chalk	℔ ton	2 15 @ 2 25
Clay, China, imported	℔ ton.	11 00 @17 00
domestic		8 50 @10 00
Cobalt oxide	℔ lb.	2 00 @ 2 10
Feldspar	℔ ton.	12 50 @16 00
Fuller's Earth, lump	℔ 100 lbs.	75 @ 80
powdered		75 @ 90
Marble flour	℔ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
Manganese, car lots	℔ ton.	15 00 @17 00
jobbing	℔ lb.	3 @ 5
Magnesite, raw	℔ ton.	7 00 @ 8 00
calcined, pow'd.	℔ lb.	— @ 1¾
Plaster	℔ bbl.	— @ 1 40
dentists'		1 75 @ 2 00
Pumice stone, orig'l cks	℔ lb.	2 @ 2½
selected lumps in bbls.		5 @ 15
po'd pure, bbls.	℔ 100 lbs.	1 85 @ 2 50
Putty, in bulk		1 70 @ —
bladders		2 20 @ —
1 to 5 lb. tins		3 25 @ —
Rottenstone, casks	℔ lb.	6 @ 7½
selected, lumps		6 @ 14
powdered, in bbls.		3¼@ 3½
Silex	℔ ton.	12 00 @18 00
Smalt, German blue	℔ lb.	14 @ 15
super black		— @ —
Talc, American	℔ 100 lbs.	90 @ 1 10
French		1 25 @ 1 50
Italian		1¾ @ 2
Terra alba, American No. 1		65 @ 70
No. 2		45 @ 50
English		85 @ 1 00
French		80 @ 1 00
Whiting, commercial		42½@ 50
gilders'		47 @ 56
extra gilders'		57 @ 64
American, Paris		65 @ 70
English cliffstone		75 @ 1 20

Glues.

Extra white	℔ lb.	16½@25
Medium white		14½@16
Cabinet		13½@16
Low grade		13½@15½
Foot stock, white		12 @15
brown		11 @13
Irish		13 @15
French		12 @25
German hides		13 @16
common		10 @12½

Varnish Gums.

Asphaltum, Cuban, prime	per lb.	4½@—
Egyptian		5¾@ 6½
Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned		.60 @75
Zanzibar, bold white		.60 @70
medium white		.55 @65
bean and pea		.33 @35
Manila, pale		.15 @17
bright amber		.10 @14
standard		8 @16
Damar, Batavia		.14 @15
Singapore		9 @12
Kauri, standard		.25 @26
No. 2		.20 @21
No. 3		.14½@15
chips		.14 @18
dust		6 @ 8
B. 1		.19 @20
B. 2		.10 @11
brown chips		8 @ 9
brown dust		4 @ 5
double cross		— @35
triple cross		— @45
picture quality		— @75
pale and fine selected		— @55
Sandarac		— @18

Window Glass.

AMERICAN LIST.

Single.

United inches.	Sizes.	Prices per Fifty Feet. AA	A	B	C
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$17 50	$16 25	$15 50	$15 00
34	11x14 to 14x20	20 00	18 50	17 25	16 50
40	10x26 to 16x24	22 00	20 00	18 50	17 75
50	18x22 to 20x30	25 00	23 00	21 00	....
54	15x36 to 24x30	27 00	24 50	22 00	....
60	26x28 to 24x36	30 00	26 75	24 00	....
70	26x34 28x32 30x30 32x28 to 30x40	33 50	30 50	27 00	....
80	34x36 to 30x50	40 00	36 50	32 00	....
84	30x52 to 30x54	41 25	37 50	33 75	....

Double.

United inches.	Sizes.	Prices per 50 Ft. AA	A	B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$23 50	$22 00	$21 00
34	11x14 to 14x20	28 50	26 25	24 50
	12x13 to 14x20	28 50	26 25	24 50
40	10x26 to 16x24	31 25	28 50	26 25
50	18x22 to 22x30	34 50	31 75	28 75
	20x20 to 20x30	34 50	31 75	28 75
54	15x36 to 24x30	36 50	33 75	30 50
60	26x28 to 24x36	41 00	37 25	33 75
70	26x40 to 30x40	47 00	42 75	38 00
	28x32 to 30x40	47 00	42 75	38 00
	30x30 to 30x40	47 00	42 75	38 00
80	32x28 to 30x50	55 00	50 50	45 50
	34x36 to 30x50	55 00	50 50	45 50
84	30x52 to 30x54	57 00	51 75	46 50
90	30x56 to 34x56	58 50	54 00	48 50
94	34x58 to 34x60	63 00	57 50	52 00
100	36x60 to 40x60	66 50	60 50	50 00

Sizes above 100 inches $10.00 per box extra for every 5 inches. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. Discount 80 and 10 per cent.

Metallic Paints.

Brown	16 00@20 00
Red	16 00@20 00

Colors in Oil.

Black coach Japan	℔ lb.	.20 @24
In oil		.12 @13
drop		.12 @13
lampblack		.10 @14
Blue, Chinese		.35 @40
Prussian		.32 @36
ultramarine		.12 @16
Brown, sienna, burnt		.10 @13
raw		.10 @13
umber, burnt		9 @12
raw		9 @12
Vandyke		.10 @13
Green, chrome		8 @14
Paris		—@24
Red, Indian		.12 @15
Venetian		6 @ 8
Yellow, chrome		.13 @15
ocher, French		6 @ 8

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, natural (cases)	℔ lb.	3.10 @3.15
as wanted		3.12½@3.17½
powdered		4.05 @4.15

Morphine.

Morphine, bulk	℔ oz.	1 95 @ 2 05
oz. vials		2 00 @ 2 10
⅛ oz. vials, 2½ oz. boxes		2 20 @ 2 30
¼ oz. vials, 1 oz. boxes		2 25 @ 2 35

Codeine.

Codeine, Pure, bulk, 5 oz.	℔ oz.	4 50 @ 4 65
ozs.		4 55 @ 4 70
eighths		4 75 @ 4 90
Salts, 45c. per oz. less than pure.		

Quinine.

Quinine, 100 oz tins	.27 @30
50 oz tins	27½@30½
25 oz tins	.28 @31
5 oz tins	.29 @32
1 oz tins	.32 @34
1 oz vials	.34 @36
Cinchonidia, bulk	.28 @30

Miscellaneous.

Acetanilid, in barrels	℔ lb.	22½@ 24
Acid, benzoic, true	℔ oz.	9 @ 9¼
ex toluol	℔ lb.	46 @ 47
boracic, crystals, city		11 @ 11¼
Calif.		11 @ 11¼
powdered, city		11½@ 12
Calif.		11½@ 12
carbolic, drums		15 @ 15½
bottles		22 @ 23
tins		17½@ 19¼
citric, barrel		36 @ 36½
kegs		36½@ 37
pyrogallic		1.95 @ 2.05
salicylic		36 @ 38
Alcohol, 94%	℔ gal.	2.42 @ 2.44
ref. wood, 95%		— @ 80
97%		— @ 85
purified		1 20 @ 1 50
Almond oil, sweet almonds	℔ lb	37½@ 42
peach kernels		23 @ 26
Aloin		40 @ 45
Ambergris, black	℔ oz.	15 00 @17 50
gray		25 00 @26 50
Ammonia, carb., domestic	℔ lb.	8¼@ 8¾
foreign		8¼@ 8¾
Antimony, needle		8 @ 8¼
Areca Nuts		— @ 20
Arrowroot, Bermuda, genuine		40 @ 45
So-called		15 @ 22
St. Vincent, bbls		11 @ 11½
cans		12 @ 12½
Balm of Gilead Buds		— @ 90
Barium chloride		2¼@ —
chlorate		— @ 28
nitrate		7 @ 7¼
Barbadoes tar, in bbls	℔ gal.	40 @ —
Bay rum, bbls		2 25 @ —
Beeswax, white, pure	℔ lb.	45 @ 50
yellow		28 @ 30
Bismuth, citrate		— @ 1 75
subcarbonate		1 35 @ 1 40
subgallate		1 15 @ 1 25
subnitrate		1 20 @ 1 25
Blue Pill		40 @ 41
Borax		7¼@ 7¾
in bags		— @ 7
powdered		7¼@ 7¾
Bromine, bulk		45 @ 50
Burgundy pitch		2½@ 3
Caffeine		3 75 @ —
Calomel, American		81 @ 83
English		1 05 @ —
Cantharides, Chinese		50 @ —
powdered		50 @ —
Russian		52 @ 53
powdered		53@ 55
Carnauba wax, No. 1		20 @ 23
No. 2		12½@ 14½
No. 3		9½@ 10½
Castor oil, city, bbls		11½@ 12
cases		12 @ —
Castile soap, white, pure		9½@ 10
Marseilles		6½@ 7
green, pure		7 @ 7½
ordinary		6 @ 6½
mottled, pure		5½@ 7
ordinary		4½@ 5
Ceresin, yellow		11 @ 12
white		12½@ 16½
Chalk, precip.		4 @ 6
Chlo. hydrate, crusts, 28 lb. jars		1.20 @ 1.25
crystals, 28 lb. j's		1.25 @ 1.30
Chloroform		40 @ —
Clover Tops, red		7 @ 8
Cocaine, muri, bulk	℔ oz.	6 00 @ 6 25
oz vials		6 05 @ 6 30
Cocoa butter, 12 lb. boxes	℔ lb.	42 @ 44
bulk		38½@ 40

Cod liver oil, Newfoundland	℔ gal	60 @	80
Norwegian	℔ bbl.	22 00 @	26 00
Colocynth apples, Spanish	℔ lb.	17 @	20
Trieste		40 @	43
Corrosive sublimate		72 @	74
Coumarin, refined		6 00 @	9 00
Cuttlefish, Trieste		20 @	22
Cologne, spirit	190° ℔ gal.	1 30 @	1 31
Dragon's blood, mass	℔ lb.	18 @	35
reeds		60 @	75
Epsom salts, per 100 lbs		1 00 @	1 05
Ergot, Russian		55 @	..
Spanish		65 @	67
Ether, 1880		— @	60
washed		— @	64
1890		— @	66
Eucalyptol		— @	1 50
Formaldehyde		16½@	17½
Fusel oil	℔ gal.	60 @	75
Gelatine Silver	℔ lb.	27 @	28
Gold		33 @	45
Glucose, 41°		— @	1 42
Glycerine, C. P., drums		14½@	15
C. P., bbls		15 @	15½
C. P., cans		15 @	18
Dynamite		14½@	14½
Grape sugar, 70°		— @	1 42
Guarana		42½@	45
Haarlem oil, old style		2 18 @	2 50
new style		2 68 @	3 00
Hypophosphite, lime		94 @	1 00
potash		94 @	1 00
soda		94 @	1 00
Iceland moss		5 @	6
Insect powder		15 @	27
Iodine, re-sublimed		2 90 @	2 95
Iodoform		3 00 @	3 05
Irish moss, ordinary		5 @	8
bleached		10 @	11
Isinglass, Russian		3 15 @	3 25
American		45 @	50
Japan wax		6¾@	7
Kola Nuts, African		6½@	8
Licorice, mass, Greek		8 @	12
Spanish		17 @	24
stick, domestic		16½@	22½
foreign		23 @	26
Lithia, carb		3 30 @	—
Lupulin		18 @	25
Lycopodium		42 @	48
Manna, large flake		50 @	55
small flake		30 @	—
sorts		25 @	—
Menthol		2.50 @	2.60
Myrbane oil		9 @	10
Musk, pods, Cab	℔ oz.	4 00 @	6 00
Nepaul		21 00 @	22 00
Tonquin		8 00 @	15 00
grain, Cab		7 50 @	8 50
Canton, extra		— @	1 00
good		18 @	20
Nepaul		16 50 @	17 50
Tonquin		17 00 @	23 00
druggists'		15 50 @	16 50
Mustard oil	℔ gal.	37 @	38
Naphthaline, balls	℔ bbl.	2¼@	2½
crystals		2½@	2¾
flakes		2½@	3
		2¼@	2½
Nux vomica		40 @	1 00
Phosphorus	℔ lb.	7 75 @	8 50
Pilocarpine	℔ oz.	15 @	18
Poppy heads	℔ lb.	91 @	93
Precipitate, red	℔ lb.	96 @	98
white		14 @	15
Potash Perman		46 @	47
Potassium, bromide, bulk		29 @	31
cyanide, bulk		65 @	67
iodide		2 15 @	2 20
Quicksilver		17½@	18
Rochelle salts		3 00 @	3 05
Salicine, bulk		3 00 @	3 20
Salol, bulk		3 10 @	3 50
1 lb. bots		3 15 @	3 50
½ lb. bots		3 25 @	3 65
¼ lb. bots		25 @	30
ounces		3 75 @	3 80
Santonine		14 @	14½
seidlitz mixture	℔ gal.	60 @	70
Sesame oil	℔ oz.	39 @	40½
Silver nitrate	℔ lb.	29 @	29½
Spermaceti, blocks		30 @	30½
cakes		8 @	8¼
Strontia, nitrate		2½@	3
St. John's Bread		15 @	16
Sugar of milk, cob		10 @	13
powdered		2 00 @	—
Sulphur, roll		2 20 @	2 25
flour	℔ oz.	60 @	75
Strychnine, bulk	℔ keg.	2 05 @	2 25
Tamarinds	℔ lb.	2.35 @	2.50
Thymol	℔ oz.	1.35 @	1.65
Vanillin	℔ lb.	14 @	17
Venice turpentine		5 @	5½
Zinc chloride, gran.		— @	2½
sulphate			

Balsams.

Copaiba—Central American		39 @	41
Para		44 @	46
Solidifiable		44 @	45
Fir—Canada	℔ gallon	2 20 @	2 25
Oregon		95 @	1 10
Gurjun	℔ lb.	10 @	15
Peru		1 70 @	1 80
Tolu		28 @	30

Barks.

Angostura	℔ lb.	10 @	11
Bayberry		3½@	3½
Black Haw, of root, true		8½@	9
of tree		4 @	5
Buckthorn		4½@	5½
Cascara sagrada		5 @	6½
Cascarilla		8 @	9
Canella		5 @	7
Cherry		4 @	6
Cinchona—Red, quills		22 @	25
broken		15 @	18
Yellow, quills		22 @	25
broken		15 @	18
Condorango		13 @	16
Coto		12 @	15
Cramp		5 @	6
Dogwood, Jamaica		5½@	6½
Elm, common		8 @	9
select		10½@	11
Mesereon		8 @	10
Oak, red		3 @	4
white		3 @	—
Orange peel—bitter, Curacoa, quarters		3 @	3½
sweet, Malaga, pieces		7 @	8
quarters		9½@	10
sweet, Trieste		— @	5½
Prickly ash		10 @	11
Pomegranate of fruit		9 @	11
of root		12 @	13
Quebracho		10 @	10½
Sassafras		8½@	9
Simaruba		10 @	12
Soap, whole		3½@	5½
crushed		5½@	7
Wahoo, of root		16 @	20
of tree		7 @	10
White Pine		— @	4
White Poplar		3½@	4
Wild Cherry		4 @	6
Witch Hazel		3 @	4

Beans.

Calabar	℔ lb.	8 @	12
St. Ignatius		15 @	20
Tonca—Angostura		65 @	85
Para		15 @	20
Surinam		45 @	50
Vanilla—Mexican, whole		11 00 @	15 00
cuts		9 00 @	9 50
Bourbon, whole		4 00 @	9 00
Tahiti, whole		1 75 @	2 00

Berries.

Cubeb	℔ lb.	6 @	8
Fish (Coculus Indicus)		3 @	3½
Juniper		2 @	2¼
Laurel		4 @	5
Prickly ash		10 @	15
Saw Palmetto		— @	6

Essential Oils.

Almond—bitter	℔ lb.	4 00 @	6 00
artificial		75 @	1 00
Amber—crude		13 @	15
rectified		22 @	23
Anise		1.52½@	1.60
Bay		2 35 @	2 70
Bergamot		1.75 @	1.90
Birch, sweet		2.00 @	2.25
Birch Tar, crude		15 @	18
extra		25 @	30
Cade		15 @	25
Cajeput		55 @	60
Camphor		9 @	12
Caraway seed		1 00 @	1 15
Cassia		1 00 @	1 15
Cedar leaf		35 @	40
wood		— @	25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy		8 00 @	9 00
Citronella		24 @	25
Cloves		52½@	55
Copaiba		80 @	—
Coriander		7 25 @	11 00
Croton		1 00 @	1 10
Cubeb		70 @	75
Cummin		3 00 @	—
Erigeron		70 @	75
Eucalyptus, American		45 @	60
Australian		70 @	75
Fennel seed		— @	1 25
Geranium rose, African		5 50 @	6 50
Turkish		2 25 @	2 50
French		— @	11 00
Ginger		— @	4 50
Gingergrass		1 00 @	1 10
Hemlock		33 @	35
Juniper berries—rectified		— @	1 00
twice rectified		— @	1 20
wood		25 @	30
Lavender, cultivated		1 90 @	2 00
flowers		1 20 @	1 60
aspic, pure		— @	1 00
spike		75 @	90
garden		35 @	55
Lemon		80 @	95
Lemongrass, native		1 05 @	1 15
Linaloe		1 40 @	1 50
Mace		— @	1 15
Malefern		1 50 @	1 75
Mustard—natural		5 00 @	6 00
artificial		2 50 @	3 75
Neroli—petale		— @	25 00
bigarade		20 00 @	24 00
Nutmeg		1 25 @	—
Orange, bitter		2 65 @	3 00
sweet		1 75 @	1 95
Origanum		21 @	23
Patchouly—leaf		— @	5 00
cultivated		— @	6 00
Peppermint—tins		90 @	1.05
bottles		1 20 @	1 25
Pennyroyal		1 15 @	1 25
Petit grains, French		4 00 @	4 25
American		1 70 @	1 75
Pimento		3 00 @	3 25
Rhodium		2 00 @	7 00
Rose	℔ oz.	4 75 @	5 50
Rosemary flowers, French	℔ lb.	75 @	1 10
Trieste		— @	50
Sandalwood—East India		3 25 @	3 75
West India		1 75 @	2 00
Australian		— @	3 25
Sassafras—natural		37 @	44
artificial		34 @	—
Saffrol		40 @	45
Savin		90 @	1 30
Spearmint		95 @	1 05
Spruce		28 @	30
Tansy		85 @	90
Thyme—red, French		80 @	90
white, French		1 00 @	1 20
Wintergreen—nat'l (sweet birch)		2 25 @	2 50
artificial		50 @	75
leaf		2 25 @	2 50
Wormseed—Baltimore		2 00 @	—
Wormwood, pure		5.25 @	6.00
Ylang ylang		48 00 @	8 00

Flowers.

Arnica		9 @	10
Calendula, foreign		— @	45
Chamomile, Belgian		16 @	18
German		20 @	25
Hungarian		17 @	20
Insect		15 @	30
Lavender, ordinary		5 @	5
select		6½@	10
Poppy, red		— @	35
Rosemary		15 @	16
Saffron, American		9½@	10½
Alicante		5.00 @	5.75
Valencia		11.50 @	13.00

Gums.

Aloes, Curacoa, in boxes	℔ lb.	4½@	5
Cape		5¼@	6
Socotrine		20 @	24
Ammoniac		20 @	—
Arabics, Firsts		50 @	55
Seconds		33 @	36
Thirds		27 @	28
Fourths		22 @	24
Siftings		— @	15
Sorts		16½@	17½
Asafoetida		16 @	22
Benzoin		28 @	35
Camphor, American, bbls		48 @	—
cases		48½@	—
ounces		49 @	—
Japan		48 @	51
Chicle		29 @	30
Euphorbium		15 @	—
Galbanum		70 @	75
Gamboge		34 @	37
Guaiac		11 @	15
Kino		90 @	95
Mastic		41 @	44
Myrrh		15½@	23
Olibanum, siftings		4 @	4½
sorts		5½@	—
tears		8½@	9
Sandarac		16 @	20
Scammony, resin		— @	2 25
Aleppo		2 75 @	2 90
Virgin		4 00 @	6 50
Senegal, picked		18 @	24
sorts		13 @	15
Tragacanth, Aleppo, Firsts		55 @	65
Seconds		45 @	55
Thirds		35 @	40
Fourths		27 @	32
Turkey, Firsts		65 @	85
Seconds		50 @	60
Thirds		35 @	45

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite	℔ lb.	9 @	10
Althea		— @	10
Belladonna		17 @	17½
Buchu, short		23 @	28
long		22 @	24
Cannabis Indica		11½@	12½
Coca, Huanaco		34 @	36
Truxillo		26 @	28
Coltsfoot		7 @	9
Conium		— @	7
Deer tongue		4¾@	5½
Damiana		7½@	8
Digitalis		12 @	13
Doggrass		6½@	7¼
Eucalyptus		5 @	—
Grindelia robusta		6 @	6½
Henbane (hyosciamus)		19 @	25
Horehound		— @	5
Jaborandi		10 @	14
Laurel		3¼@	3¾
Lobelia		— @	6½
Matico		9 @	10
Marjoram, German		17 @	18
French		9 @	11½
Pennyroyal		— @	8½
Peppermint, American		— @	7
German		— @	25
Pichi, tops		15 @	20
Pulsatilla		12 @	16
Prince's pine		— @	8
Rose, red		90 @	1 00
pale		11 @	12
Rosemary		— @	4
Rue		13 @	16
Sage, Italian picked		3¼@	3½
Savory		3¾@	4¾
Scullicap		9 @	11
Squaw Vine		7 @	8
Senna, Alex, whole leaf		25 @	30
half leaf		14 @	16
siftings		9½@	10½
Tinnevelly		12 @	20
Stramonium		11 @	12
Thyme		3½@	3¾
Uva Ursi		4 @	4¼
Witch Hazel		3¾@	4
Wormwood, foreign		5½@	7
Yerba Santa		5 @	6

Roots.

Aconite, German	℔ lb.	16½@	17
Alkanet		5½@	6
Althea, whole		12½@	13
cut		15 @	17
Angelica, German		14 @	15
American		7 @	8
Arnica		10 @	14
Belladonna, Atropa		10 @	12
Scopalia		8 @	9
Berberis Aquifolium		9 @	10
Bitter		— @	11
Blood		6½@	7½
Blueflag		7 @	9
Byronia		8 @	9
Burdock		7 @	8
Calamus, bleached		28 @	30
unbleached		7 @	8
Cohosh, black		3½@	4½
blue		— @	5
Colchicum		8 @	9
Colombo		7 @	11
Culvers		10 @	12
Dandelion, German		9½@	10
Elecampane		4 @	4½
Galangal		6 @	7
Gelsemium		5½@	6½
Gentian		3½@	4
Ginseng, Southern		4 00 @	4 25
Northern		6 00 @	6 50
Northwestern		5 25 @	5 50
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached		12½@	17
bleached		16 @	18
Golden Seal		58 @	60
Hellebore, white		6 @	8
black		5 @	6
powdered		7½@	8
Hydrangea		— @	5
Ipecac, Rio		3.60 @	3.70
Jalap		13 @	14
Kava Kava		18 @	19
Lady Slipper		— @	18
Licorice, ordinary bdls		3½@	4
selected bdls		7 @	7½
Lovage, American		— @	25
German		— @	8
Mandrake		3¾@	4½
Musk, Russian		— @	14
Orris, Florentine, bold		10½@	12
small		9½@	10
Verona		7½@	9
fingers		60 @	65
Pareira brava		7½@	9
Pellitory		15 @	16
Pink		16½@	20
Pleuresy		9 @	10
Poke		3½@	4½
Rhatany		12 @	15
Rhubarb, Canton		25 @	40
Shensi		50 @	60
High dried		17½@	30
clippings		17 @	30
Sarsaparilla, Honduras		30 @	35
Mexican		7 @	7½
Senega, Southern		40 @	—
Western		50 @	—
Skunk Cabbage		7½@	8
Snake, Canada		22 @	25
Texas		27 @	30
Virginia		35 @	38
Stillingia		4½@	5
Stone		4 @	5
Squills		4 @	4½
Unicorn, false		20 @	25
true		— @	22
Valerian, German		12 @	14
Belgian		13 @	14
English		12 @	20
Wild Yam		5½@	6
Yellow Dock,		— @	4½
Zedoary		9 @	10

Seeds.

Anise, Italian, sifted	℔ lb.	8 @	9½
Russian		6 @	7
star		23 @	24
Canary, Sicily		3¼@	3¾
Smyrna		3 @	3½
Caraway, Dutch		6¼@	6½
Cardamoms, bleached		65 @	95
Decorticated		75 @	85
Celery		6¼@	6½
Colchicum, German		16 @	11
Conium		6 @	7
Coriander, natural		3½@	3¾
bleached		3¾@	4
Cummin, Malta		6½@	7
Fennel, German		— @	10
Italian		4½@	5
Flax	℔ bbl.	5.25 @	5 50
ground	℔ lb.	3 @	3½
Foenugreek		2½@	3
Guinea grains		14 @	16
Hemp, Russian		3¾@	4¼
Larkspur		30 @	35
Lobella		17 @	20
Millet		1¾@	1¾
Mustard, brown, Bari		—@	—
Cal		5 @	5¼
Sicily		5¼@	5½
Trieste		7½@	7¾
yellow, Cal		5¼@	5½
English		5 @	5¾
German		3¾@	4¼
Poppy, blue		6½@	6¾
Quince, German		40 @	45
Rape, English		3¾@	4
German		3½@	3¾
domestic		2¾@	2¾
Sabadilla		10 @	12
Stavesacre		16 @	17
Stramonium		— @	8
Strophanthus		30 @	35
Sunflower		3 @	3¾
Worm, Levant		7 @	8
American		5 @	7

Shellac.

D. C.	℔ lb.	26½@	28½
V. S. O.		24 @	24½
Triangle G.		23 @	—
S. S.		21½@	22½
S. D.		21 @	22
T. N.		16 @	17½
Garnet, A. C.		16 @	17
Button		20 @	26
Bleached		17½@	18½

Spices.

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	℔ lb.	10½@	20
broken		12½@	14
Canton, matted rolls		7¾@	8
broken		5½@	5¾
Saigon, rolls		46½@	47
broken		34 @	35
Buds		25 @	26
Cloves, Amboyna		10½@	10¾
Zanzibar		7¼@	7¾
stems		3 @	—
Ginger, African		4¾@	5
Calcutta		4¾@	5
Cochin, A B C		6 @	6¼
D		5 @	5¼
Mace Banda		41 @	42
Batavia		30 @	34
Penang		38 @	42
Nutmegs, 110's		28 @	—
Pepper, black, Acheen		10¾@	11
Singapore		11¾@	11¾
West Coast Sumatra		11 @	11¼
white, Penang		17¼@	17½
Singapore		18¾@	18½
red, capsicums		10½@	—
Zanzibar		11¾@	12
Pimento, Jamaica, prime		6 @	6¼

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.

Alkali, 48 per cent., Solvay,	℔ 100 lbs.	95 @	1 05
ammonia, high test		85 @	1 15
Bleach, over 35 per cent		1 75 @	2 30
Salt cake		80 @	85
Soda, ash, carb., 48 per cent		95 @	1 00
high test		90 @	95
caustic, 48 per cent		1 60 @	1 80
Newcastle, 48 per cent		— @	—
high test		— @	—
Soda, bicarb., English		1 60 @	2 25
American		1 25 @	3 50
crystal carbonate		1 65 @	1 75

Caustic, domestic, 60 ℔ cent., ℔ 100 lbs.	1 87½	@	2 00
70 " "	1 80	@	1 92½
74 " "	1 80	@	1 92½
foreign caustic, 60 ℔ cent.	1 80	@	2 00
70 " "	1 80	@	1 90
74 " "	1 85	@	1 95
76 " "	1 90	@	2 00
Powdered, Granulated, ℔ 100 lbs.			
60 ℔ cent.	2¾	@	2¾
70 " "	2¾	@	3
74 " "	3	@	3¼
A. C. P.	3½	@	3⅝
Sal. English	65	@	70
American	60	@	70

Acids.

Acid, acetic ℔ 100 lbs.	1⅝	@	3
chemically pure ℔ lb.	20	@	21
oxalic	5¾	@	6
pyroligneous	9	@	12
sulphuric, 60 deg., ℔ 100 lbs	80	@	1 20
66 deg.	1 20	@	1 75
bulk, 50 deg.	12 00	@	12 50
muriatic, 18 deg.	1 20	@	1 25
20 deg.	1 35	@	1 85
22 deg.	1 80	@	2 25
aqua fortis, 36 deg. ℔ lb	3½	@	4½
38 deg.	3½	@	4⅝
40 deg.	4½	@	4⅝
42 deg.	4½	@	4¾
nitric, 36 deg.	3½	@	4⅜
38 deg.	4½	@	4⅝
40 deg.	4½	@	4⅞
42 deg.	4¾	@	5¼
tartaric, crystals	31½	@	32
powdered	32	@	32½

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Acetate of lime, gray ℔ 100 lbs.	1 40	@	1 45
brown	95	@	1 00
Alum, lump	1 75	@	1 85
ground	1 85	@	1 95
porous	1 85	@	1 95
Argols, plates ℔ lb.	24	@	—
red	2½	@	—
Arsenic, white	4¾	@	5
red	7¾	@	8½
Brimstone, crude, 2ds ℔ ton.	21 00	@	22 00
3ds	20 00	@	20 50
Cream tartar, crystals, p. c. ℔ lb.	22¾	@	23
powdered, 99 p. c.	23½	@	24
Chloride of calcium	95	@	1 00
Copperas	62½	@	70
Glauber salts	65	@	85
Nitrate of lead	6¾	@	7
soda	1 72½	@	1 75
Chlorate of soda	9½	@	—
Sugar of lead, brown	5½	@	5¾
white	7¾	@	8
Saltpeter, crude	3 75	@	3 85
refined	4¼	@	5¼
Sulphate alumina	1¼	@	1½
Vitriol, blue	5¼	@	5¾

Ammoniates, Potashes' Etc.

Ashes, pot, 1st sorts ℔ lb.	3½	@	3¾
pearl	5	@	5¼
Potash, chlorate	9¼	@	—
powdered	9¾	@	9¾
carb.	4¾	@	6½
caustic	4½	@	6
dbl m'ure salt 48@53 ℔c.	1 02	@	1 05½
dbl m'ure salt 48@53 ℔c. less than 25 tons	25 00	@	32 00
sulph. of basis 90@98℔c.	1 97½	@	2 08½
90@98 ℔ cent less than 25 tons	39 00	@	41 00
Kainit, 25 ℔ cent. S. of P. ℔ ton	8 70	@	10 15
less than 25 tons	9 75	@	13 00
Sylvinit, 35@37 ℔ ct. P. ℔ unit.	35½	@	39
Aq. am'ia (in cbys) 16 deg. ℔ lb.	4½	@	5½
18 deg.	5	@	6½
20 deg.	5½	@	6⅝
26 deg.	7½	@	8⅞
Ammoniac, sal, gray	6	@	6½
granulated	6½	@	6¼
lump	8¼	@	8½
Ammonia, sulphate	2 80	@	3 00
Potash, muriate ℔ 100 lbs.	1 78	@	1 84
less than 25 tons	38 00	@	42 00

Ammoniates, Etc.:

Blood, dried, red, per unit	1 80	@	1 85
low grade	1 75	@	1 80
Concentrated tankage	1 75	@	1 80
Bones, rough ℔ ton.	20 00	@	21 00
ground	21 50	@	23 00
Bone meal	23 00	@	26 00
Bone black, refuse	19 00	@	20 00
Fish guano, dried	20 00	@	20 50
acidulated	10 50	@	11 00
Phosphate rock, f. o. b. Char'n	3 50	@	4 00
f. o. b. Peace River	4 00	@	4 50
Land Pebble, 70 ℔ cent	3 00	@	3 22
Acid phosphate	5½	@	9

Dyestuffs.

Acid, picric, best crystals ℔ lb.	23	@	26
tannic, commercial	32½	@	40
crystals	70	@	80
Acetate of soda	4	@	6
Albumen, egg	55	@	63
blood	15	@	16½
Alizarine	12	@	18
Aniline oil	8¾	@	9¼
salt, crystals	8	@	8½
Annatto	10	@	25
seed	—	@	5½
Antimony, oxymuriate	4	@	6
salt, 65 per cent.	16	@	17
47 per cent.	13½	@	15
tartar emetic	22½	@	30
Bichloride tin	10	@	12
Bichromate of potash, Scotch	9½	@	9¾
American	9½	@	9¾
Bichromate of soda	7	@	7¼
Bisulphite of soda	1½	@	2¼
Carmine of Indigo	60	@	75
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	23	@	24
black	24	@	25
gray black	32	@	33
Cudbear, French	12	@	18
concentrated	23	@	25
English	10	@	18
Cutch, mat.	4	@	6
refined	5½	@	6
fine in boxes	7½	@	11
Dextrine, imported	5¾	@	6¼
domestic	5¼	@	5½
corn	2¾	@	3
Divi Divi ℔ ton.	47 50	@	50 00
Flavine ℔ lb.	18	@	25
Fustic stick ℔ ton.	16 00	@	22 00
Gambier ℔ lb.	3	@	3¼
Cube, No. 1	5¾	@	6
No. 2	4¾	@	5
Garancine	6	@	8
Hypo. of soda, cks., Am. ℔ cwt.	1 85	@	2 00
kgs.	2 00	@	2 25
German, cks.	2 20	@	2 35
kgs.	2 25	@	2 50
Indigo, Bengal, low grade ℔ lb.	62½	@	67½
medium	70	@	82½
high grade	85	@	1 25
Kurpahs, medium to good	55	@	65
higher grades	67½	@	82½
Guatemalas	45	@	1 00
Manila	35	@	55
Madras	25	@	40
J (Synthetic)	—	@	38
Indigotine	95	@	1 80
Logwood stick ℔ ton.	18 00	@	22 00
Roots	14 00	@	17 00
Madder, Dutch ℔ lb.	5	@	10
French	6	@	7½
Myrabolans	2	@	3
Muriate of tin	15	@	17
Nitrate of iron, commercial	1¼	@	1¾
true	4	@	4½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	15	@	15½
Chinese	14¾	@	15½
Persian berries	6	@	8
Prussiate or potash, yellow	19¼	@	19½
red	37	@	40
Prussiate of soda	15	@	15½
Phosphate of soda	2¾	@	3½
Quercitron ℔ ton.	—	@	18 00
Sago flour ℔ lb.	3¾	@	3¾
Salts of tartar	5½	@	7
Silicate Soda	1	@	2
Soluble oil, 50 per cent.	7	@	8
75 per cent.	11	@	12
Starch, corn, pearl, in bbls.	1 55	@	1 60
potato	4	@	4½
rice	7½	@	9
wheat	5	@	6
Stannate of soda	8	@	13
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1 ℔ ton.	68 00	@	70 00
No. 2	65 00	@	67 00
Virginia	39.00	@	42.00
Tin crystals ℔ lb.	25	@	26½
Tapioca flour	4¾	@	5¼
Turmeric, Bengal	5¼	@	5¾
Aleppy	5½	@	5¾
Chinese	4½	@	4¾
Coringa	5½	@	6
Vanadiate ammonium ℔ oz.	—	@	60
Zinc dust	7¾	@	8

Chipped Dyewoods, Etc.

Barwood ℔ lb.	2	@	2¼
Camwood	6	@	8
Fustic, Jamaica	1¼	@	1½
Cuban	1½	@	—
Hypernic	3	@	3¼
Logwood, Campeche	1⅝	@	1¾
Red sanders	2¾	@	3
Turmeric, ground	6	@	7
powdered	7½	@	8

Extracts.

Archil, double ℔ lb.	8	@	13
concentrated	14	@	18
Barberry, French	22	@	25
Chestnut	2½	@	3
oak	2¼	@	2¾
Hemlock	2½	@	2¾
Fustic, solid	8½	@	10
liquid, 51 deg.	6½	@	10
Gall	15	@	18
Indigo	6½	@	15
Logwood, solid	8	@	12
liquid, 51 deg.	5	@	10
42 deg.	4	@	7
crystals	14	@	22
Persian Berry	8	@	12
Sumac	3	@	7¼

Comparative Prices.

On Nov. 6, 1896, 1897 and 1898. Chemicals.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Bleaching powder	$1 40	$1 65	$1 62½
Brimstone, 3ds	19 00	19 75	21 25
Caustic soda, 70 p. c.	1 40	1 75	1 90
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	1 80	2 10	2 32½
Sal soda, Am.	55	65	65
Soda ash, 48 p c carb.	75	90	90
Soda ash, 48 p c caustic	1 50	1 10	1 10
Soda, alkali, 48 p. c.	70	77½	85
Soda nitrate	1 55	1 55	1 82½
Cream tartar, crystals	23½	24	22
Muriate of potash	1 78	1 78	1 78
Chlorate of potash	9¼	9¼	7¾
Kainit	8 80	8 80	8 80
Paints.			
White lead in oil	5½	5¼	5¼
Litharge, Am. pow'd	4¾	5¼	4¼
Paris green	14½	11½	12½
Orange mineral	7¾	6½	6½
Ven., red, English	1 50	1 50	1 50
Ven., red, American	60	60	60
Barytes	$12 00	$14 00	$14 00
Whiting, commercial	35	35	40
Drugs			
Opium	3 55	2 65	2 12½
Morphine, domestic	2 05	1 85	1 35
Quinine	19½	27	17½
Alcohol	2 40	2 27	2 26
Borax, city	7	5¾	5
Beans, tonca (Ang.)	90	1 60	1 90
Cubeb, XX.	6	6	6
Cuttlefish	8	7¾	9½
Glycerine, C. P., drums	13	12	16½
Oil, castor, city	11	12½	10⅝
Oil, codliver, Nor.	25 00	23 00	48 00
Oil, cassia	1 05	1 30	1 85
Oil, peppermint, tins	80	90	1 20
Oil, sassafras	32	41	45
Quicksilver	53½	52	49
Asafoetida	15	16	14
Gum, arabic, sorts	16½	17	20
Camphor, bbls.	33⅓	37½	43
Shellac, D. C	26	26	32
Senna, Alex. Nat'l	15	15	16
Senega root	30	30	31
Ipecac	2 50	1 65	1 45
Jalap	14	11	10¼
Canary seed, Smyrna	2	2¾	1¾
Caraway seed, Dutch	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mustard seed, Cal. yel.	5	3¼	2¾
Rapeseed, German	2¼	2½	2¼
Oils.			
Cottonseed, prime, S. Y.	22½	21½	25
Olive, Sicily	49	54	49
Cocoanut, Ceylon	5¾	5¾	5¾
Lard, prime, city	44	37	41
Linseed, domestic	37	37	35
Menhaden, prime, crude	22½	23	20
Whale, bl'ch'd, winter	50	47	44
Sperm, bl'ch'd, winter	67	50	48
Oil cake, Western	24 75	24 50	17 50
Spirits turpentine	36½	30	28½
Dyestuffs.			
Bichromate potash, Am.	9¾	10¼	10
Cochineal, Teneriffe S.	25	26	28
Cutch, bag	4½	3½	4
Gambier	2 45	2 80	3¾
Indigo, Bengal, h gde	85	1 00	1 10
Prussiate, potash, yel.	16	15¼	15
Sumac, Sicily, prime	..	45 00	40 00
Starch, corn	1 30	1 35	1 45

IMPORTS ENTERED IN NEW YORK FOR CONSUMPTION.

Week ending Nov. 3.

ACID—2 cs, Lehn & Fink, Brasilia, Hamburg
BENZOIC—40 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
20 cks, R W Phair & Co, Patria, Hamburg
CARBOLIC—37 cs, 11,050 lbs, Albany Chem Co, Tauric, Liverpool
OXALIC—30 cks, B P Ducas Co, Bendo, Hbg
30 cks, 23,969 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Brasilia, Hamburg.
PHOS—30 cs, 3,000 lbs, F Behrend, Darmstadt, Bremen
10 cs, Merck & Co, Patria, Hamburg
SULPHURIC ANHYDRIDE—50 cs, Schoellkopf H & M, Georgian, London
AGAR AGAR—1 bl, 200 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Patria, Hamburg
ALBUMEN—17 cs, 3,740 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
EGG—10 cs, 2,205 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Brasilia, Hamburg
ALCOHOL—10 bbls, 463 gals, F O Boyd, Patria, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—3 pkgs, W J Matheson & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
99 cks, Pickhart & K, Spaarndam, Rdam
10 cks, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, Rdam
10 cks, Kennedy & Moon, Georgian, London
125 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Noordland, Antwerp
AMMONIA—
CHLO—55 cks, 34,035 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Tauric, Liverpool
MURI—10 cks, C de P Field, Bath City Swansea
15 cks, J L & D S Riker, Tauric, Lpool
47 cks, 43,766 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
SAL—51 cks, C de P Field, Bath City, Swansea
SULPH—220 bgs, 56,190 lbs, Parsons & Petit, Tauric, Liverpool
613 bgs, 208,115 lbs, Parsons & Petit, Cufic, Liverpool
ANILINE COLORS—11 cks, J Campbell & Co, Ohio, Hull
9 kegs, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Tauric, Lpool
20 cks, R Holliday & Sons, Tauric, Lpool
7 bbls, Heller & Merz Co, Spaarndam, Rdam
52 cks, C Georgi, Spaarndam, Rdam
157 cks, Pickhardt & K, Spaarndam, Rdam
24 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Noordland, Ant
16 bbls, Heller & Merz Co, Noordland, Ant
2 bbls, A de Ronde & Co, Noordland, Ant
2 kgs, W J Bush & Co, Georgian, London
139 pkgs, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, Rdam
3 bbls, F Bredt & Co, Noordland, Ant
38 pkgs, Geisenheimer & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
9 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Lahn, Bremen
10 pkgs, Lawrie & Co, Noordland, Ant
31 pkgs, J J Keller & Co, Noordland, Ant
13 kgs, C Bischoff & Co, Noordland, Ant
52 pkgs, A Klipstein & Co, Noordland, Ant
252 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Noordland, Antwerp
9 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
51 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Patria, Hbg
3 cks, Heller & Merz Co, Rotterdam, Rdam
5 cks, F Bredt & Co, Rotterdam, Rdam
146 pkgs, W J Matheson & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
8 cks, Sykes & Street, La Touraine, Havre
16 cks, Merchants' Dispatch Tr Co, Patria, Hamburg
OIL—18 dms, 21,997 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
15 dms, J A & W Bird & Co, Galileo, Hull
SALT—19 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
8 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Noordland, Ant
11 cs, J A & W Bird & Co, Galileo, Hull
ANISEED—50 bgs, 5,581 lbs, J D Nordlinger, Tauric, Liverpool
22 bgs, Lehn & Fink, Langbank, Marseilles
ANTIMONY OXIDE—12 cks, J C Wiarda & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
ARCHIL—10 cks, Sykes & Street, La Touraine, Havre
ARGOLS—48 cks, 58,258 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Neustria, Marseilles
568 pkgs, 419,540 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Neustria, Marseilles
228 pkgs, 98,680 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Pocasset, Bari
406 bgs, 110,230 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, J Turpie, Palermo
ARNICA FLOWERS—13 bls, R Hillier's Son Co, Bendo, Harburg
66 do, 6,116 lbs, A U Andrus & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
10 bls, Lehn & Fink, Langbank, Marseilles
ARSENIC—100 kgs, 22,046 lbs, O Hann & Bro, Bendo, Hamburg
769 bbls, 301,006 lbs, E Hills Sons Co, Bath City, Swansea
BALSAM COP—42 cs, 3,474 lbs, Kunhardt & Co, Altai, Savanilla
8 cs, 1,200 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Advance, Colon
17 bbls, G G Cowl, Fluminense, Para
BARIUM, CHLO—44 cks, 44,107 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
BARYTA—83 cks, 22,001 lbs, T Turner, Noordland, Antwerp
BARYTES—74 cks, Gabriel & Schall, Darmstadt, Bremen
BELLADONNA ROOTS—3 bls, Lehn & Fink, Pocasset, Trieste
BITTER SWEET ROOT—5 bls, Lanman & Kemp, Langbank, Marseilles
BLANC, FIXE—30 cks, 32,904 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Brasilia, Hamburg
BLEACH—48 bbls, 22,020 lbs, F A Reichard, Neustria, Marseilles
55 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Noordland, Ant
79 cks, 66,718 lbs, F A Richard, Noordland, Antwerp
78 cks, 66,724 lbs, Fuerst Bros & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
502 pkgs, J L & D S Riker, Tauric, Lpool
37 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Noordland, Ant
130 cks, 162,580 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Cufic, Liverpool
BONES—450 bgs, Flint, Eddy & Co, Niagara, Tampico
137 bgs, Harberger & Stack, Niagara, Tam
228 bgs, E Steiger & Co, Vigilancia, Campeche
BORAGE FLOWERS—2 bls, Lehn & Fing, Langbank, Marseilles
BRIMSTONE—1,000 tons, Parsons & Petit, Powhatan, Licata
1,000 tons, A S Malcomson, Powhatan, Licata.
700 tons, J Munroe & Co, James Turpie, Girgenti
BRISTLES—70 cs, 9,304 lbs, American Trading Co, New York, Shton
22 cs, 2,366 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, New York, Shton
57 cs, 6,187 lbs, Rump & Cattus, Indralema, Shanghai
16 cs, 2,133 lbs, Rump & Cattus, New York, S'h'ton
30 cs, 4,000 lbs, I R Katz, Indralema, Shanghai
4 cks, 2,597 lbs, E & H Levy, Brasilia, Hbg
4 cks, 798 lbs, Davies Turner & Co, Georgian, London
4 pkgs, 423 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Teutonic, Lpool
2 cks, 945 lbs, H Kroehl, Galileo, Hull
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, 1,500 lbs, A Sartorius, Darmstadt, Bremen
14 cs, 4,220 lbs, T Riessner, Darmstadt, Bremen
1 cs, 500 lbs, R F Lang, Lahn, Bremen
6 cs, 1,650 lbs, G Benda, Darmstadt, Bremen
7 cs, 3,181 lbs, Gerstendorfer Bros, Darmstadt, Bremen
7 cs, 3,300 lbs, Hensel, B & L, Darmstadt, Bremen
3 cs, 850 lbs, B Uhlfelder, Darmstadt, Bremen
42 cs, 11,450 lbs, Baer Bros, Darmstadt, Bremen
9 cs, 4,140 lbs, J Marsching & Co, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
CALAMUS ROOT—1 bl, Lehn & Fink, Langbank, Marseilles
CANTHARIDES—2 cks, 555 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Patria, Hbg
2 cks, 570 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Patria, Hbg
10 bbls, 1,115 lbs, Schoellkopf H & M, Patria, Hbg
5 cks, 1,006 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, Patria, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, L German & Co, Spaarndam, Rdam
CASSIA—200 cs, F H Leggett & Co, Indralema, Hong Kong
21 cs, J Kissock & Co, Spaarndam, Rdam
2,000 bls, 133,000 lbs, D P Cruikshank, Sachem, Hong Kong
500 pkgs, Smith & Schipper, Sachem, Hong Kong
CELERY SEED—100 bgs, Thompson & Taylor, Langbank, Marseilles
50 bls, E R Durkee & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
50 bls, C Rosenstein & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
CHALK—1,000 tons, J D McGlincey, Clan Cumming, London
230 tons, J P Whitney & Co, Clan Cumming, London
CHAMOMILES—10 bls, Lehn & Fink, Friesland, Ant
CHEMICAL—22 pkgs, Merck & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
1 cs, Eimer & Amend, Patria
COMPOUND—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, La Bretagne, Havre
4 cs, Lehn & Fink, Brasilia, H'b'g
103 cks, Sykes & Street, La Touraine, Havre
PREP—9 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
20 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Lahn, Bremen
69 cs, Schering & Glatz, Patria, H'b'g
SALT—1 ck, 250 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Ohio, Hull
18 cs, Scott & Bowne, New York, S'h'ton
44 cks, 44,310 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Brasilia, H'b'g
100 cks, 90,112 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Noordland, Ant
4 cs, R F Downing & Co, Lahn, Bremen
8 cs, Richards & Co, Angers, H'b'g
45 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Aug Victoria, H'b'g
CHILLIES—100 bls, 10,998 lbs, J W Phyfe & Co, Georgian, London
CHINA CLAY—50 cks, 25 tons, Morey & Co, Noordland, Ant
217 cks, 109 tons, J D McGlincey, Noordland, Ant
33 cks, 16½ tons, J D McGlincey, Cufic, Ant
250 cks, 125 tons, Moore & Munger, Cufic, Ant
CHROME, GREEN—10 cks, 5,040 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Spaarndam, R'dam
COAL TAR PREP—6 cks, 2,312 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Ohio, Hull
2 cks, Pickhardt & K, Spaarndam, R'dam
63 cs, E Levi, Spaarndam, R'dam
15 pkgs, Kennedy & Moon, Noordland, Ant
PROD—8 cs, G Gennert, Patria, H'b'g
12 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Patria, H'b'g
7 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Galileo, Hull
COBALT, METALIC—2 cs, 400 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Bath City, Swansea
OXIDE—12 cs, 1,323 lbs, Knauth, N & K, Lahn, Bremen
5 cs, 500 lbs, L Feuchtwanger & Co, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
COCOA BUTTER—60 cs, Apgar & Co, New York, S'h'ton
96 cs, Downing & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
23 bls, Apgar & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
COLOCYNTH—16 cs, A U Andrus & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
COLORS—4 pkgs, 987 lbs, Binney & Smith, Tauric, L'pool
10 cs, Pickhardt & K, Spaarndam, R'dam
9 cks, Rooney & Spence, Georgian, London
2 cs, J Marsching & Co, Teutonic, L'pool
12 cks, Davies, Turner & Co, Georgian, London
25 cks, Pickhardt & K, Patria, H'b'g
1 cs, J Marsching & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
1 cs, Baldwin Bros, Darmstadt, Bremen
35 cks, L Feuchtwanger & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
4 pkgs, Hensel, B & L, Darmstadt, Bremen
2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Darmstadt, Bremen
7 cs, Steglich & Baese, Darmstadt, Bremen
2 cs, J Marsching & Co, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
3 cs, Merck & Co, Patria, H'b'g
4 cs, J H Munkett, St Louis, S'h'ton
CORIANDER SEED—564 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Georgian, London
CORKS—20 bls, W J Farrell, St Louis, Shton

A. Klipstein & Company

122 Pearl Street, NEW YORK

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS

AGENTS FOR

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SAL AMMONIAC

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., 13 Mathewson St. CINCINNATI, 215 Walnut St.
HAMILTON, ONT., Catharine St. MONTREAL, 917 Lemoine St.

CORKWOOD—37 bls, Lawrence, Johnson & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
398 bls, F H Reichard, Maria Stella, Marseilles
1,770 bls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Peninsular, Lisbon
1,605 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Peninsular, Lisbon
800 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Michele A, Lisbon
1,050 bls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Michele A, Lisbon
CUBEBS—60 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
CUMMIN SEED—7 bls, Lanman & Kemp, Langbank, Marseilles
CUTTLEFISH BONE—60 pkgs, Schieffelin & Co, Pocasset, Trieste
34 pkgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
35 pkgs, McKesson & R, Langbank, Marseilles
DEXTRINE—50 bgs, W Caldwell & Co, Furnessia, Glasgow
DRAGON'S BLOOD—1 cs, 84 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Georgian, London
DRUGS—10 bls, 2,182 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
54 bls, 8,344 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Brasilia, Hamburg
57 bls, 8,692 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Patria, Hamburg
17 bls, R Hillings Son Co, Patria, Hbg
5 bls, Lehn & Fink, Patria, Hamburg
DUTCH METAL CLIPPINGS—15 cs, 7,500 lbs, J Marsching & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
18 cs, 7,370 lbs, Isaacs Vought & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
GLYCERINE—50 cks, 57,020 lbs, M Leibmann & Co, Neustria, Marseilles
30 dms, 32,374 lbs, Wallace, Muller & Co, Neustria, Marseilles
50 dms, 55,860 lbs, Alpers & Mott, Neustria, Marseilles
59 dms, 66,456 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Georgian, London
20 dms, 21,358 lbs, Wallace, Muller & Co, Georgian, London
52 dms, 55,635 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Noordland, Antwerp
50 cks, 54,670 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Aller, Genoa
20 dms, 21,000 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, Bovic, Liverpool
GUM—350 cs, Arnold Cheney & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
ARABIC—185 cs, 53,514 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Angers, Hamburg
35 cs, 10 cks, D E Green & Co, Bovic, Liverpool
33 cs, 20 cks, Thurston & Braidich, Bovic, Liverpool
ASAFOETIDA—1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Georgian, London
COPAL—50 cs, D A Shaw & Co, Indralema, Singapore
92 cs, R Brauss & Co, Indralema, Singapore
10 cs, Schoellkopf, H & M, Georgian, London
DAMAR—85 cs, R Brauss & Co, Indralema, Singapore
SENEGAL—50 bgs, 11,188 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, St Louis, Southampton
50 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bovic, L'pool
846 bls, 148 tons, MacAndrews & Forbes, Manhattan, London
30 bls, 6,815 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
5 cs, Lehn & Fink, Langbank, Marseilles
LITHARGE—10 cks, 896 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, New York, Southampton
LITHOPONE—66 cks, 21,827 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Darmstadt, Bremen
LOGWOOD—75 tons, J E Kerr & Co, Usk, Montega Bay
EXT—25 cks, 13,436 lbs, A de Ronde & Co, Tauric, Liverpool
5 cks, 2,815 lbs, C Bischoff & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
MACE—118 cs, D A Shaw & Co, Indralema, Singapore
66 cs, F H Leggett & Co, Georgian, London
1 bbl, Frame Alston & Co, Grenada, Grenada
MAGNESIUM—2 cs, 440 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & M, Bendo, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—750 bgs, 171,714 lbs, P Weidinger & Son, Italia, Hamburg
500 bgs, 112,000 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Patria, Hamburg
MARJORAM—5 bls, S Oppenheimer & Co, Brasilia, Hamburg
23 bls, Wolf, Sayer & Heller, Langbank, Marseilles
MEDICAL BARK—20 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, New York, Southampton
FLOWERS—20 cs, 4,410 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, Angers, Hamburg
19 pkgs, 3,852 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, Darmstadt, Bremen
20 bls, R Hilliers' Son Co, Langbank, Marseilles
HERBS—5 bls, 500 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Georgian, London
LEAVES—22 pkgs, 3,088 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & M, Georgian, London
100 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
25 bls, R Hilliers' Son Co, Langbank, Marseilles
NUTS—10 bgs, A U Andrus & Co, Brasilia, Hamburg
PREP—64 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Bretagne, Havre
19 pkgs, W H Stiner & Son, Brasilia, Hbg
10 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Noordland, Antwerp
1 cs, Fischer Chem Imp Co, Lahn, Bremen
18 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
1 cs, Stallman & Fulton, Darmstadt, Bremen
4 cs, Merck & Co, St Louis, S'h'ton
5 cs, Lehn & Fink, St Louis, S'h'ton
ROOTS—34 pkgs, R Hilliers' Son Co, Brasilia, Hamburg
99 pkgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Patria, Hbg
SEED—1 cs, Parke, Davis & Co, Georgian, London
BERGAMOT—27 cs, A Chiris, James Turpie, Messina
50 cs, Dodge & Olcott, James Turpie, Messina
CASSIA—12 cs, Leeburger Bros, Indralema, Hong Kong
46 cs, J B Horner, Indralema, Hong Kong
20 cs, 1,333 lbs, A A Stilwell, Indralema, Hong Kong
COD—149 cks, 7,141 gals, Swan & Finch Co, Silvia, Halifax
COGNAC—1 cs, 25 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Patria, Hamburg
CROTON—2 cs, Merck & Co, Patria, Hbg
ESS'L—3 cs, Dodge & Olcott, La Bretagne, Havre
54 cs, A Chiris, La Bretagne, Havre
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, La Bretagne, Havre
4 cs, Leeburger Bros, Brasilia, Hbg
6 cs, W J Bush & Co, Georgian, London
1 cs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Patria, Hamburg
14 cs, G Lueders & Co, Patria, Hbg
3 cs, Lehn & Fink, Aller, Genoa
FUSEL—11 cks, 11,848 lbs, C Cooper & Co, Island, Stettin
32 cks, 19,822 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & M, Bendo, Hamburg
26 cks, 22,283 lbs, C Cooper & Co, Angers, Hamburg
21 cks, 16,874 lbs, C Dimler, Angers, Hbg
27 cks, 27,603 lbs, Maas & Waldstein, Angers, Hamburg
33 cks, 19,843 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & M, Angers, Hamburg
LAVENDER—30 cs, 2,989 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Neustria, Marseilles
1 cs, Flanagan & Blanchett, La Bretagne, Havre
30 cs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
10 cs, Leeburger Bros, Aller, Genoa
LEMON—22 cs, 550 lbs, Magnus & Lauer, Jas Turpie, Messina
50 cs, H B Sheldon, Jas Turpie, Messina
NEROLI—4 cs, 250 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
OLIVE—10 bbls, 468 gals, F Bredt & Co, Pocasset, Bari
160 cks, C W Ferber, Jas Turpie, Palermo
275 cks, Oil Seeds Pressing Co, Langbank, Marseilles
ORANGE—10 cs, 250 lbs, C Rockhill, Jas Turpie, Messina
PATCHOULI—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Darmstadt, Bremen
RAPE—20 cks, 1,000 gals, Stolz & Thomas, Island, Stettin
20 cks, 1,023 gals, Bliven & Carrington, Etruria, Liverpool
5 bbls, 253 gals, Kuhne & Libbey, Georgian, London
10 bbls, 527 gals, Manhattan Oil Co, Angers, Hamburg

Cream of Tartar **Tartaric Acid**

GUARANTEED 99—100 Per Cent. Pure.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, 47 Cedar St. N. Y

26 cs, 8,824 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
6 cs, 3,616 lbs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
LEAF—1 cs, J Marsching & Co, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
DYEWOOD EXT—75 cks, Sykes & Street, La Touraine, Havre
ETHER—7 cs, 82 lbs, Fries Bros, La Bretagne, Havre
FISH SOUNDS—2 bgs, G Amsinck & Co, A R Thorp, Curacoa
FLORAL WATER—39 cs, Lehn & Fink, Aller, Genoa
FOX GLOVE LEAVES—8 bls, 1,100 lbs, Bichels & Teshow, Patria, Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH—300 bgs, 30 tons, L A Salomon & Bro, St Louis, Southampton
GALLS—100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, St Louis, Southampton
EXT—40 bbls, 19,999 lbs, J J Keller & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
GELATINE—15 cs, 1,728 lbs, P Puttmann, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
25 cs, 2,266 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
GENTIAN ROOT—87 bls, R Hillier's Son Co, Langbank, Marseilles
GINGER—1 bbl, J E Kerr & Co, Usk, Jamaica
GLASS, CYL—25 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
23 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
25 cs, O G Hempstead & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
MIRROR—8 cs, P Weiderer, Darmstadt, Bremen
PLATE—6 cs, Kny, Scherer Co, Noordland, Antwerp
14 cs, Pittsburg Plate Glass Co, Noordland, Antwerp
WINDOW—1,676 cs, Holbrook Bros, Br Empire, Antwerp
686 cs, Van Horne, Griffin & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
75 cs, Holbrook Bros, Teutonic, Lpool
325 cs, N Y Glass Co, Noordland, Ant
564 cs, T W Morris, Noordland, Antwerp
GLUE—30 bgs, 11,674 lbs, A Halthusen, Bendo, Hamburg
10 cks, 11,839 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Angers, Hamburg
10 bls, R W Phair & Co, Patria, Hbg
35 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, La Touraine, Havre
TRAG—70 cs, D E Green & Co, St Louis, Southampton
43 cs, 7,976 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, St Louis, Southampton
HENBANE LEAVES—6 bls, Lehn & Fink, Langbank, Marseilles
INDIAN RED—18 cks, 11,578 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Ohio, Hull
INDIGO—3 cks, 341 lbs, Jaecke Bros & Co, La Bretagne, Havre
50 cks, 22,172 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
INSECT FLOWERS—15 bls, Lehn & Fink, Pocasset, Trieste
IODINE—251 bbls, 28,404 lbs, Watjen, Toel & Co, Advance, Colon
IPECAC—1 pkg, 66 lbs, H W Peabody & Co, Altai, Savanilla
IRON OXIDE—16 cks, C K Williams, Kansas City, Bristol
ISINGLASS—5 bls, 1,018 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, New York, Southampton
4 cs, R W Phair & Co, Patria, Hamburg
IVORY BLACK—8 cks, Rooney & Spence, Georgian, London
KAINIT—223,235 lbs, P Weidinger & Son, Italia, Hamburg
KOLA NUTS—16 bgs, 3,600 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Patria, Hamburg
3 bbls, 600 lbs, Jacob & Allison, Usk, Port Maria
44 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Campania, Liverpool
LANOLINE—82 cs, V Koechl Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
LAUREL LEAVES—25 bls, 11,500 lbs, Rosenstein Bros, Pocasset, Trieste
65 bls, 10,078 lbs, D R James & Bro, Bendo, Hamburg
LAVENDER FLOWERS—10 bls, Lanman & Kemp, Langbank, Marseilles
LEECHES—6 cs, M Myers, Patria, Hamburg
4 cs, G H White, Aug Victoria, Hamburg
LICORICE—5 cs, 375 lbs, G Mandelbaum, Neustria, Marseilles
7 cs, 930 lbs, G Mandelbaum, Teutonic, Liverpool
ROOT—50 bls, C H Burckett, Langbank, Marseilles
220 bls, 86,240 lbs, Argumbeau & Ramee, Manhattan, London
132 bgs, 27,075 lbs, A U Andrus & Co, Angers, Hamburg
142 bgs, 33,061 lbs, A U Andrus & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
MICA—37 cs, 6,042 lbs, E Munsell & Co, Georgian, London
MUSTARD SEED—53 bgs, T McElroy, Georgian, London
200 bgs, J W Hampton, Jr, J Turpie, Palermo
NAPHTHOL—29 cks, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
NAPHTHYLAMINE—10 cks, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—67 cs, D A Shaw & Co, Indralema, Singapore
104 cs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
92 cs, 18,004 lbs, D R James & Bro, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
22 cs, 3,978 lbs, J Kissock & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
35 bbls, Frame, Alston & Co, Grenada, Grenada
NUX VOMICA—1 bg, Lehn & Fink, Georgian, London
OCHER—150 cks, 123,422 lbs, L Berger's Sons, Neustria, Marseilles
325 cks, 244,297 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Neustria, Marseilles
50 cks, 41,098 lbs, F A Reichard, Neustria, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—26 cs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
9 cs, Lehn & Fink, Aller, Genoa
ANISE—10 cs, Leeburger Bros, Indralema, Hong Kong
10 cs, J B Horner, Indralema, Hong Kong
1 cs, G Lueders & Co, Patria, Hamburg
ROSEMARY—10 cs, 1,000 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Neustria, Marseilles
ROSE—1 cs, Magnus & Lauer, Aller, Genoa
5 cs, 2,500 oz, H Mailliard, La Bretagne, Havre
SANDALWOOD—4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Darmstadt, Bremen
SESAME—10 bbls, 551 gals, Stallman & Fulton, Neustria, Marseilles
TAR—120 cks, R F Downing & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
WOOD—10 cs, 670 lbs, C Schubarth, Indralema, Singapore
YLANG YLANG—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Darmstadt, Bremen
ORANGE WATER—100 cbys, Leeburger Bros, Aller, Genoa
20 cbys, Magnus & Lauer, Aller, Genoa
OZOKERITE—160 bgs, 24,655 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
170 bgs, 22,094 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Angers, Hamburg
PAINT, WHITE—50 cks, 27,558 lbs, F L Lavanberg, Patria, Hamburg
PARAFFINE—15 bbls, 5,478 lbs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
10 bbls, R F Downing & Co, Angers, Hbg
PARANITRANILINE—4 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
PEPPER—412 bgs, E R Durkee & Co, Georgian, London
PEPPERMINT CRYSTALS—5 cs, Lehn & Fink, America Maru, Yokohama
PIMENTO—250 bgs, Pim, Forwood & K, Erna, Kingston
36 bgs, A S Lascelles & Co, Erna, Kingston
PLUMBAGO—181 bbls, Paterson, Boardman & Co, Georgian, London
4 cks, Knauth, N & K, Patria, Hbg

TINNOL, A Paste that Sticks

NO Rust Spots on Tin. NO Peeling Off. NO Disinfecting of Labels.
WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE TO
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Headquarters for SIZINGS, PASTES, GUMS and MUCILAGES for all purposes.

POTASH
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All Heavy and Fine Chemicals

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Soda Prussiate
Sal Soda
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Etc.

ACID
Acetic
Phosphoric
Carbolic
Etc.

Extracts
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IMPORTERS—Commission Merchants—EXPORTERS.

FUERST BROS. & CO.

2 Stone St., NEW YORK, & 17 Bridge St.

Bleaching Powders

MINERALS
Fluorspar
Fullers Earth
China Clay
Barytes, Etc.

OILS
CASTOR
OLIVE
RAPE
COCOANUT
ESSENTIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

POMADE—29 cs, W P Ungerer, La Bretagne, Havre
44 cs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, J W Rosenstein & Co, Island, Stettin
200 bgs, Meyer & Lange, Island, Stettin
393 bgs, Oettinger Bros, Island, Stettin
POTASH, CARB—19 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Brasilia, Hamburg
33 cks, J L & D S Riker, Tauric, Lpool
50 cks, 50,970 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
19 cks, 22,363 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patria, Hamburg
1 cs, Merck & Co, Patria, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—120 dms, 22,083 lbs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
CHLO—100 kegs, 11,200 lbs, Rogers & Pyatt, Tauric, Liverpool
100 kegs, 11,200 lbs, Rendrock Powder Co, Island, Stettin
50 cks, J L & D S Riker, Tauric, Lpool
50 kegs, J L & D S Riker, Cufic, Lpool
200 cks, 22,377 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Langbank, Marseilles
100 kegs, Rogers & Pyatt, Cufic, Lpool
MURI—1,499 bags, 338,124 lbs, P Weidinger & Son, Italia, Hamburg
1,000 bags, 224,000 lbs, Battelle & Renwick, Patria, Hamburg
SULPH—750 bags, 172,559 lbs, P Weidinger & Son, Italia, Hamburg
500 bags, 112,000 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Patria, Hamburg
PURPLE RED—8 cks, 4,914 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Ohio, Hull
QUEBRACHO, EXT—132 cks, 77,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patria, Hamburg
QUININE—75 cs, 30,000 oz, Dodge & Olcott, Georgian, London
129 cs, 50,400 oz, Smith & Schepper, Teutonic, Liverpool
113 cs, 56,600 oz, G W Sheldon & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
RESIN—4 pkgs, H W Peabody & Co, Altai, Savanilla
RHUBARB—7 cs, Parke, Davis & Co, New York, Southampton
ROSE WATER—150 pkgs, G Lueders & Co, Aller, Genoa
40 pkgs, Magnus Lauer, Aller, Genoa
ROSE LEAVES—2 bls, Lehn & Fink, Langbank, Marseilles
ROTTEN STONE—25 cks, Binney & Smith, Tauric, Liverpool
SACCHARINE—4 cs, 440 lbs, Merck & Co, Lahn, Bremen
2 cs, 200 lbs, A Klipstein, Patria, Hbg
SAFROL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Darmstadt, Bremen
SAGE—24 bls, 12,524 lbs, F H Leggett & Co, Pocasset, Bari
SARSAPARILLA—7 bls, 1,187 lbs, I Brandon & Bro, Advance, Colon
5 pkgs, H W Peabody & Co, Altai, Savanilla
12 bls, H W Peabody & Co, Niagara, Tampico
55 bls, J W Wilson & Co, Niagara, Tampico
SATINITE—57 cks, Castle & Gotthell, Tauric, Liverpool
SENNA—8 bls, 2,983 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Georgian, London
10 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, New York, Southampton
SHELLAC—471 cs, G A Alden & Co, St Louis, Southampton
SOAP—28 cs, 3,697 lbs, Schering & Glatz, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CASTILE—750 cs, 25,199 lbs, H A Batjer & Co, Neustria, Marseilles
SODA ASH—89 cks, Churchman & Co, Bovic, L'pool
110 cks, 193,653 lbs, Wing & Evans, Bovic, L'pool
1,020 bgs, 257,600 lbs, Wing & Evans, Bovic, L'pool
BICH—20 bbls, 11,023 lbs, H M Rau, Patria, H'b'g
CAUSTIC—200 dms, 145,000 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Tauric, L'pool
100 bbls, J L & D S Riker, Tauric, L'pool
75 dms, J L & D S Riker, Cufic, L'pool
CRYSTAL CARB—56 bbls, J L & D S Riker, Tauric, L'pool
140 bbls, J L & D S Riker, Cufic, L'pool
HYPO—32 cks, 21,876 lbs, B P Ducas, Bendo, H'b'g
32 cks, 22,125 lbs, B P Ducas, Angers, H'b'g
115 cks, 105,853 lbs, B P Ducas, Patria, H'b'g
300 cks, 33,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patria, H'b'g
NITRATE—13,629 bgs, 39,737 qtls, Beeche & Co, Queen Margaret, Iquique
NITRITE—75 cks, 46,263 lbs, W J Matheson & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
SILICATE—100 cks, 70,713 lbs, R Crooks & Co, Tauric, L'pool
SPONGE—16 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Santiago, Nassau
32 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Santiago, Nassau
45 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Santiago, Nassau
50 bls, Vollman Sponge Co, Havana, Havana
53 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Havana, Havana
37 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Havana, Havana
STEEL WOOL—60 bls, Buehne Steel Wool Co, Noordland, Ant
ST. JOHN'S BREAD—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, J W Rosenstein & Co, Pocasset, Trieste
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Rosenstein Bros, Pocasset, Trieste
STRONTIA—55 cks, R W Phair & Co, Noordland, Ant
SUGAR OF LEAD—2 cs, Merck & Co, Patria, H'b'g
SUMAC—490 bgs, 78,500 lbs, Leber & Meyer, James Turpie, Palermo
EXT—2 bbls, 763 lbs, J J Keller & Co, Noordland, Ant
20 cks, 10,318 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Aller, Genoa
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, L H Saloman & Co, Aller, Genoa
TAPIOCA—1,349 bgs, D A Shaw & Co, Indralema, Singapore
774 bgs, F H Leggett & Co, Indralema, Singapore
98 bgs, F H Leggett & Co, Ghazee, Singapore
TEA SWEEPINGS—59 bgs, Hensel, B & L, Georgian, London
TOLUOL BINITRO—19 cks, Heller & Merz Co, Tauric, L'pool
TURMERIC—600 bgs, D A Shaw & Co, Indralema, Singapore
ULTRAMARINE—18 cks, 10,329 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Spaarndam, R'dam
10 cs, Pickhardt & K, Spaarndam, R'dam
UMBER—467 bgs, 124,718 lbs, C K Williams, Kansas City, Swansea
URANIUM OXIDE—2 cs, 440 lbs, L Feuchtwanger & Co, Darmstadt, Bremen
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, 987 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Niagara, Tuxpan
VALERIAN ROOT—20 bls, Lehn & Fink, Friesland, Ant
VARNISH—6 cks, 82 gals, Pomeroy & Fischer, Georgian, London
VENETIAN RED—201 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co, Tauric, L'pool
WASH BLUE—200 cs, 24,000 bls, H W Johnson, Ohio, Hull
WAX, BEES'—2 cs, 400 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Mae, San Juan
CARNAUBA—77 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tauric, L'pool
JAPAN—100 cs, 20,800 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, Indralema, Kobe
VEG—173 bgs, F G Strohmeyer & H A, Bovic, L'pool
ZINC, OXIDE—50 cks, 22,046 lbs, H W Heming & Son, Noordland, Ant
75 cks, 33,069 lbs, J A & W Bird & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
100 cks, 22,046 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Noordland, Ant

WAREHOUSED.

ANILINE COLORS—111 pkgs, W J Matheson & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
117 pkgs, W J Matheson & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
283 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Kensington, Antwerp
BRISTLES—100 cs, 10,910 lbs, C Grubnau, Manitou, London
140 cs, 18,667 lbs, Rump & Cattus, Indralema, Shanghai
COCOA BUTTER—54 bls, 11,096 lbs, Apgar & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
50 cs, 5,600 lbs, Apgar & Co, Marquette, London
DYEWOOD EXT—7 pkgs, 2,295 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Liv, Havre
GUM, CHICLE—5 bls, 961 lbs, Flint, Eddy & Co, Seneca, Progreso
18 bgs, 3,126 lbs, H W Peabody & Co, Niagara, Tampico
23 bgs, 4,238 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Niagara, Tuxpan
LOGWOOD EXT—120 cks, 62,813 lbs, Dillon & Co, Alene, Kingston
OIL, CASTOR—100 cs, 1,000 gls, McKesson & Robbins, Neustria, Marseilles
ESS'L—3 cs, Fischer Chem Imp Co, Lahn, Bremen
FUSEL—8 cks, 9,341 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Hindoo, Hull
OPIUM—20 cs, 3,015 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, La Bretagne, Havre
SALTS—2 cs, 2,000 ozs, E Levi, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
SODA, CAUSTIC—50 dms, 37,500 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Tauric, Liverpool
50 bbls, 5,000 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Tauric, Liverpool
SPONGE—104 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Santiago, Nassau
37 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Santiago, Nassau
1 bl, National Sponge & Chamois Co, Antilla, Nassau
VANILLIN—7 cs, 4,100 ozs, Dodge & Olcott, La Gascogne, Havre

Withdrawals from Bond.

Week ending Nov. 3.

Acid, citric, kgs	55
Aniline colors, cks	367
Aniline colors, cs	5
Aniline colors, bbls	8
Aniline colors, kgs	5
Bay rum, cks	5
Bronze powder, cs	10
Canary seed, bgs	380
Chemical comp, cs	5
Chrome yellow, cks	4
Colors, cs	3
Colors, cks	3
Corks, bls	77
Glass, cyl, cs	6
Gum, chicle, bgs	143
Gum, chicle, bls	109
Logwood ext, cks	59
Mica, cs	9
Ocher, cks	12
Oil, castor, cs	2
Oil, ess, cs	3
Oil, fusel, cks	6
Paint, dms	20
Potato starch, bgs	100
Sage, bls	65
Sago flour, bgs	1,686
Sienna, bgs	175
Soda, caustic, dms	50
Sponge, bls	7
Strychnine, cs	5

Boston Imports.

ACID, OXALIC—28 cks, Arcadia, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—35 cks, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
10 cks, Prov Drysalters Co, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
ANILINE COLORS—91 cks, 1 cs, Berlin Aniline Wks, Arcadia, Hamburg
15 kegs, 36 bbls, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
24 bbls, F E Atteaux & Co, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
ARCHILLA—5 cks, J A & W Bird Co, Iago, Hull
BLEACH—77 bbls, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
BRISTLES—2 cks, J L Whiting, Arcadia, Hbg
CHALK—700 tons, British Trader, London
GAMBIER—4,477 bls, T R Tay, Freeman, Singapore
CUBE—522 bls, T R Tay, Freeman, Singapore
GLASS, WINDOW—25 cs, Thatcher Whittemore, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
14,847 cs, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
GREASE—200 bbls, G H Leonard, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
1,040 bbls, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
70 bbls, Iago, Hull
GUM COPAL—662 cs, T R Tay, Freeman, Singapore
INDIGO—24 cs, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
INDIAN RED—2 cks, Wadsworth Howland, Iago, Hull
KAINIT—107,604 kegs, Arcadia, Hamburg
NATRON—32 bbls, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
OIL, CREOSOTE—50 bbls, Norwegian, Glasgow
OLIVE—4 bbls, G Digiacomo, Iago, Hull
PAINT—3 cks, E & F King, Iago, Hull
9 cks, Dexter Bros, Iago, Hull
PHOSPHATE—3,750 bags, Nicolai II, Ant
POTASH—58 cks, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
MURIATE—11,828 bags, Arcadia, Hamburg
600 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Arcadia, Hbg
RED LEAD—13 cks, J M Coulston, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
SAGO, PEARL—80 bags, T R Tay, Freeman, Singapore
SODA, ASH—80 bags, 26 cks, 67,742 lbs, Wing & Evans, Victorian
NITRATE—5 kegs, J A & W Bird Co, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—10 cks, Arcadia, Hamburg
TAPIOCA, PEARL—1,529 bags, T R Tay, Freeman, Singapore
VENETIAN RED—50 bbls, Wadsworth Howland, Iago, Hull
ZINC OXIDE—35 cks, J A & W Bird Co, Fitzclarence, Antwerp
25 bbls, E & F King, Nicolai II, Antwerp

Philadelphia Imports.

ALKALI, AMMONIA—200 bags, Churchman & Co, Ikbal, Liverpool
AMMONIA, MURIATE—20 cks, E R Warrington & Co, Belgenland, Liverpool
30 cks, Chas Lennig & Co, Belgenland, Liverpool
20 cks, E R Warrington & Co, Ikbal, Lpool
SULPHATE—488 bags, Belgenland, Lpool
BLEACH—200 cks, J L & D S Riker, Waldensian, Liverpool
52 cks, Belgenland, Liverpool
183 cks, Ikbal, Liverpool
BONES—530 tons, Baugh & Son Co, Naoma, Rosario
CHINA CLAY—200 cks, Waldensian, Lpool
200 cks, Ikbal, Liverpool
OIL, PALM—13 cks, Brown Bros, Ikbal, Lpool
POTASH, BICH—30 cks, J L & D S Riker, Waldensian, Glasgow
SALT CAKE—120 cks, Belgenland, Lpool
61 cks, Ikbal, Liverpool
SODA, ASH—600 bags, 168,000 lbs, Wing & Evans, Belgenland, Liverpool
15 cks, Belgenland, Liverpool
1,080 bags reported on the Belgenland in our last issue were on the Ikbal
CAUSTIC—5 cks, Ikbal, Liverpool
NITRATE—33,533 bags, Philipp Halzel, Kurdistan, Iquique
SILICATE—30 cks, Ikbal, Liverpool
TAR, COAL—100 bbls, Ikbal, Liverpool
VENETIAN RED—140 bags, J Lee Smith & Co, Belgenland, Liverpool

Baltimore Imports.

BRIMSTONE—2,500 tons, Robinia, Girgenti
GREASE, WOOL—100 cks, Roland, Bremen
KAINIT—999 tons, Roland, Bremen
KIESERIT—350 tons, Bethania, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—3,000 bgs, Roland, Bremen
.. 500 tons, Bethania, Hamburg
PAINT—15 cs, Bethania, Hamburg
POTASH—225 cks, Bethania, Hamburg
SULPHATE—978 bgs, Bethania, Hamburg
SODA, NITRATE—24,243 bgs, Cacique, Iquique

Charleston, S. C., Imports.

KAINIT—1,800 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Bendo, Hamburg
SYLVINIT—1,000 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Bendo, Hamburg

Norfolk, Va., Imports.

MANURE SALT—1,000 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Inch Keith, Hamburg
POTASH, MURIATE—300 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Inch Keith, Hamburg

Newport News Imports.

ACID, CARBOLIC—151 cks, Herf & F Chem Co, Knight Errant, Liverpool
DRY—6 cs, Herf & F Chem Co, Italia, Hbg
LACTIC—3 cs, Herf & F Chem Co, Italia, Hamburg
ASAFOETIDA—61 cs, A N Anders & Co, Chickahominy, London
BISMUTH—7 bbls, 14 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Co, Chickahominy, London
BLEACH—52 dms, Roessler & H Chem Co, Italia, Hamburg
125 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Italia, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—16 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Co, Italia, Hamburg
2 cs, Herf & F Chem Co, Italia, Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH—1,500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Chickahominy, London
GLYCERINE—40 dms, Proctor & Gamble Co, Chickahominy, London
50 dms, Jas Lee & Co, Knight Errant, Liverpool
HERBS—10 cs, Meyer Bros D Co, Italia, Hbg
83 bls, Murray & Nickel Mfg Co, Italia, Hamburg
LEAVES—4 bls, Murray & Nickel Mfg Co, Chickahominy, London
OIL, COCOANUT—122 cks, Proctor & Gamble Co, Chickahominy, London
28 futs, Meyer Bros Drug Co, Chickahominy, London
ESS'L—6 bxs, M L Barrett & Co, Chickahominy, London
OLIVE—20 cks, 6 pipes, Reid, Murdock Co, Chickahominy, London
POTASH—10 cks, Meyer Bros D Co, Italia, Hbg
ROOTS—166 bls, Murray & Nickel Mfg Co, Chickahominy, London
SEED—79 bls, Murray & Nickel Mfg Co, Chickahominy, London
22 bgs, Murray & Nickel Mfg Co, Italia, Hamburg
SODA, ASH—22 cks, Isaac Winkler & Bro, Shenandoah, Liverpool

Galveston Imports.

GLASS, WINDOW—3,479 cs, Middleham Castle Antwerp

San Francisco Imports.

SODA, NITRATE—2,556 tons, W R Grace & Co, Auldgirth, Iquique

Montreal Imports.

ACID—4 cks, Cambroman, Liverpool
ALUM—68 cks, Istok, Newcastle
54 cks, Eva, Rotterdam
ALUMINA SULPHATE—66 cks, Istok, Newcastle
BRIMSTONE—1,267 bgs, Cambroman, L'pool
CHEMICALS—400 bbls, 109 cks, 383 pkgs, Cambroman, Liverpool
CHINA CLAY—656 cks, Pinemore, Liverpool
DEXTRINE—25 bgs, Sarmatian, Glasgow
GLASS—50 cs, Cambroman, Liverpool
PLATE—452 pkgs, Cambroman, Liverpool
WINDOW—45 pkgs, Cambroman, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—100 dms, Pinemore, Liverpool
20 dms, Cambroman, Liverpool
LITHARGE—24 cks, Istok, Newcastle
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—100 cs, 6 cks, Pinemore, Liverpool
MAGNESIA—10 cs, Istok, Newcastle
8 pkgs, Pinemore, Liverpool
MORPHINE—1 cs, Sarmatian, Glasgow
OIL, CASTOR—220 cs, 40 bbls, Istok, Newcastle
CODLIVER—30 bbls, Istok, Newcastle
ORANGE MINERAL—18 cks, Istok, Newcastle
PITCH—334 bgs, 457 cks, Sarmatian, Glasgow
RED LEAD—187 cks, Istok, Newcastle
SOAP—10 bbls, Sarmatian, Glasgow
600 cs, Cambroman, Liverpool
SALTPETER—225 kgs, Alkali, Hamburg
SODA—200 dms, Cambroman, Liverpool
ASH—194 cks, 300 pkgs, Cambroman, L'pool
SAL—100 kgs, 200 pkgs, Cambroman, L'pool
WHITE LEAD—170 cks, Istok, Newcastle
341 cks, Eva, Rotterdam

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Week ending Nov. 2.

ACID—199 cbys, $575, Uller, Demerara
5 cbys, $27, Santiago, Cuba
MURIATIC—2 cbys, $8, Seneca, Havana
25 cbys, $64, Seneca, Vera Cruz
2 cbys, $5, Niagara, Tampico
2 cbys, $12, Santiago, Cuba
NITRIC—6 cbys, $44, Philadelphia, La Guayra
SULPHURIC—1 dm, $42, Birchtor, Singapore
1 dm, $30, Niagara, Progreso
TARTARIC—1 keg, $53, Havana, Havana
AMMONIA—1 cby, $8, Seneca, Havana
1 cyl, $56, Mae, Porto Rico
BARK—700 bgs, $2,100, Liv, Dunkirk
6 bls, $84, Pretoria, Hamburg
EXTRACT—2 bbls, $50, Georgian, London
100 bbls, $250, Norge, Riga
BRIMSTONE—4 bbls, $60, Seneca, Havana
CALCIUM, CHLORIDE—11 dms, $65, Bichtor, Hong Kong
CANDLES—14 bxs, $17, Curacoa, Curacoa
1 crt, $10, Leon, Hayti
20 bxs, 5 cs, $74, Ella, Colon
7 bxs, $12, Trinidad, Bermuda
25 cs, $240, Santiago, Cuba
5 bxs, $6, Caribbee, Antigua
80 cs, 50 bxs, $157, Mae, Porto Rico
5 bxs, $10, Usk, Kingston
1,500 cs, $3,450, Norwood, Sydney
10 cs, 2 bxs, $25, A R Thorp, Curacoa
260 bxs, $260, Atrato, Bocas del Toro
CARBON—50 bbls, $300, British Empire, Ant
CASSIA—2 bls, $10, Philadelphia, Porto Cabello
1 bl, $5, Curacao, Curacao
2 bls, $10, Leon, Hayti
2 bls, $10, Mae, Porto Rico
1 bl, $6, Usk, Kingston

Kryofine Pat. Aminoform Vanillin Crystals Hydragogin
Antipyrine C. P., Powder or Crystals Heliotropin Crystals Camphoroxol
Diathesin Oxalic Acid Bisol Sapodermin Menthoxol
C BISCHOFF & CO. 87–89 PARK PLACE. NEW YORK

CHEMICALS—12 cks, $1,250, Georgian, London
CREAM TARTAR—1 keg, $25, Niagara, Tampico
DEXTRINE—120 bgs, $1,008, Aller, Genoa
DYEWOOD, EXTRACT—1,005 bxs, 5 bbls, $3,478, Palatia, Hamburg
240 bxs, 23 bbls, $1,259, Kensington, Ant
20 bxs, 2 bbls, $72, Spartan Prince, Genoa
FERTILIZER—536 bgs, 350 bbls, $1,659, Trinidad, Bermuda
44 bbls, $254, Santiago, Cuba
50 bgs, $100, Georgian, London
FLAXSEED—18,106 bush, $23,488, Cymric, Liverpool
16,605 bush, $22,000, Bulgaria, Hamburg
8,407 bush, $10,420, Kensington, Antwerp
8,399 bush, $11,000, Braemar, Leith
20,356 bush, $25,689, Liv, Dunkirk
15,993 bush, $20,000, Ohio, Hull
24,855 bush, $30,000, Spaarndam, Rdam
16,420 bush, $22,000, Pretoria, Hamburg
GLUCOSE—101 bbls, $817, Cymric, Liverpool
250 bbls, $1,725, Kansas City, Bristol
4 bbls, $43, Ella, Colon
400 bbls, $4,000, Menominee, London
110 bbls, $3,850, Island, Christiania
230 bbls, $2,300, Georgian, London
6 bbls, $73, Havana, Havana
GLUE—12 cks, $600, Saale, Bremen
2 bbls, $85, Seneca, Havana
1 bbl, $12, Santiago, Cuba
GRAPE SUGAR—2,000 bgs, $11,000, Georgian, London
GREASE, SOAP—101 bbls, $1,752, Saale, Bremen
65 tcs, $1,100, Palatia, Hamburg
137 bbls, $1,750, Etruria, Liverpool
560 bbls, $2,499, Bath City, Bristol
LUB—60 cs, 22 bbls, $989, Cymric, Liverpool
2 cs, $9, Garrymount, Fremantle
10 bbls, $169, Manuel L Villaverde, Cartagena
25 cs, 2 bbls, $104, Santiago, Cuba
10 bbls, $191, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
20 cs, $115, Coya, Valparaiso
65 bbls, $582, Olbers, Manchester
25 bbls, $195, Neustria, Marseilles
60 bbls, $965, Pretoria, Hamburg
78 pkgs, $482, Georgian, London
10 kgs, $26, Havana, Havana
10 kgs, $19, M L Villaverde, Havana
225 cs, 80 kgs, $725, Norwood, Sydney
MINERAL—580 bbls, $2,900, Cymric, Lpool
KALSOMINE—1 bbl, 3 cs, $17, Santiago, Cuba
40 cs, $37, Norwood, Sydney
LAMP BLACK—50 cs, $150, Palatia, Hamburg
400 bbls, $3,200, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
LEAD—4,716 pigs, 448,185 lbs, $15,000, Cymric, Liverpool
8,229 pigs, 784,161 lbs, $23,526, Bulgaria, Hamburg
4,686 pigs, 448,181 lbs, $13,445, Palatia, Hbg
3,538 pigs, 336,047 lbs, $10,081, British Empire, Ant
7,073 pigs, 672,019 lbs, $20,160, Pretoria, Hamburg
LIME ACETATE—757 bgs, $1,750, Bulgaria, Hamburg
703 bgs, $1,625, Palatia, Hamburg
4,133 bgs, $7,275, Kensington, Antwerp
1,523 bgs, $4,175, Pretoria, Hamburg
LUBRICATING COMP—35 cs, $700, Cymric, Liverpool
MILK SUGAR—10 bbls, $244, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
20 cs, $473, Pretoria, Hamburg
OIL, ANIMAL—35 bbls, $913, Aller, Genoa
CAKE—1,747 bgs, $6,455, Cymric, Liverpool
27 bgs, $130, Daniel, Tilt Cove
4,313 bgs, $12,939, Kensington, Antwerp
1,057 bgs, $4,080, Furnessia, Glasgow
178 bgs, $560, Ohio, Hull
2,221 bgs, $8,533, British Empire, Antwerp
1,902 bgs, $5,942, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
176 bgs, $563, Neustria, Marseilles
COD LIVER—10 bbls, $580, New York, Southampton
CORN—2 bbls, $37, Palatia, Hamburg
200 bbls, $600, Kensington, Antwerp
300 bbls, $4,000, Island, Stockholm
120 bbls, $1,800, Ohio, Stockholm
360 bbls, $5,200, British Empire, Antwerp
COTTONSEED—12 bbls, $210, Cymric, L'pool
60 bbls, $840, Barden Tower, Guadaloupe
100 bbls, $1,700, Barden Tower, Barbadoes
10 bbls, $167, Barden Tower, Demerara
250 bbls, $3,514, Palatia, Hamburg
100 bbls, $1,655, Spartan Prince, Genoa
50 bbls, $770, Spartan Prince, Naples
74 cs, 2 bbls, $319, Ella, Colon
1,350 bbls, $22,180, Neustria, Marseilles
100 bbls, $1,300, H H Meier, Bremen
2,225 bbls, $34,025, Victoria, Bremen
50 bbls, $650, Victoria, Leghorn
18 bbls, $287, Uller, Demerara
50 cs, $195, Niagara, Progreso
200 bbls, 50 cs, $3,220, Robt. Ewing, Martinique
50 bbls, $733, Spartan Prince, Naples
110 bbls, $1,375, Spartan Prince, Leghorn
220 bbls, $2,332, Liv, Havre
100 bbls, $1,190, Scottish Prince, Santos
100 cs, $471, Santiago, Cuba
675 bbls, $11,253, Aller, Genoa
300 bbls, $4,700, Furnessia, Glasgow
379 bbls, $4,700, Ohio, Hull
50 bbls, $646, Strabo, Santos
890 bbls, $14,418, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
20 cs, 2 bbls, $112, Caribbee, Barbadoes
1,884 bbls, $29,686, Neustria, Marseilles
50 bbls, $753, Neustria, Philippville
100 bbls, $1,492, Neustria, Algiers
13 bbls, $235, Georgian, London
100 bbls, $1,450, Pretoria, Hamburg
10 cs, $53, Mae, Porto Rico
5 bbls, 175 cs, $698, Usk, Kingston
10 cs, 6 bbls, $125, Atrato, Bocas del Toro
166 bbls, $2,417, Norge, Stettin
CYLINDER—3 bbls, $30, Dunstan, Para
1 bbl, $16, A R Thorp, Maracaibo
ESS'L—36 cs, $3,895, Palatia, Hamburg
35 cs, $1,787, Menominee, London
5 cs, $575, Neustria, Marseilles
6 cs, $336, Pretoria, Hamburg
FISH—200 bbls, $2,500, Spartan Prince, Genoa
LARD—5 cs, $26, Curacao, Curacao
25 bbls, $491, Palatia, Hamburg
50 bbls, $1,025, Scottish Prince, Santos
1 bbl, $26, Island, Copenhagen
60 bbls, $1,275, Strabo, Santos
3 bbls, $75, Caribbee, Demerara
85 bbls, $1,344, Olbers, Manchester
1 cs, $6, A R Thorp, Curacao
50 bbls, $1,142, Horrox, Manchester
LINSEED—15 cs, $75, Philadelphia, La Guayra
3 bbls, $71, Ella, Colon
4 bbls, $88, Niagara, Tampico
4 bbls, $105, Caribbee, Demerara
10 cs, 1 bbl, $65, Mae, Porto Rico
6 bbls, 16 cs, $234, Atrato, Bocas del Toro
LUB—1,795 bbls, $12,116, Birchtor, Yokohama
184 bbls, $2,098, Birchtor, Manila
131 bbls, 150 cs, $1,282, Birchtor, Shanghai
210 bbls, $1,050, Saale, Bremen
53 bbls, $243, Birchtor, Singapore
884 bbls, $4,047, Cymric, Liverpool
1,458 bbls, $8,598, Bulgaria, Hamburg
1,915 bbls, 20 cs, $12,064, Palatia, Hbg
60 bbls, $450, La Bretagne, Havre
4 bbls, $40, Scottish Prince, Pernambuco
560 bbls, $2,850, Kansas City, Bristol
40 bbls, $1,150, Kensington, Antwerp
180 bbls, 4 cs, $2,444, Ella, Colon
2 bbls, $12, Trinidad, Bermuda
550 bbls, 1,500 cs, $5,944, St John, Yokohama
40 bbls, 8 cs, $398, Dunstan, Para
60 cs, $105, Niagara, Progreso
30 bbls, 610 cs, $1,516, Clan Monroe, Cape Town
679 bbls, $3,395, Spartan Prince, Genoa
3,968 bbls, $20,145, Liv, Dunkirk
30 bbls, $195, Liv, Havre
190 bbls, $940, Wineland, Copenhagen
415 bbls, 10 pkgs, $3,077, Aller, Genoa
5 bbls, $25 Aller, Gibraltar
815 bbls, $5,318, Furnessia, Glasgow
1,050 bbls, $5,100, Etruria, Liverpool
710 bbls, $4,233, La Bretagne, Havre
1,441 bbls, $7,205, Ohio, Stockholm
65 bbls, $325, Ohio, Hull
2,071 bbls, $10,360, British Empire, Ant
10 bbls, $80, Strabo, Santos
490 bbls, $4,061, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
112 bbls, 711 cs, $2,270, Coya, Valparaiso
281 bbls, $1,135, Angers, Hamburg
1,079 bbls, $5,761, Neustria, Marseilles
300 bbls, $2,888, Neustria, Barcelona
2,370 bbls, $11,850, Olbers, Manchester
657 bbls, $4,580, Georgian, London
5,054 bbls, 210 cs, $35,193, Pretoria, Hbg
16 bbls, $211, Olinda, Cuba
35 bbls, $100, Havana, Havana
270 bbls, 200 cs, $1,750, Orealia, Shanghai
60 bbls, $300, Frank W, Dorchester, N B
775 bbls, $5,369, Norwood, Sydney
MEAL—300 bags, $515, Barden Tower, Barbadoes
17 bags, 2 bbls, $38, Trinidad, Bermuda
750 bags, $1,080, Uller, St Kitts
65 bags, $114, Uller, Demerara
2,000 bags, $3,143, Liv, Dunkirk
855 bags, $1,344, Liv, Havre
495 bags, $874, Caribbee, Barbadoes
32 bags, $62, Usk, Kingston
MIN'L COLZA—345 bbls, $1,650, Saale, Bremen
450 bbls, $2,250, Cymric, Liverpool
400 cs, $800, Spartan Prince, Genoa
100 bbls, $500, Wineland, Copenhagen
400 cs, $800, Aller, Genoa
75 bbls, $375, Furnessia, Glasgow
119 bbls, $595, British Empire, Antwerp
300 bbls, $1,500, Olbers, Manchester
200 bbls, $1,000, Pretoria, Hamburg
40 bbls, $200, M L Villaverde, Barcelona
118 bbls, $1,200, St Andrews, Antwerp
MYRBANE—25 cs, $25, Ella, Colon
NEATSFOOT—2 cs, $12, Barden Tower, Barbadoes
50 bbls, $1,760, Liv, Havre
OLEO—100 tcs, $2,640, Bulgaria, Hamburg
625 tcs, $19,567, Palatia, Hamburg
70 tcs, $1,925, Wineland, Copenhagen
165 tcs, $7,126, Furnessia, Glasgow
1,365 tcs, $41,510, Island, Christiania
150 tcs, $4,500, Island, Bergen
125 tcs, $3,725, Island, Stavanger
90 tcs, $2,675, Island, Drontheim
195 tcs, $6,475, Ohio, Stockholm
65 tcs, $1,800, Ohio, Hull
1,321 tcs, $37,200, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
65 tcs, $870, Georgian, London
685 tcs, $19,005, Pretoria, Hamburg
PEP—10 cs, $368, Palatia, Hamburg
SEWING MACH—15 cs, $69, Niagara, Tampico
12 cs, $32, Scottish Prince, Pernambuco
SPERM—1 bbl, $8, Philadelphia, Curacao
27 cks, $3,750, Georgian, London
PAINT—1 cs, $33, Philadelphia, La Guayra
4 bbls, $71, Manuel L Villaverde, Cartagena
80 bbls, $1,209, La Touraine, Havre
7 cs, $105, Neustria, Marseilles
18 bbls, 1 kg, $486, Olinda, Cuba
32 pkgs, $491, Havana, Havana
1 bbl, 1 cs, $63, M L Villaverde, Havana
10 cs, $60, Atrato, Bocas del Toro
PETROLEUM—(See Petroleum Clearances on page 22.)
PETROLEUM JELLY—61 bbls, $1,525, Liv, Havre
PIMENTO—275 bgs, $2,697, Saale, Bremen
129 bgs, $2,219, Aller, Trieste
30 bgs, $284, Neustria, Marseilles
828 bgs, $7,825, Pretoria, H'b'g
PITCH—45 bbls, $82, Birchtor, Shanghai
4 bbls, $6, Seneca, Vera Cruz
5 bbls, $8, Dunstan, Para
15 bbls, $23, Atrato, Bocas del Toro
PLUMBAGO—25 cs, 20 kgs, $322, Georgian, London
POTASH—10 cks, $300, Georgian, London
CAUSTIC—3 dms, $22, A R Thorp, Maracaibo
CHLORATE—100 cs, $1,975, Ella, Colon
CYANIDE—40 cs, $1,060, Ella, Colon
NITRATE—6 kgs, $36, Birchtor, Hong Kong
RED LEAD—2 kgs, $13, Mae, Porto Rico
ROSIN—25 bbls, $85, Philadelphia, La Guayra
150 bbls, $400, Birchtor, Yokohama
25 bbls, $65, Birchtor, Hong Kong
30 bbls, $80, Scottish Prince, Pernambuco
100 bbls, $315, Ella, Colon
430 bbls, $960, Dunstan, Para
10 bbls, $62, Manuel L Villaverde, Cartagena
400 bbls, $108, John McDermott, Bahia
15 bbls, $72, Strabo, Santos
50 bbls, $130, Mae, Porto Rico
20 bbls, $65, M L Villaverde, Savanilla
8 bbls, $15, A R Thorp, Maracaibo
SARSAPARILLA—10 bls, $501, Palatia, H'b'g
40 bls, $968, Neustria, Marseilles
25 bls, $1,152, Pretoria, Hamburg
SOAP—70 bxs, $111, Birchtor, Hong Kong
52 pkgs, $195, Garrymount, Fremantle
300 bxs, $282, Curacoa, Curacoa
110 bxs, $185, Leon, Hayti
4 pkgs, $252, Ella, Colon
163 bxs, $476, Trinidad, Bermuda
54 bxs, $98, A R Thorp, Curacao
25 bbls, $38, H H Meier, Bremen
3 cs, $119, Seneca, Vera Cruz
2 cs, $140, Scottish Prince, Santos
116 cs, $75 bxs, $475, Santiago, Cuba
5 bbls, $35, Aller, Genoa
100 bbls, $450, Furnessia, Glasgow
10 cs, $875, Coya, Valparaiso
12 cs, $218, Mae, Porto Rico
50 cs, 20 bxs, $315, M L Villaverde, Cartagena
1 cs, $25, Havana, Havana
100 cs, $183, A R Thorp, Maracaibo
500 bxs, 20 cs, $321, A R Thorp, Curacao
SODA—3 tcs, $20, A R Thorp, Curacao
ASH—6 bbls, $19, Birchtor, Yokohama
BICH—505 kgs, $567, Birchtor, Yokohama
20 kgs, $39, Birchtor, Hong Kong
CAUSTIC—8 dms, $148, Philadelphia, La Guayra
1 dm, $20, Coya, Antofagasta
3 dms, $16, A R Thorp, Maracaibo
HYPO—40 kgs, $95, Birchtor, Hong Kong
SODIUM SULPHIDE—14 dms, $281, Birchtor, Hong Kong
SPERMACETI—140 bxs, $2,396, Palatia, Hbg
SPONGE—39 bls, $874, Pretoria, Hamburg
STARCH—10 cs, $26, Barden Tower, Barbadoes
10 bbls, $102, New York, Southampton
6 bxs, 2 bbls, $23, Ella, Colon
6 bbls, 1 bx, $44, Trinidad, Bermuda
15 bbls, $169, Clan Monroe, Port Natal
600 bgs, $1,680, Mongolian, Glasgow
1,000 bxs, $2,500, Furnessia, Glasgow
1,844 bxs, $14,219, Arcadian, Glasgow
30 bxs, $32, Santiago, Cuba
50 bxs, $125, Island, Christiania
1,125 bgs, $2,856, Albers, Manchester
150 bgs, 46 bbls, 600 bxs, $2,908, Georgian, London
25 bxs, $37, Olinda, Cuba
60 bxs, $71, Mae, Porto Rico
55 bxs, $52, Usk, Kingston
STEARINE—9,595 lbs, $400, Pretoria, Hamburg
COTTONSEED—261 bbls, $3,63, Pretoria, Hbg
TALC—50 bgs, $111, John McDermott, Bahia
TALLOW—42 tcs, $850, Bulgaria, Hamburg
1 bbl, $14, Curacao, Curacao
65 tcs, $1,080, Palatia, Hamburg
200 tcs, $3,550, Spartan Prince, Genoa
20 bbls, $429, Manuel L Villaverde, Cartagena
107,189 lbs, $5,610, Patria, Hamburg
6 bbls, 42,781 lbs, $2,113, Aller, Genoa
20 hhds, $1,100, Furnessia, Glasgow
325 tcs, $5,800, Island, Malmo
325 tcs, $5,550, Island, Goteborg
130 tcs, $2,325, Island, Stockholm
200 tcs, $4,580, La Bretagne, Havre
65 tcs, $1,200, Ohio, Hull
50 tubs, $96, British Empire, Antwerp
1 tc, 3 bbls, $91, Caribbee, Barbadoes
50 bbls, $2,850, Olbers, Manchester
525 tcs, $10,320 Pretoria, Hamburg
TANNING EXT—5 bbls, $58, Wineland, Copenhagen
TAR—1 bbl, $3, Curacao, Curacao
6 bbls, $27, Seneca, Vera Cruz
4 bbls, $11, Dunstan, Para
12 bbls, $27, Advance, Colon
6 bbls, $30, A R Thorp, Maracaibo
10 bbls, $38, Atrato, Bocas del Toro
COAL—6 cs, $8, Philadelphia, La Guayra
5 bbls, $14, Ella, Colon
3 bbls, $12, A R Thorp, Maracaibo
TRIPOLI—300 bgs, $600, Spaarndam, Rdam
TURPENTINE—2 cs, $11, Philadelphia, La Guayra
30 cs, $200, Birchtor, Shanghai
12 cs, $75, Birchtor, Singapore
10 cs, $62, Curacao, Curacao
120 cs, $716, Garrymount, Fremantle
6 cs, $33, Ella, Colon
2 bbls, $54, Trinidad, Bermuda
2 cs, $14, A R Thorp, Curacao
16 cs, $71, Seneca, Havana
10 cs, $55, Seneca, Vera Cruz
3 cs, $18, Uller, Demerara
218 cs, 2 bbls, $1,391, Dunstan, Para
5 bbls, $150, Scottish Prince, Pernambuco
4 cs, $23, Santiago, Cuba
18 cs, $110, Caribbee, Demerara
10 cs, $59, Coya, Arica
6 cs, $33, Olinda, Cuba
1 bbl, 35 cs, $199, Mae, Porto Rico
77 cs, $360, Havana, Havana
10 cs, $59, Norwood, Sydney
10 cs, $64, Atrato, Bocas del Toro
VANILLA BEANS—8 bxs, $1,237, Palatia, Hbg
15 cs, $1,900, Pretoria, Hamburg
VARNISH—30 gls, $21, Philadelphia, La Guayra
1,194 gls, $448, Cymric, Liverpool
110 gls, $180, Palatia, Hamburg
100 gls, $32, Kensington, Antwerp
76 gls, $201, Ella, Colon
726 gls, $646, Seneca, Vera Cruz
104 gls, $82, Seneca, Havana
108 gls, $115, Dunstan, Para
100 gls, $222, Niagara, Tampico
254 gls, $290, Aller, Genoa
5,000 gls, $2,000, Furnessia, Glasgow
160 gls, $243, Coya, Valparaiso
8,903 gls, $6,150, Georgian, London
30 gls, $25, Mae, Porto Rico
30 gls, $17, Olinda, Cuba
510 gls, $295, Havana, Havana
WAX, PAR—1,625 bbls, 230 cs, $21,130, Cymric, Liverpool
230 bbls, 50 cs, 1,500 bgs, $25,975, Bulgaria, Hamburg
330 bbls, 1,200 bgs, $12,660, Palatia, Hbg
460 bbls, $6,135, Kansas City, Bristol
200 bbls, $1,000, St John, Yokohama
125 cs, $1,861, Dunstan, Para
620 bgs, 100 bbls, $7,500, Spartan Prince, Leghorn
70 bbls, 110 bgs, $1,855, Spartan Prince, Genoa
675 bgs, $6,750, Wineland, Copenhagen
50 bgs, $500, Ohio, Stockholm
347 bbls, $5,000, Ohio, Hull
899 bbls, $14,530, Olbers, Manchester
900 cs, 2,165 bbls, $38,740, Georgian, London
180 bbls, 50 bgs, $2,600, Pretoria, Hamburg
400 bgs, $4,000, M L Villaverde, Barcelona
WHALEBONE—7 cs, 37 bdls, $8,441, La Bretagne, Havre
28 bdls, $6,555, Darmstadt, Bremen
WHITE LEAD—7 kgs, $25, Niagara, Tampico
WHITING—5 bbls, $8, Havana, Havana
WOOD FILLER—2 bbls, 5 kgs, $116, Kensington, Ant

J. L. & D. S. RIKER

46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES & CANADA

of THE UNITED ALKALI CO., Limited of Great Britain.

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR VARIOUS BRANDS OF

Bleaching Powder

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

90, 92 and 94 Maiden Lane,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crude Drugs, Etc.

ZINC OXIDE—170 bbls, $2,200, Bolivia, Marseilles
400 bbls, $3,200, Liv, Havre
150 bbls, $1,200, Furnessia, Glasgow
100 bbls, $1,800, Ohio, Hull
50 bbls, $400, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
350 bbls, $3,000, Georgian, London
SKIMMINGS—161 bbls, $3,500, Menominee, London

Philadelphia Exports.

BONE BLACK—30 bbls, $259, Waesland, Liverpool
GLUCOSE—4 bbls, Rhynland, Liverpool
GLUE—10 bbls, $160, Weehawken, Hull
GREASE—210 bbls, $2,313, Osborne, London
5 bbls, Rhynland, Liverpool
3 bbls, Hindustan, St Jago
MINERAL—550 bbls, $2,723, Waesland, L'pool
800 bbls, Rhynland, Liverpool
PET—655 bbls, $3,757, Waesland, L'pool
343 bbls, Rhynland, Liverpool
LIME ACETATE—282 bgs, Corean, Glasgow
OIL CAKE—8,281 bgs, $24,848, Hanseat, Rotterdam
CYLINDER—1 bbl, Hindustan, Havana
LUB—995 bbls, $9,677, Hanseat, R'dam
1,590 bbls, $7,004, Waesland, L'pool
680 bbls, $3,418, Osborne, London
890 bbls, Corean, Glasgow
1,190 bbls, Rhynland, Liverpool
MEAL—4,870 bgs, $6,000, Hanseat, Rotterdam
MIN'L COLZA—55 bbls, $165, Hanseat, Rotterdam
150 bbls, Corean, Glasgow
OLEO—124 tcs, $3,158, Hanseat, R'dam
SOAP—2 cs, $56, Osborne, London
STARCH—700 bxs, $849, Hanseat, Rotterdam
TALLOW—165 tcs, $3,423, Waesland, Liverpool
150 tcs, Corean, Glasgow
TANKAGE—239 bgs, Rhynland, Liverpool
WAX, PAR—90 bbls, 50 bgs, $976, Hanseat, Rotterdam
450 bbls, $7,012, Waesland, Liverpool
770 bbls, Corean, Glasgow
100 bbls, Rhynland, Liverpool

Baltimore Exports.

BARK EXTRACT—110 bxs, English King, Ant
FERTILIZER—280 bags, Belgravia, Hamburg
GRAPE SUGAR—500 bags, Remus, Bristol
OIL—30 bbls, English King, Antwerp
50 bbls, Montana, London
2 bbls, Tyr, Port Antonio
CAKE—65 tons, English King, Antwerp
COTTONSEED—100 bbls, Munchen, Bremen
LARD—20 bbls, English King, Antwerp
50 bbls, Montana, London
LUB—60 bbls, English King, Antwerp
60 bbls, Belgravia, Hamburg
OLEO—100 tcs, Belgravia, Hamburg
STARCH—250 bags, Montana, London
ZINC SKIMMINGS—189 pkgs, Belgravia, Hbg

Charleston Exports.

COTTONSEED—600 bags, Acacia, Liverpool
MEAL—20,346 bags, Acacia, Liverpool
12,252 bags, Ramleh, Liverpool
600 tons, Therese Heymann, Hamburg
OIL—100 bbls, Therese Heymann, Hamburg
ROSIN—1,000 bbls, Acacia, Liverpool
1,000 bbls, Ramleh, Liverpool
1,500 bbls, Therese Heymann, Hamburg

Savannah Exports.

COTTONSEED—4,119 bags, $3,390, Maltby, Liverpool
5,438 bags, $4,125, Europe, Bremen
CAKE—5,061 bags, $11,086, Maltby, Lpool
MEAL—12,872 bags, $11,658, Maltby, Lpool
PHOSPHATE—1,545 tons, $15,450, Aros, Gothenburg
ROSIN—4,050 bbls, $8,507, Paterson, D & C, Paragon, Garston Dock
900 bbls, $2,275, Maltby, Liverpool
800 bbls, $2,365, Fred H Gibson, Paipandu
3,435 bbls, $7,157, Paterson, D & C, Taresina, Genoa
4,392 bbls, Paterson, D & C, Patagonia, Rotterdam
SOAP STOCK—1,400 bbls, $5,400, Maltby, Lpl
TURPENTINE—700 cks, $17,297, Paterson, D & Co, Paragon, Garston Dock
100 cks, $2,483, Paterson, D & C, Taresina, Genoa
2,647, cks, Paterson, D & C, Patagonia, Rotterdam

Wilmington Exports.

ROSIN—4,204 bbls, Rosenius, Bristol
3 bbls, Wm. F. Green, Port au Prince
TAR—500 bbls, Rosenius, Bristol
6 bbls, Wm F Green, Port au Prince
TURPENTINE—3 cs, Wm F Green, Port au Prince

Newport News Exports.

BARK EXTRACT—30,680 lbs, $920, Shenandoah, Liverpool
PERUVIAN—67,950 lbs, $2,039, Keemun, Glasgvow
OIL, COTTONSEED—30,000 gls, $9,000, Shenandoah, Liverpool
25,000 gls, $7,500, Greenbrier, London
LUB—3,120 gls, $562, Keemun, Glasgow

Galveston Exports.

COTTONSEED CAKE—4,308 bgs, $10,358, Ida, Liverpool
25,836 bgs, $63,836, Shillito, Aarhuus
MEAL—675 bgs, $1,064, Glenfield, Bremen
13,393 bgs, $18,810, Salto, Hamburg
3,610 bgs, $4,261, Shillito, Aarhuus
31,692 bgs, $33,365, Dalmatia, Hamburg

San Francisco Exports.

ACID—2 dms, Archer, Hilo
BARK—5 bags, Gaelic, Japan
CANDLES—5 bxs, Archer, Hilo
50 bxs, Walla Walla, Victoria
GINSENG—16,232 lbs, Gaelic, China
OIL—402 cs, Archer, Hilo
30 cs, Gen Banning, Mexico
3 cs, Gaelic, Japan
7 cs, Gaelic, Vladivostock
CYLINDER—1 bbl, Titania, Nanaimo
WHALE—2,539 gals, Titania, Nanaimo
PAINT—6 cs, Archer, Hilo
8 cs, Gaelic, China
PUTTY—4 bbls, John D Spreckels, Honolulu
SOAP—500 bxs, Gaelic, Japan
1 bx, Gaelic, Manila
SODA—560 lbs, Archer, Hilo
300 lbs, Walla Walla, Victoria
STARCH—400 lbs, Aloha, Honolulu
TAR—12 bbls, John D Spreckels, Honolulu
20 bbls, Gen Banning, Mexico

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending Nov. 2.

ACID, BORACIC—14 bbls, Pacific C B Co, New Orleans
ALCOHOL, WOOD—20 bbls, W S Gray, L V R R
100 bbls, W S Gray, E R R
BARK—500 bgs, order, O D S S L
BARYTES—113 bbls, order, O D S S L
BEESWAX—10 cs, Marx & R, H R R R
3 bxs, order, H R R R
7 pkgs, order, O D S S L
1 box, order, N Y, N H & H R R
20 bbls, Smith & N, Balto Trans Co
BLEACH—57 bbls, Gelien & Co, W S R R
CLAY—114 cks, Inter Paper Co, Charleston
18 cks, G Hamilton, Charleston
220 bgs, Am Sugar Ref Co, Balto Trans Co
CASSIA—29 bls, J Everard, N Y, N H & H R R
FLAXSEED—71 cars, order, H R R R
3 cars, Nat Lead Co, L V R R
15 bbls, T R Bagot, H R R R
GLUCOSE—120 bbls, Standard Ref Co, H R R R
50 bbls, A Seligman, H R R R
100 bbls, Max Ams, H R R R
100 bbls, Hudson Mfg Co, P R R
400 bbls, H Adams, D, L & W R R
120 bbls, L Auerbach & Son, P R R
50 bbls, Wood & S, E R R
50 bbls, H Heide, E R R
50 bbls, F Millen & Son, E R R
250 bbls, order, C R R of N J
50 bbls, J Eyre, P R R
100 bbls, T M Duche & Son, D, L & W R R
50 bbls, E B Walden, P R R
GLUE—495 bgs, order, New Orleans
GREASE—20 bbls, order, H R R R
8 tcs, 46 bbls, order, O D S S L
46 bbls, order, P R R
60 tcs, order, E R R
150 bbls, Elbert & G, D, L & W R R
62 tcs, S B Oliver, H R R R
10 bbls, order, C R R of N J
60 bbls, export, P R R
30 bbls, Manhattan Oil Co, P R R
63 bbls, export, O D S S L
22 bbls, H W Calef, H R R R
GOLDEN SEAL ROOT—61 bgs, order, New Orleans
HIGHWINES—130 bbls, Cook & B Co, P R R
60 bbls, W S Gray, L V R R
195 bbls, J A Webb & Son, D, L & W R R
1,280 bbls, Am Dist Co, D, L & W R R
455 bbls, Nat Dist Co, P R R
65 bbls, S Krauss & Co, P R R
65 bbls, H H Reiners, P R R
65 bbls, Steinhardt & Co, B & O R R
65 bbls, G Clark, D, L & W R R
LEAD—14,810 pigs, Amer H R Co, L V R R
400 pigs, M Guggenheimer Sons, New Orleans
2,970 pigs, Cons S & R Co, New Orleans
335 pigs, order, E R R
3,588 pigs, Balbach S & R Co, New Orleans
3,741 pigs, Amer S & R Co, New Orleans
486 pigs, Phelps, D & Co, H R R R
MILK SUGAR—200 bbls, Stallman & F, N Y O & W R R
MUSTARD SEED—284 bgs, R T Heirich & Co, New Orleans
OCHER—378 bbls, order, O D S S L
OIL CAKE—4,500 bgs, export, L V R R
380 bgs, export, H R R R
1,200 bgs, McLaren & M, P R R
569 bgs, McLaren & M, E R R
COTTONSEED—885 bbls, order, O D S S L
1,924 bbls, order, Savannah
50 bbls, order, New Orleans
101 bbls, export, P R R
1,419 bbls, export, O D S S L
200 bbls, Williams & F Co, P R R
FISH—42 bbls, order, Balto Trans Co
LINSEED—180 bbls, Amer Linoleum Co, E R R
120 bbls, Macy & D, D L & W R R
45 bbls, T R Bagot, H R R R
60 bbls, A Sampson & Son, P R R
60 bbls, Funch, E & Co, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, H W Johns Mfg Co, W S R R
60 bbls, A C Young, E R R
60 bbls, Devoe & Reynolds, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, E Calman, D, L & W R R
LUB—60 bbls, N Y Lub Oil Co, E R R
75 bbls, J C Long, E R R
180 bbls, A Heyn, E R R
510 bbls, Lunham & M, P R R
61 bbls, Wells & W, E R R
60 bbls, order, C R R of N J
60 bbls, N P Fuller, P R R
MEAL—1,560 bgs, Amer Lin M Co, H R R R
1,095 bgs, Am Linseed Co, D, L & W R R
OLEO—1,091 tcs, export, W S R R
130 tcs, export, E R R
1,240 tcs, export, L V R R
100 tcs, export, P R R
ROSIN—65 bbls, order, New Orleans
PEARL ASH—4 cks, order, H R R R
PITCH—10 bbls, order, Savannah
POTASH—16 cks, order, H R R R
2 bbls, order, W S R R
20 cks, order, P R R
3 cks, order, L V R R
QUICKSILVER—330 flasks, Haas Bros, New Orleans
ROSIN—3,172 bbls, order, Savannah
262 bbls, order, O D S S L
970 bbls, Standard N S Co, Jacksonville
180 bbls, Peacock & H Co, Jacksonville
93 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Jacksonville
200 bbls, Baily & M, Jacksonville
1,500 bbls, Paterson, D & C, Brunswick
SHEEP DIP—1,000 bgs, export, O D S S L
SOAP STOCK—277 bbls, Amer Cott Oil Co, New Orleans
105 bbls, order, Savannah
SODA, ASH—200 bags, order, O D S S L
1 car, 200 bags, D S Brown & Co, P R R
100 bags, Hygienic Chem Co, H R R R
150 bags, J Pyle & Son, H R R R
380 bbls, B T Babbitt, H R R R
50 bbls, 50 bags, Welch & W, H R R R
BICARB—250 kegs, E Hill's Sons & Co, H R R R
CAUSTIC—400 dms, B T Babbitt, H R R R
50 dms, Rutherford & B, H R R R
50 dms, J Lee & Co, H R R R
50 dms, E Morgan's Sons, H R R R
42 dms, Champion Chem Co, H R R R
50 dms, L Hirsch & Son, H R R R
SPELTER—687 slabs, Amer Metal Co, L V R R
1,418 slabs, Hendricks Bros, P R R
SPONGE—30 bales, Lasker & B, Jacksonville
4 bales, order, Jacksonville
STARCH—125 cs, order, Balto Trans Co
150 bbls, Stein, H & Co, H R R R
150 bbls, F P Gordon, H R R R
25 bbls, 750 bxs, Nat Starch Co, H R R R
1,400 bxs, United Starch Co, P R R
125 bbls, E L Wemple, L V R R
150 bbls, Wood & S, H R R R
100 bbls, F Rose & Co, E R R
136 bags, C Morningstar & Co, L V R R
150 bbls, F Rose & Co, D, L & W R R
110 bxs, order, H R R R
125 bbls, Stein, H & Co, E R R
1,900 pkgs, United Starch Co, H R R R
STEARINE—62 tcs, order, E R R
248 tcs, export, E R R
75 tcs, E Vaik, H R R R
SUMAC, EXT—20 bbls, order, P R R
TALC—388 bags, order, O D S S L
TALLOW—40 tcs, order, O D S S L
12 bbls, order, H R R R
10 bbls, order, L V R R
6 bbls, order, C R R of N J
9 bbls, H W Calef, H R R R
241 tcs, export, L V R R
33 bbls, J Hecht & Son, D, L & W R R
TAR—115 bbls, order, O D S S L
TURPENTINE—134 bbls, order, O D S S L
916 bbls, order, Savannah
111 bbls, Peacock & H Co, Jacksonville
27 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Jacksonville
111 bbls, Baily & M, Jacksonville
70 bbls, F S Clark, Charleston
500 bbls, Paterson, D & C, Brunswick
30 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Brunswick
26 bbls, Baily & M, Brunswick

Total Domestic Receipts.

At New York for week ending Nov. 2, 1899.

Alcohol	bbls	....	3,447
Beeswax	pkgs	41	726
Boneblack	bgs	....	17,211
Borax	bgs	....	153,858
Cottonseed	bgs	....	2,342
Ashes	bgs	....	3,823
Cake	bgs	....	.....
Hulls	bgs	....	240
Meal	bgs	....	43,597
Flaxseed	bu	45,625	560,126
Glucose	bbls	1,490	86,254
Glue	pkgs	495	2,241
Grease	pkgs	577	42,360
Highwines	bbls	2,380	68,302
Lead	pigs	26,330	796,773
Mustard seed	bgs	284	14,666
Oil cake	bgs	6,649	216,324
Cottonseed	bgs	4,579	234,212
Fish	bbls	42	2,716
Lard	bbls	....	4,715
Lubricating	bbls	1,006	23,083
Oleo stock	tcs	2,561	153,505
Pitch	bbls	10	5,329
Quicksilver	flks	330	9,037
Rosin	bbls	6,377	458,998
Soap stock	bbls	382	26,628
Spelter	pcs	2,105	131,254
Sponges	bls	34	6,568
Starch	pkgs	4,396	165,070
Stearine	pkgs	385	13,649
Sumac	bgs	....	3,724
Tallow	pkgs	351	51,897
Tar	bbls	115	28,079
Turpentine, crude	bbls	....	1,114
Spirits	bbls	2,125	99,362

Boston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Nov. 2.

COTTONSEED MEAL—88 tons
FLAXSEED—119,179 bu
GREASE—1,641 bbls
TALLOW—83 bbls

Baltimore Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Nov. 2.

BONES—303 bgs, Savannah
CLAY—2,087 bgs, 70 cks, Savannah
OIL, ROSIN—233 bbls, Savannah
PITCH—75 bbls, Savannah
ROSIN—328 bbls, Savannah
TURPENTINE—580 bbls, Savannah

Charleston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Nov. 2.

ROSIN—1,193 bbls
TURPENTINE—30 cks

Savannah Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Nov. 1.

ROSIN—22,315 bbls
TURPENTINE—6,737 bbls

Wilmington Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Nov. 1.

ROSIN—1,854 bbls
TAR—958 bbls
TURPENTINE—594 bbls
CRUDE—379 bbls

MERCK & CO.

Beechwood Creosote, U.S.P.
Creolin—Pearson.
Eucalyptol, C. P.
Hypophosphites—Lime, Soda and Potash.

University Place and Eighth Street, NEW YORK.

Down-Town Office, 100 William Street.

San Francisco Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Oct. 28.

OIL—1 cs. C G Bennett, via Vancouver
VARNISH—57 bbls, 40 kgs, Berry Bros, via Vancouver
WHITE LEAD—595 kgs, via Vancouver

TOTAL IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table we give the total imports, in packages unless otherwise specified, and their values at the port of New York, for the week ending Nov. 3, 1899:

	Quantity.	Value.
Bottles	....	$7,696
Glass, plate	20	2,115
Glass, window	3,333	6,094
L. G. plates	56	5,593
Arsenic	870	13,650
Acid, benzoic	40	1,885
Acid, carbolic	37	1,548
Acid, oxalic	60	2,473
Acid, salicylic	50	1,565
Acid, all other	82	1,062
Aniline colors	1,830	92,467
Aniline salt	27	1,259
Ammonia, muriate of	158	5,408
Ammonia, sal	20	765
Ammonia, sulph	220	1,488
Argols	1,890	56,334
Albumen	33	3,225
Alizarine	186	12,820
Asphalt	....	1,711
Balsam copaiba	59	4,124
Balsam, all other	8	1,200
Bark, all other	77	737
Barytes, other	74	198
Bleach powder	817	8,014
Bronze powder	....	9,813
Butter, cocoa	283	11,476
Chalk	....	1,083
Cantharides	17	1,038
Chemical salts	226	4,918
Chicory	110	555
Citrate of lime	92	8,904
Cinchonidia	31	6,862
Cobalt	14	2,836
Cubebs	60	304
Cuttlefish bone	205	2,723
Dragons' blood	1	37
Dextrine	50	297
Dyewood, ext. of	169	2,950
Fish sounds	21	828
Flowers, arna	13	175
Flowers, cham	30	1,012
Flowers, insect	60	1,801
Flowers, all other	97	1,334
Gelatine	54	2,074
Glycerine	360	31,836
Gum, arabic	186	2,369
Gum, assafoetida	1	22
Gum, chicle	46	938
Gum, copal	104	2,071
Gum, damar	485	7,143
Gum, gamboge	2	40
Gum, licorice	14	354
Gum, shellac	1	2
Gum, scammony	2	278
Gum, tragacanth	538	27,654
Gum, all other	6	17
Glue	153	5,231
Indigo	54	6,579
Indigo auxiliary	15	1,142
Iodine	251	69,509
Isinglass	8	862
Laurel leaves	90	461
Leeches	9	118
Locust beans	500	1,012
Manganese	33	503
Magnesite	7,161	10,134
Manure salt	....	34,658
Mica	62	1,527
Nutgalls	9	288
Nutgalls, ext. of	40	2,801
Nux vomica	1	9
Orchilla liq	10	361
Oxide zinc	225	4,453
Oil, aniline	18	1,700
Oil, almonds	36	1,295
Oil, anise	21	1,760
Oil, bergamot	28	1,101
Oil, castor	100	563
Oil, cassia	78	4,388
Oil, cod	375	3,638
Oil, croton	5	365
Oil, fusel	271	9,480
Oil, juniper	3	96
Oil, lavender	102	11,782
Oil, lemon	72	1,680
Oil, neroli	8	2,925
Oil, origanum	1	3
Oil, orange	10	380
Oil, olive	1,183	8,854
Oil, rapeseed	145	2,676
Oil, rose	3	358
Oil, rosemary	10	410
Oil, sesame	25	736
Oil, sandalwood	4	430
Oil, other ess	77	9,064
Oil, all other	194	2,613
Opium	32	14,527
Paints (unspecified)	....	11,725
Paints, blanc fixe	60	1,022
Paints, drop black	540	1,148
Paints, lithopone	60	503
Paints, ocher	525	2,307
Paints, venetian red	201	350
Paints, vermillion	2	145
Potash, chlor.	300	2,248
Potash, carb.	188	6,021
Potash, caustic	120	672
Potash, prussiate	58	5,484
Potash, sulph.	2,465	9,729
Potassium, cyanide	80	2,135
Plumbago	185	8,596
Quinine	517	37,400
Reg antimony	157	7,222
Root, ipecac	1	10
Root, licorice	58	134
Root, rhubarb	7	203
Root, sarsaparilla	89	824
Root, all other	300	3,632
Salacine	2	583
Sage leaves	24	132
Senna	18	532
Soda, ash	1,697	6,042
Soda, bichr	20	476
Soda, carb	56	162
Soda, caustic	400	2,860
Soda, hypo of	479	2,113
Soda, nitrate	13,629	47,466
Soda, sal	240	402
Soda, silicate	100	440
Sponges	381	8,904
Sumac	490	1,848
Sumac, ext of	22	354
Talc	200	188
Turmeric	600	1,605
Ultramarine	233	4,269
Vanilline	8	579
Vanilla beans	7	13,751
Varnish	11	333
Venice turp	25	139
Other	....	63,698
Bristles	540	44,398
Rennets	8	2,835
Dutch metal	65	7,665
Metal leaf	6	1,159
Cassia	2,236	12,041
Chillies	101	979
Cloves	1	10
Ginger	285	7,495
Mace	184	4,053
Mustard	486	10,332
Nutmegs	285	7,495
Pepper	428	6,474
Pimento	1,241	8,574
Corkwood	....	8,318
Fustic	....	317
Logwood	150	1,095
Candles	....	30
Clay	....	1,710
Carbon	....	871
Corks	....	2,349
Portland cement	13,425	18,158
Perfumery	497	20,669
Powder, polishing	....	154
Seed, anise	50	338
Seed, canary	1	2
Seed, caraway	100	354
Seed, coriander	566	957
Seed, fenugreek	120	328
Seed, mustard	428	2,937
Seed, poppy	1,610	8,099
Seed, rape	11	35
Seed, other	....	2,965
Soap, castile	752	1,029
Soap, all other	113	8,759
Soap stock	210	2,815
Stone, pumice	....	887
Tapioca	2,227	7,342
Wax	....	4,463

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES BY SAIL.

Singapore.

TO NEW YORK.

Kynance, 13,000 lbs gambier.
R. C. Rickmers, 7,000 bls gambier.

From W. C., South America.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Brynhilda, 16,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Condor (ss), 20,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Centurion, 21,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Garibaldi, 16,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Pacific (ss), 21,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Valetta (ss), 32,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Venetia (ss), 42,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Geo. Fleming (ss), 42,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Doon, 6,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Kenyon, 14,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Danae, 8,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Sirius, 20,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Capac (ss), 20,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Lancelot (ss), 15,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Helen Brewer, 19,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Coya (ss), 20,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Kentigern (ss), 15,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Sixtus, 17,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Cacique (ss), 20,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Cuzco, 42,000 bgs nitrate soda.
Chas. Racine, 19,000 bgs nitrate soda.

RECORD OF VESSELS.

Port and Name.	Sailed.
Singapore.	
Kynance	July 17.
R. C. Rickmers	Sept. 3.
W. C. S. America.	
Pacific (ss)	Due November.
Centurion	Due November.
Brynhilda	Due November.
Condor (ss)	Due December.
Garibaldi	Due February, 1900.
Valetta (ss)	Due November.
Venetia (ss)	Due November.
Doon	Due March, 1900.
Geo. Fleming (ss)	Due January, 1900.
Kenyon	Due December.
Danae	Due February.
Sirius	Due March.
Kentigern (ss)	Due December.
Capac (ss)	Due January.
Lancelot (ss)	Due March.
Helen Brewer	Due January.
Coya (ss)	Due February.
Sixtus	Due March.
Cacique (ss)	Due March.
Cuzco	Due April.
Charles Racine	Due April.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

HIGH GRADE

Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitric, Acetic

ACIDS

FOR MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL, WIRE, OIL, RUBBER, LEATHER, TEXTILES, COLORS, CHEMICALS, ETC., ETC.

Special 98% and Mixed Acid for Explosives

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA

CRYSTAL ALUMS, C. T. S., FILTER ALUMS

HIGH TEST SALT CAKE, For Glass Manufacturers.

CALCINED AND NEUTRAL GLAUBER'S SALT. BLUE VITRIOL. TIN CRYSTALS
BISULPHATE OF SODA. MURIATES OF TIN, IRON AND ANTIMONY, ETC., ETC.

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Refiners of Copper
Manufacturers of Blue Vitriol
Special Laurel Green
The BEST Insecticide in the World.

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James Lee & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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IMPORTERS OF
CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, SAL SODA BLEACHING POWDER, OXIDE MANGANESE
CHLORIDE MANGANESE, CARBONATE OF POTASH, HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA,
PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL OIL, COCHIN OIL, CEYLON OIL.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Acids, Alum, Sulphate of Alumina, Glauber's Salt,
HYDRATE OF ALUMINA (Bayer Process),
Bi-Sulphites, Chloride of Alumina, Tin and Antimony Salts, etc.
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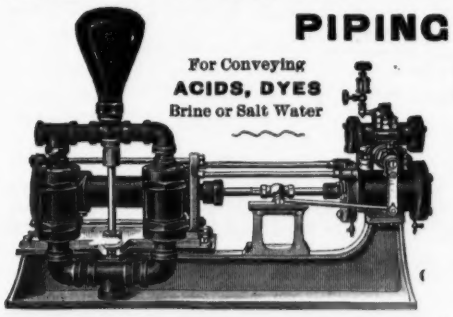

FAUCETS,
DIPPERS,
PAILS,
Etc.
AMERICAN HARD RUBBER CO., 9-11-13 Mercer St., NEW YORK.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 40 and 41.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 4, 1899.

The past month has been the most active one the chemical trade has experienced for many years. Stocks are all light, and what little stocks makers or dealers have to spare bring full prices. Owing to this scarcity, foreign makes of alkali are beginning to make their appearance in the market after a lapse of several years. Bleaching powder is in the same boat, no stocks for delivery this year in excess of contract deliveries. Chlorate of potash is quiet on the spot, but in good request for next year delivery. The other potashes are also in good request, but owing to light stocks, especially carbonate, business is restricted. Nitrate of soda is working to a stronger position. Brimstone is more or less irregular owing to advance in freight. The other light chemicals and acids show few changes, as detailed below. In their letter, Messrs. J. P. Brunner & Co., of Liverpool, say:—

"The market for heavy chemicals is in a strong position, and although quotations are nominally unchanged, and further upward movement is not unlikely, as makers find a difficulty in keeping pace with the demand. Soda ash in moderate supply and range for tierces is about as follows: Leblanc ash, 48 per cent., £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton net cash; 58 per cent., £4 15s. to £5 per ton net cash: ammonia ash, 48 per cent., £4 5s. to £4 15s. per ton net cash; 58 per cent., £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton net cash; bags, 5s. per ton under price for tierces. Special quotations for United States and Continent. Soda crystals find a ready sale, and for most markets £3 2s. 6d. per ton, less 5 per cent. is quoted for barrels, or 7s. less for bags, with special terms for a few favored markets. Caustic soda strong and inclined to stiffen, ther being little offering for prompt delivery. We quote present range for any position, as follows: 60 per cent., £7 10s.; 70 per cent., £8 10s.; 74 per cent., £9; 76 per cent., £9 5s. to £9 10s. per ton, net cash. Bleaching powder is shipping freely, and £5 10s. to £5 15s. per ton net cash, is quoted for hardwood packages, as to destination. Chlorate of potash unsettled at nominally about 3½d. to 3⅝d. per pound for crystals and 3½d. to 3¾d. per pound for powdered; as to quantity. A number of inquiries are reported for 1900 delivery, sellers ideas for which are about ¼d. under spot figures, but it is difficult to get any reliable quotation. Bicarb soda is unchanged and selling at varying prices, according to market. Quotations ranging from £5 5s. to £6 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. for the finest quality in one cwt. kegs; with usual allowances for larger packages. Sulphate of ammonia dull and lower, at about £11 8s. 9d. to £11 12s. 6d. per ton, less 2½ per cent. for good grey 24-25 per cent. in double bags f. o. b. here, as to quality. Nitrate of soda firm at £7 17s. 6d. to £8 2s. 6d. per ton, less 2½ per cent. for double bags f. o. b. here, as to quality and quantity."

Heavy Chemicals.

ALKALI.—The spot stocks in first hands are about exhausted, and fancy prices are being paid for what little available stock there is. Several car lots of high test have been sold at 1c. for nearby delivery, and at 1⅛@1 3-16c. for store parcels. Dealers who have stocks have sold at .90@.92½c. f. o. b. works. For delivery over 1900 there has been considerable business done at .80c. for bags f. o. b. works, and at the close domestic makers were asking .85c. for further lots of high test. There has been an increased demand for B. M. high test, and several sales are reported for arrival at .92½c., and at 1.10c. for spot and nearby arrivals.

BICARB SODA.—As intimated in our last, domestic makers have raised their prices, and are now quoting 1¼c. and upward for ordinary, and 3¼@3½c. for extra grades f. o. b., less the usual discount term. There is a good demand, both for export and for home consumption.

CRYSTAL CARBONATE.—There is a good demand for forward delivery, but agents at the moment are selling only in a limited way for shipment at 1.65c. and upward, as to quantity and date of delivery.

CAUSTIC SODA.—There is a good demand for spot stocks and second hands find no trouble in selling what they have for prompt delivery at 1.90c. f. o. b. works, and at 1.95@2c. in this section, as to test, make and seller. For 1900 delivery there has been a good business done in domestic high test at 1.80@1.85c. f. o. b. works, though some of the makers are asking more money for delivery over the last half of the year. Powdered is scarce on the spot, but has sold freely for 1900 at 2½c. and upward, as to test; at the close 2⅝@3½c. was generally quoted for further lots, as to test and make.

SAL SODA.—Domestic makers all report an increased business at the advance noted in our last. There is more talk around the trade of a further advance, though at the close makers were quoting .60@.70c. f. o. b., usual terms for a limited quantity. Concentrated is also in better request, and sales are reported of several round lots of "Arm and Hammer" at 1.45@1.75c. f. o. b., usual terms. Foreign is also in better demand at .67½c. for arrival.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS.—There is no falling off in the demand for prompt delivery, and further business has been done for forward at 1.45c.@1.75c. and for "Snowflake" at 1¼c. f o. b. works usual terms.

BLEACHING POWDER.—It is not

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IN ALL COMMERCIAL TESTS.
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COCOANUT OILS

Olive Oils	Corn Oil	Glauber Salts	Tin Crystals
Palm Oil	Essential Oils	Pot and Pearl Ashes	Turpentine
Cottonseed Oil	Caustic Soda	Lump and Pow'd Borax	All grades of Rosin
Red Oil	Soda Ash	Mineral Soap Stock	Tar and Pitch
	Sal Soda	Silex and Talc	Gum Thus

BEST GREEN OLIVE OIL FOOTS, Quality Guaranteed
Tallow, Grease and Lard
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

so much the price as it is to get the goods that troubles buyers who are in need of stocks. Small sales have been made on the spot at prices ranging from 2¼c.@2⅜c., and from vessels arriving at 2.10c.@2.20c., as to test, make and seller. The agents for the United Alkali company are well sold up for this year's delivery.

Acids.

ACETIC.—Makers are only offering in a limited way for prompt at 1⅝c. and upward, as to quantity and delivery point. There is more or less talk of a further advance in prices for next year.

MURIATIC.—Since the month opened there has been an increased demand from consumers who have in many instances increased their contract deliveries. Values remain firm at 1.15c. and upward, as to quantity, test and delivery point.

OXALIC.—Better demand is reported for 1900, and sales of several round lots have been made at 5¾c., with protection. The spot demand is light and is satisfied at 6c.

TARTARIC.—The demand keeps unusually good for this period of the year. Values remain steady at 31½c.@32c. for crystals and 32c.@32½c. for powdered, less usual discount terms.

SULPHURIC.—The past month has been the best since the year opened. In fact, more business could have been done except for the light stock available for prompt delivery. The consumption of this article is largely on the increase, and the indications are that some of the makers will have to increase their output for the coming year. For the present we quote 1,10c. and upward for 66 deg., as to the size of the order for the home trade and a shade higher for export.

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

ACETATE OF LIME.—There is still a small supply for prompt delivery, for which fancy prices are named. For forward, makers quote .95c.@1c. for brown and 1.40c.@1.45c. for gray, as to quantity and delivery point.

ALUM.—Consumers since the month opened have increased their deliveries all around. Makers all report light stocks, with no immediate prospect of their being increased should present demand continue. Prices remain firm at 1.75c.@1.85c. for lump and 1.85c.@1.95c. for ground, as to quantity and delivery point.

ARSENIC.—Better demand is reported for round lots for spot and forward, as some of the paris green makers have been looking around for stocks, but holders will only sell in a limited way at 4¾c. and upward, as to quantity and brand. Red is quiet at 7¾@8½c., as to quality.

BRIMSTONE.—There has been rather more demand for shipments, but the advance in freights has checked business to some extent. Shipments may be quoted at $20.75@21, and on the spot at $21.75@22 per ton, as to quantity and seller.

BLUE VITRIOL.—As intimated in a previous issue, makers have arranged their differences, and prices have been fixed for car lots at 5¼c., and jobbing parcels at 5½c. There is more demand, both for export and for home consumption.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Prices on the spot are a shade easier for domestic at 9⅛@9¼c. for crystals, and foreign at 9⅜@9½c. Powdered is in fair request at 9⅝@10c., as to make and seller. Further business is reported for 1900 at 8c. and upward, as to make, quantity and delivery point.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—A fair business has been done for next year at 8⅝@8⅞c., as to make and seller, only a limited demand for spot goods at 9⅜@9½c.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—Better demand all around, and makers find no trouble in selling their stocks at .65@.95c. for car lots, as to delivery point.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—Limited stocks, either here or on way tends to restrict what otherwise would be a good business. Sales have been made in a small way at 4⅝@6c., as to make and quality.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—All the available spot stock has been cleaned up at 4⅝c. and upward, as to test and quantity. Sales were made early in the week for arrival at 4½c.; at the close they were quoting 4⅝@6½c., as to test, make, quantity and date of shipment.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—No falling off in the demand is reported for prompt or for delivery after the turn of the year. Values remain steady all around at 23½@24c., usual terms for powdered.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The recent arrival of 13,000 bags here have no effect on the market, as the bulk goes direct into consumption. There is a fair demand for spot prices at 1.72½@1.75c. For arrival at 1.70c. and for shipment at 1.67½@1.70c. as to date of arrival. In their circulars Messrs. Mortimer & Wisner say:

Imported into Atlantic ports from West Coast South America, from Jan. 1, 1899, to date, bags, 1899, 789,954; 1898, 817,159. Imported from Europe from 1898, 55,171. Totals, 1899, 789,954; 872,330. Stock in store and afloat Nov. 1, 1899, in New York, 1899, 9,671, 1898, 115,609. Stock in store and afloat Nov. 1, 1899, in Philadelphia, 1899, 33,600. Stock in store and afloat in Baltimore, Nov. 1, 1899, 10,000. To arrive, due Feb. 15, 1900, 1899, 278,000; 1898, 232,000. Visible supply to Feb. 15, 1900, 1899, 331,271; 1898, 347,609. Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1899, 58,406; 1898, 15,383. Deliveries past month, 1899, 112,757; 1898, 99,574. Deliveries since Jan. 1 to date, 1899, 795,089; 1898, 772,104. Total yearly deliveries, 1898, 967,525. Prices current, Nov. 1, 1899, 1.70c.; 1898, 1.55c.

SAL AMMONIAC.—The market remains very firm with only limited offerings of white grain at 6@6½c. according to test. Rough at 6½c. and lump at 9@9½c.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—There is more or less talk of prices being advanced, and in anticipation of such action consumers have ben drawing freely upon their contracts. For the present we quote 7¾@8c. for white crystals and 5½@5¾c. for brown, less usual discount terms.

SALTPETER.—No change in the situation, which remains a steady one at 3.75@3.85c., for jobbing store parcels. Refined is dull at 4¼@5¼c., as to grade and quantity. In their circular, under date of Nov. 1st, Messrs. Chas. E. Morris & Son say:—

Stock on hand Jan. 1st, bags: 1899, 2,822; 1898, 15,468; 1897, 19,440. Arrived Jan.-Sept.: 1899, 49,344; 1898, 50,534; 1897, 67,458. Oct.: 1899, 5,201; 1898, 2,243; 1897, 5,888; total, 1899, 57,367; 1898, 68,245; 1897, 92,786. Consumption, Jan.-Sept.: 1899, 45,626; 1898, 59,179; 1897, 63,809. Oct.: 1899, 5,461; 1898, 5,368; 1897, 8,287; total, 1899, 51,087; 1898, 64,547; 1897, 72,096. Consumption for year: 1898, 77,917; 1897, 81,109. Stock on hand Nov. 1st.: 1899, 6,280; 1898, 3,698; 1897, 20,690. On the way by mail advice: 1899, 315; 1898, 7,271; 1897, 1,676. On the way by cable advice: 1899, 4,800; 1898, 1,800; 1897, 1,800. Apparent supply: 1899, 11,395; 1898, 12,769; 1897, 24,166. Price current, spot: 1899, 3¾c.; 1898, 3¼c.; 1897, 3¼c. Prices current, on the way: 1899, 3¾c.; 1898, 3¼c.; 1897, 3.05c. Arrived from Calcutta Oct. 8, steamship Chicago (Boston), 242; by steamship Mashona, 4,959; total, 5,201. Sailed from Calcutta Sept. 8, steamship Heathdene, 315.

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

Since the placing of the yearly contracts of tankage referred to in our last prices of all the leading ammoniates are firmer. The contracts referred to will absorb several thousand tons; in fact, will take the output of several works. The prices paid range from $14.50@15 per ton f. o. b. Chicago, according to test. Sulphate of ammonia for arrival is easier at $2.80. Spot goods are held at $3. Blood is firmer at $1.70 f. o. b. Chicago, and at $1.85 for New York soft. Tankage, since the above sales, is held steady at $15 per ton f. o. b. Chicago for 9 and 20. Calcutta bone meal continues scarce, both here and for arrival, and is held firm at $26@27 per ton. Domestic steamed ground is firmer at $23 per ton. Nothing new in fish scrap, which may be quoted at $20@20.50 for dry and $10.50 per ton for wet f. o. b. factory. In their circular Messrs. Thos. H. White & Co. say: The market for ammoniates during October has been fairly active. There has been a good inquiry from all sections of the country. Stocks are light at producing centres, but the distribution of ammoniated goods to the fall trade was smaller than last year, and with stocks of both crude and manufactured goods on hand buyers have not been eager to meet the extreme demands of packers for their contracts now on the market. Sales are reported of about 500 tons monthly, twelve months, on the basis of about $1.30@1.35 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago. The market is firm at the close. We quote: Crushed tankage, 7@25 per cent., $12@12.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10½@15, $16@16.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½@18, $15@15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20, $14@14.75 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, $1.37@1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, $1.42½@1.45 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, $1.65 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20, $1.77½@1.80 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia has declined abroad, and we now quote $2.75 c. i. f. Baltimore. Domestic is still held at 3c. f. o. b. Boston.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Invoices to be Submitted to Consuls.

Washington, Nov. 3, 1899.

The Treasury Department has recently received a number of inquiries from foreign manufacturers, agents and exporters, with regard to the laws and regulations concerning the production to consuls of invoices from sellers to shippers. These inquiries are believed to be based upon certain erroneous publications which have been circulated in Europe for some months concerning the alleged methods of shipment which may be resorted to by exporters for the purpose of evading certain requirements with regard to invoices. In reply to one of these inquiries, which has been received from a London firm, Assistant Secretary Spaulding has written as follows:—

"The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, stating that you propose to ship certain goods from Leipsic to your correspondent in this country via Hamburg, instead of via London and other English ports, and inquiring whether the production of invoices of the sellers to your firm is properly required by the United States consul at Leipsic.

"In reply, I have to invite your attention to the following laws and regulations governing the action of United States consular officers in such matters:—

" 'Section 3 of the act of June 10, 1890, provides:

" 'That all such invoices shall, at or before the shipment of the merchandise, be produced to the consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent of the United States of the consular district in which the merchandise was manufactured or purchased as the case may be, for export to the United States, and shall have indorsed thereon, when so produced, a declaration signed by the purchaser, manufacturer, owner, or agent setting forth that the invoice is in all respects correct and true, and was made at the place from which the merchandise is to be exported to the United States; that it contains, if the merchandise was obtained by purchase, a true and full statement of the time when, the place where, the person from whom the same was purchased, and the actual cost thereof and of all charges thereon, as provided by this act; and that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in the invoice but such as have been actually allowed theron; and when obtained in any other manner than by purchase, the actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal mar-

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DEALERS IN
Powdered 98% Caustic Soda
IN BARRELS.
IMPORTERS OF
CARBONATE OF POTASH.
CALCINED. HYDRATED.
GUARANTEED TESTS.

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SOLE AGENTS in U. S.
For Sale of Various Brands of CAUSTIC SODA made by
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CUTCH,
LEMON OIL.
COCOANUT OIL, Ceylon,
COCOANUT OIL, Cochin,
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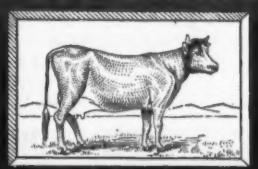

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Manufacturers of the above WELL KNOWN BRANDS. best in the World.

ALSO **SAL SODA, CONCENTRATED SAL SODA AND MONO-HYDRATE.**

THE PUREST AND BEST, QUALITY AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

ZENITH CARBONATING POWDER.

FOR BOTTLERS USE AND MANUFACTURERS OF CARBONATED WATERS.

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MORE ECONOMICAL AND PURER THAN MARBLE DUST OR WHITING.

PURE ALKALI
Manufactured by the Ammonia Process

This Alkali contains 58 Per cent. of Alkali or nearly 99 per cent. of Carbonate of Soda. It is the most economical form of Soda for Manufacturers of Soap, Glass, Paper, Wood Pulp and Colors, and for Printers and Bleachers.

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kets of the country from whence exported; that such actual market value is the price at which the merchandise described in the invoice is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, and that it is the price which the manufacturer or owner making the declaration would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise sold in the ordinary course of trade, in the usual wholesale quantities, and that it includes all charges thereon as provided by this act; and the actual quantity thereof; and that no different invoice of the merchandise mentioned in the invoice so produced has been or will be furnished to any one. If the merchandise was actually purchased, the declaration shall also contain a statement that the currency in which such invoice is made out is that which was actually paid for the merchandise by the purchaser.' "

Secretary Spaulding then proceeded to quote Section 2862 of the Revised Statutes, pointing out that its provisions relating not only to drug shipments, but to invoices of every character as follows:—

"All consular officers are hereby authorized to require, before certifying any invoice under the provisions of the preceding, sections, satisfactory evidence, either by the oath of the person presenting such invoices or otherwise, that such invoices are correct and true. In the exercise of the discretion hereby given, the consular officers shall be governed by such general or special regulations or instructions as may from time to time be established or given by the Secretary of State."

In pursuance of the two sections quoted by Gen. Spaulding the attention of the shippers is invited to the special provision of the consul regulations as amended, which provides in particular for the production of manufacturers' bills whenever an invoice covers consolidated shipments. This provision of the regulations is as follows:

"When the invoice and declaration are received by the consul, it is his duty to examine carefully each item and to satisfy himself that it is true and correct. In aid of his examination he is authorized, in his discretion, to call for the bills of sale of merchandise purchase for export to the United States, to inquire into the cost of production of merchandise not obtained by purchase, to demand samples, and, if the conditions require it, to examine the entire consignment. Whenever an invoice is offered for certification which covers consolidated shipments consisting of the productions of different manufacturers, the consul may demand the submission of the manufacturers' bills relating thereto. Even when the merchandise has been purchased for export and the invoice sets out truly the price paid, the consul should ascertain whether the price represents the market value of the goods."

The Department is not advised that any attempts have been made to violate the law with regard to the requirements of consular certification, but Gen. Spaulding is anxious to advise all interested parties in detail in order that there may be no basis for any further misunderstanding.

Reappraisements of Importations.

The following reappraisements of merchandise, appealed by the importers, were filed during the past week with the Secretary of the Treasury:

21,644. Filter stock, from Henri Unger, Glasweiler, July 24, 1899. Wood pulp, entered at 1.05 marks per kilo. Add packing and cases. Deduct freight and legalization. Advanced by disallowance of deduction of freight and legalization.

21,887, 21,898. Seeds, not specially provided for, from Teofilo Cardillo, Catania, Sept. 11, 1899. Prime Sicily canary seed, entered at 11-6 per cwt. of 50⅝ kilos c. & f. New York. No advance. Deduct freight.

21,909. Chemical compound, from B. Sieber, Basle, Sept. 16, 1899. Formaldehyde 36 deg., entered at 940 marks per 1,000 kilos. No advance. Add carboys at 2.25 marks each.

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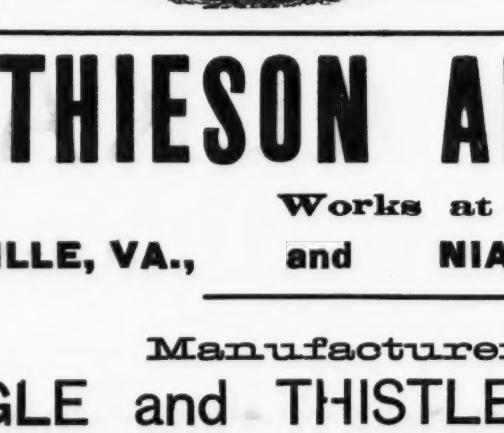

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Precip. Phosphate Calcium *Chemically Pure Acids, Etc.*

DYE MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 41.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 4, 1899.

The consuming trades are active with the result that all dyes are moving freely into consumption, both on old contracts and new orders. There are few new features to note, as the market has continued steady and without important change as regards quotations. Gambier is quiet but quotably unchanged, sumac is quiet but firm, hyposulphite of soda and zinc dust are strong by reason of scarcity, starches and dextrines are in brisk request and indigo, cutch and divi divi are steady. Yellow prussiate of potash is firmer for future delivery, but rather easier for prompt shipment. Other dyes are featureless.

ALBUMEN.—Egg is in good jobbing demand from the consuming trade and prices are somewhat firmer by reason of limited supplies of goods on spot and because of the bullish advices from abroad. The better qualities are in the smallest supply, while the lower grades are still plentiful. We quote 62c. for choice quality and 55@60c. for prime goods, as to quantity and quality. The consuming demand for blood continues active, but supplies are plentiful and prices are steady at 15@15½c. for high grade domestic and 16@16½c. for first quality imported.

ANILINE OIL.—Demand is fair but supplies on spot are somewhat more plentiful and prices are steady at 8¾@9c., as to quantity, quality and seller. The foreign markets continue strong.

ANILINE SALT.—Prices are steady at our previous quotations of 8@8½c., as to quantity, quality and seller. Demand is fair and supplies are freely offered.

CUTCH.—Business is small, but it is all done at full prices. Stocks are becoming reduced, particularly the higher grades of both box and bale goods. The foreign markets are reported quiet but steady, with limited offerings. We quote: Bale, 4@6c., refined, 5½@6c., fine in boxes, 7½@11c.

DEXTRINE.—All kinds are in good demand and prices are firm but quotably unchanged since our last review. The bulk of the production is delivered on contracts and the balance finds ready buyers. Corn dextrine is particularly active, and dealers in many cases are behind with their deliveries. Potato dextrine is strong in sympathy with potato starch. Imported dextrine is firm and advices from abroad continue to report strong markets, with a small production this crop year. We quote the following ranges as to quantity. Corn, 2¾@2¾c.; potato, 5¼@5½c.; imported, 5¾@6c.

DIVI DIVI.—There have been no new arrivals during the past week. As mentioned in our last report, the spot supply is small and the foreign markets are strong. Holders here are consequently firm in their views, and are inclined to ask high prices for their holdings. Quotations generally range $47.50@50, as to quantity and quality, but it is understood that a certain lot is offered at $44. Consumers show no interest in the market, and sales are few and in small lots. There is nothing offered for shipment, but it is understood that supplies can be laid down here at $38@40.

FUSTIC.—There have been no new arrivals of stick during the past week. The spot offerings are small, demand is good and full prices are easily obtained. Trieste advises us under date of Oct. 30:—

"The market for fustic roots has an advancing tendency. Sales of several large parcels have been made at full rates. Quotations to-day are 6s. per cwt. c. & f. New York, in bags, gross for net weight."

GAMBIER.—This subject is treated editorially in this issue of the Reporter. The statistics used were compiled by Messrs. F. R. Leonori & Co. The past week has been quiet, new features have been few and the situation is the same as at our last review. Prices are quotably unchanged and sales have been few and scattered over goods in all positions. We quote goods in store 3.05 @2¼c., as to quantity; steamer goods, in store, 3c.; sailer Maria, in port, 3c.; steamers on the way and due in November and December, 2.90c.; sailer Kynance, due about December, 2.95c.; sailer R. C. Rickmers, due in January, 3.05c.; sail shipment, 3.05c. and steamer shipment, 2.85@2⅞c. Cube gambier is scarce on spot and firm at 5⅝@6c. for first quality and 4⅝@5c. for second quality. Shipment prices are 5½c. for No. 1 and 4½c. for No. 2.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.—The situation remains unchanged. Supplies are low and prices firm for goods in all positions. Spot stocks of domestic have been practically cleaned up. We quote 2.20@2¼c. for German on spot, 2@2¼c. for delivery next month and 1.95@2c. for delivery in 1900. American is quoted at 1.80@2c. for December delivery and 1¾@1.80c. for delivery in 1900.

INDIGO.—Demand is of a jobbing character at the moment, but there is a steady tone to the market, due to small offerings and the strong foreign markets. We continue to quote the following ranges, as to quantity and quality: Bengal, low grade, 62½@67½c.; medium, 70@81½c.; high grade, 85@$1.25; Kurpahs, medium to good, 55@65c.; higher grades, 67½Z81½c.; "J." (synthetic), 38c. Our Rotterdam correspondent advises us under date of October 10: "The market remain very firm, and about 125 cases of Java were sold during the past week at full rates."

MADDER.—This root is in very limited request, but prices are quotably unchanged. Primary markets report small demand but values steady.

NUTGALLS.—Spot stocks of both blue Aleppo and Chinese are small. Arrivals this week have been 100 bags of the former and 50 cases of the latter. Prices are firm at 15@15½c. for prime quality blue Aleppo, and 14⅞@15¼c. for Chinese. Our foreign advices state that consumers are anxious for new crop galls, but thus far receipts have been very limited. Trieste cables us under date of Nov. 2: "There is no stock for Morea crown galls on hand, and the orders in the market cannot be filled."

PRUSSIATES OF POTASH.—The market for yellow prussiate is quotably firmer this week and no further sales for 1900 delivery have been reported under 18½c. Holders are not inclined to do business even at that figure, and the opinion is general that manufacturers have already contracted their probable output for 1900, and that if the foreign markets continue strong, higher prices may be expected for the domestic product. There is a fair demand for spot goods, offerings are small and prices may be quoted firm at 19¼c.@19½c., although a small sale was made early in the week at 19c. Red is steady at 37@40c., as to style of package. Demand is of a jobbing character.

PRUSSIATE OF SODA.—This article is also firmer for forward delivery, but the market has been rather quiet for the past week. Spot prices are steady at 15c.@15½c.

STARCH. — The market for all starches is very firm and values in some instances have a higher tendency. This is due to the continued good consuming demand, higher freight rates and the increase in the cost of barrels. Nearly all dealers now make a difference of ten points in their quotations for bags and barrels. Corn is particularly strong and dealers find difficulty in keeping up with their deliveries. Prices for barrel goods are quotably higher this week. We quote pearl in barrels, 1.55@1.60c., pearl in bags, 1.45@1.55c.; powdered is generally quoted five points higher, although some dealers make a difference of ten points. Potato starch is firm, with an upward tendency, because of the excellent demand and the strong market for potatoes. We quote, 4@4¼c. for carload lots. Rice and wheat starches are moving steadily into consumption at

full rates. We quote: Wheat, 5@6c.; rice, 7½@9c., as to quantity and quality.

SUMAC.—Arrivals this week have amounted to 630 bags on the James Turpie. The greater part of this lot went immediately to consumers and the balance found ready buyers at full rates. The spot stock is about exhausted, and quotations are practically nominal at $68@70 for first quality, and $65@67 for second quality. Shipment prices are firm at $64 for No. 1, and $58 for No. 2 in sympathy with the foreign market. This market is quiet and apparently very little business is put through, as consumers are not inclined to pay the high prices which the Sicilian combination demands. There has been an arrival during the past week of 44 bags of sumac from Trieste, and it is probable that further shipments will be made. What effect this article will have on prices for the Sicilian product, remains to be seen. The quality is acknowledged to be inferior, but the cost is considerably lower, being about $44 per ton laid down in New York. Virginia sumac is offered rather sparingly, owing to a small crop and larger demands from extract manufacturers. It is understood, however, that several carloads are available for delivery before Jan. 1, and can be bought at $40 per ton by the carload lot. Our Trieste correspondence, dated Oct. 18, is as follows:

"Demand for all grades has been satisfactory. German buyers have been particularly active. A large sale of Albanian has been made at a parity of 7s. 9d. per cwt. c. & f. New York."

Patents Granted.

634,449. APPARATUS FOR FORMING GELATIN TUBS. Peter J. Foulon, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 31, 1898. Issued Oct. 10, 1899.

634,452. MACHINE FOR GRINDING GLASS ARTICLES. Emil F. Gennert, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 17, 1899. Issued Oct. 10, 1899.

634,468. PAINT. Hans Loesner, Leipsic, Lindenau, Germany. Filed Dec. 15, 1897. Issued Oct. 10, 1899.

634,523. PRODUCTION OF PATTERNED METAL FOILS. Georg Epp, Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Filed Oct. 20, 1898. Issued Oct. 10, 1899.

634,685. APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING TUBES FROM GELATINOUS SUBSTANCES. Charles Dye, Paris, France. Filed Dec. 15, 1898. Issued Oct. 10, 1899.

634,751. METHOD OF REFINING CUPRIC-SULFATE SOLUTIONS. Ottokar Hofmann, Argentine, Kans. Filed May 24, 1899. Issued Oct. 10, 1899.

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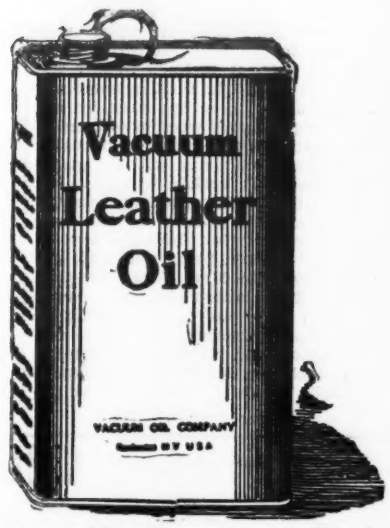

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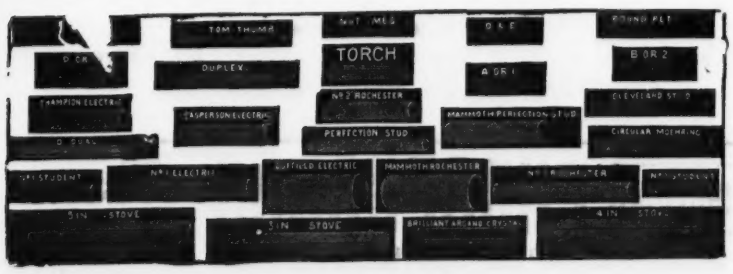

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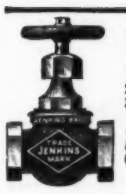

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